The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 11,406.—VOL. LXX. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874. PRICE TWOPENCE.

NOTICE.—The Postage charge on Newspapers has ceased. The Proprietors of this journal beg to announce that the subscription for the *Herald*, posted from this office for the country, is the same as in town, viz., 13s. per quarter; £1 6s. the half-year; £2 12s per annum. This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be 14s. per quarter; £1 8s. for the half-year; and £2 16s. per annum.

NOTICE.—Advertisements left at this office *after* half-past 9 p.m. will not in future be published on the following morning, excepting on Saturdays, when they will be taken till 11 p.m.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

January 1, 1874.

BIRTHS.

BINSTED.—December 7, at her residence, West End, Ashfield, the wife of W. H. Binsted, surveyor, of a son.

D'APICE.—November 27, at Villa Floridiana, Hunter's Hill, the wife of the Chevalier Charles d'Apice, of a son.

MANDELSON.—December 5, at Elstree, Upper Forbes-street, Mrs. L. Mandelson, of a son.

O'MEAGHER.—November 26, at her residence, Queen-street, Grafton, the wife of John K. O'Meagher, solicitor, of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—December 5, at her residence, No. 3, Alston-terrace, Redfern-street, Mrs. George C. Taylor, of a son.

TULLOH.—December 7, at Upton Grange, St. Leonards, the wife of William H. Tulloh, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

RODD—ROBERTSON.—November 21, at Christ Church, Newcastle, by the Rev. Canon A. E. Selwyn, Clements Tremaine, the second son of B. C. Rodd, Esq., solicitor, Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock, to Sarah Janet, the fourth daughter of J. H. R. Robertson, Esq., J.P., Oakhampton House, West Maitland.

DEATHS.

HEALY.—December 7, at Macquarie Plains, of sunstroke, John Healy, railway stationmaster, late of Pyrmont, aged 34.

IRELAND.—December 5, at 117, Kent-street North, Lilian Beatrice, the infant daughter of Thomas and Euphemia Ireland, aged 16 months.

RICHARDS.—November 29, at Tottenham, Middlesex, England, Mrs. Amelia Richards, mother of Mrs. Benjamin Cocks, Chiswick, Woollahra, in her 81st year.

RODGERS.—December 4, at the residence of her uncle, 659, George-street, Sydney, Rebecca, second daughter of Aaron and Eliza Rodgers, of Townsville, Queensland, aged 5 years.

WATERMAN.—December 4, at his residence, Camperdown Road, Mr. William Henry Waterman, aged 63 years.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO EUROPE, VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.
THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S chartered Clyde-built Screw Steamship
CYPHRENES,
3000 tons register, 500 h.p. nominal,
will be dispatched from this port for
SAN FRANCISCO,
(with her Majesty's mails), on
SATURDAY, the 19th DECEMBER, at NOON,
via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation this magnificent steamship possesses.

The Cyphrenes will go through to San Francisco without transhipment, and therefore offers special advantages to passengers.

For rates of passage, freight on wool, &c., and all information connected with the above, apply at the office.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship
ELLORA,
1727 tons, 300-horse power,
W. E. DUNDAS, commander,
will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on TUESDAY, 8th December, at 5 p.m.

Freight and passage, including return-tickets, at local rates.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 30th November, 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's steamship
ELLORA,
1727 tons, 300 horse-power,
W. E. DUNDAS, Commander,
will leave Sydney for MELBOURNE, on SUNDAY, the 27th December, 1874, at 9 a.m., in connection with the departure from that port of the Company's steamship
CEYLON,
2111 tons, 450 horse-power,
———, Commander,
which will be dispatched on THURSDAY, the 31st December, 1874, for ADELAIDE, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, and GALLE, with H.M. Mails, passengers, cargo, and parcels; also for INDIA, MAURITIUS, JAVA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, and EUROPE.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 24th, specie and parcels until 10 a.m. on the 26th December.

For information on all subjects connected with the Company's various lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 30th November, 1874.

Passengers' accommodation in CEYLON allotted in Sydney by plans in office as heretofore, at same rates as from Melbourne.

Passage money and freight per ELLORA between Sydney and Melbourne, at local rates.

☞ A steamer will be in attendance to convey passengers and baggage to and from Moore's Wharf on arrival or embarkation.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The favourite paddle steamship AGNES IRVING, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 8th December, at 9 p.m., and every TUESDAY, leaving GRAFTON on SATURDAY at 8 a.m., weather permitting.

To the MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on MONDAY, the 14th December, at 9 p.m., weather permitting.

The DIAMANTINA, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at 8 a.m., leaving TAREE, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

Passengers to these districts are invited to inspect the very superior accommodation of this Company's boats.

JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—The NEW ENGLAND, THIS NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.

No cargo received after 5 p.m. on the day of sailing.

P. S. BUYERS, pro Manager.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE, &c.
FROM SYDNEY.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MAITLAND.
MONDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
FROM NEWCASTLE TO SYDNEY.
THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
THURSDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MORPETH.
TUESDAY MORNING, at 10.30, the MAITLAND.

Goods and Passengers for Clarence Town will be conveyed TO-MORROW (Wednesday) per MAITLAND.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
To SAN FRANCISCO, via AUCKLAND and HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 19th instant, at noon.
To HONOLULU.—Cyphrenes, Saturday, 19th instant, at noon.
To AUCKLAND.—Wonga Wonga, on Saturday, at noon; and Cyphrenes, Saturday, 19th instant, at noon.
To MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and City of Melbourne, Saturday night, at 7.30. FARES: Saloon at current rates.
To NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-night, Tuesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday morning, at 6.
To BRISBANE.—City of Brisbane, Friday afternoon, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—Alexandra, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and Balclutha, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via PORT DENISON.—Victoria, Thursday afternoon, at 5.
To COOKTOWN, ENDEAVOUR RIVER.—Victoria, Thursday afternoon, at 5.

CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-night, 11; and to-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, 11.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—To-morrow, 9.15 a.m.
ULLADULLA, CLYDE.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA.—Friday next, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA RIVER AND HUNTER'S HILL AND GLADESVILLE STEAMERS.
Fifteen Miles for One Shilling.
FROM KING-STREET—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
From Parramatta—7, 9, 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5 p.m.
Steamers and Steam Launches for hire, at moderate rates, at any hour.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—Pelican, from King-st. Wharf, WEDNESDAY, 7 a.m., return 1 p.m.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—STEAMSHIP KEMBLA, G. Budd, commander.
This favourite steamer, renowned for her great speed and easy motion at sea, plies as follows:—
FROM SYDNEY (PATENT SLIP WHARF),
between King and Erskine streets,
Every TUESDAY MORNING, at 9
" WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9.
" THURSDAY MORNING, at 9.
" FRIDAY MORNING, at 9.
" SATURDAY MORNING, at 9.
FROM NEWCASTLE.
On the SAME NIGHTS, at 11.
Fares, as REDUCED, by this steamer
Saloon, 12s 6d. Steerage, 7s 6d.
Return tickets, available for 14 days.
Saloon, 20s. Steerage, 12s 6d.
Cargo received and stored daily, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.
For freight arrangements apply to
C. J. STEVENS, Proprietor.
or F. MACGREGOR, Agent.
Offices, Patent Slip Wharf.

STEAM TO AND FROM NEWCASTLE.—During the Christmas and New Year Holidays, the A. S. N. Company will issue
EXCURSION TICKETS
from Sydney to Newcastle, and vice versa,
AT A SINGLE FARE FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY,
viz.,
Saloon—Return ticket .. 12s 6d
Steerage—Return ticket .. 7s 6d.

Available by any of this Company's steamers from Thursday, 24th December (Christmas Eve), until Thursday, the 7th January, 1875.

The COLLAROY will leave here on Christmas Eve, and also on New Year's Eve, and the
MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
COONANBARA, W. Adams, commander,
will return from Newcastle on Christmas Eve on arrival of the special night train, instead of Christmas morning; and also on New Year's Eve on arrival of the special night train, instead of *New Year's morning*.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
HUNTER RIVER LINE.

FROM SYDNEY:	
Collaroy	Monday morning, at 6.
Coonanbara	Tuesday night, at 11.
Collaroy	Thursday morning, at 6.
Coonanbara	Friday night, at 11.
FROM NEWCASTLE:	
Coonanbara	Monday morning, at 10.30.
Collaroy	Tuesday night, at 6.15.
Coonanbara	Thursday morning, at 10.30.
Collaroy	Friday night, at 6.15.

FARES AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:

	£	s.	d.
SALOON—Fare between NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY	0	12	6
DITTO—RETURN TICKET	1	0	0
STEERAGE—Fare between NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY	0	7	6
DITTO—RETURN TICKET	0	12	6

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR 14 DAYS.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO PORT DENISON, CLEVELAND BAY, and COOKTOWN (Endeavour River).
The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship
VICTORIA, 1500 tons,
T. A. Lake, commander,
will be dispatched for the above ports
on THURSDAY next, at 5 p.m.

Intending passengers and shippers of horses and sheep are invited to inspect the unrivalled and well-ventilated accommodation this large steamer possesses.

For rates of fares, freight, and all information connected with the above, apply at this office.

Shippers of horses are invited to make early application for stalls.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The undersigned intends despatching the steamers
YOU YANGS, or DANDENONG,
every Friday;
MACEDON, or BARRABOOL,
every Tuesday.

Return tickets (saloon) are issued, available for two months by either steamer.

The steamers will leave Melbourne for Sydney also every Tuesday and Friday.

WM. HOWARD SMITH,
Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The Melbourne Steamship Company will despatch the
S.S. MACEDON,
1090 tons,
John R. Clark, commander,
THIS DAY, Tuesday, December 8, at 7 p.m.
For freight or passage and all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf,
foot of King-street.

NOTICE.—There will be no steamer leaving on FRIDAY next, in consequence of the Dandenong undergoing her usual overhaul.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The
BARRABOOL,
on FRIDAY, December 11th, at 8 p.m.
FARES—Saloon, 7s 6d; steerage, 5s 6d.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—Steamer CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 9 a.m.

On the following trip the City of Hobart will be dispatched DIRECT for Hobart Town on MONDAY, 21st December, at 4 p.m.

Saloon, £6 6s. Return ticket (available four months), £10 10s. Steerage, £3 10s.

T. and W. WILLIS, 100, Pitt-street.

PALMER RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM TO COOKTOWN.
The favourite s.s. LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, Bristow, commander, now on her way back, will leave again for the above gold-fields forty-eight hours after arrival. A few horse-stalls still vacant, which must be booked at once. Cargo now being received at the Patent Slip Wharf. For further particulars apply to

W. LAIDLEY and CO.; or G. F. MASON.

MANNING RIVER.—The new screw-steamer BLACKWALL will leave Victoria Wharf at noon on FRIDAY, the 11th December, for Manning River, as a regular trader, taking passengers and cargo to all parts of the Manning River.

For freight, &c., apply to Captain, on board.

FOR LONDON.
The A1 clipper ship
THE TWEED,
1745 tons, W. Stuart, commander,
having large engagements, will have quick dispatch.
Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The well-known first-class clipper ship DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, 1047 tons, Thomas Louttit, commander, having the greater portion of her wool stowed, will be dispatched in a FEW DAYS.

Apply to Captain LOUTTIT, on board; or to
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—
The clipper ship
TAUNTON,
A1, 16 years, 688 tons register,
J. M. Cochrane, commander.
This fine vessel will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., 14, Macquarie-place.
Wool received at Flood's.

FOR LONDON.
The magnificent A1 clipper ship
TYBURNIA,
945 tons register,
belonging to the Merchant Shipping Company,
Robert Gulder, commander,
will have quick dispatch.

Early application is necessary for freight or passage, to Captain Gulder, on board, at the Cosmopolitan Wharf; to
GEO. A. LLOYD and CO., Agents,
362, George-street.
Wool received at J. C. Lloyd and Co.'s Stores.

FOR LONDON.
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
SIR WILLIAM WALLACE,
965 tons register, John Colville, commander,
requiring only a limited quantity of WOOL, will be dispatched in A FEW DAYS.

This fine ship, possessing roomy cabin accommodation, is well worthy the attention of intending passengers, and should sufficient inducement offer, will carry saloon passengers at considerably reduced rates.

For freight or passage apply to Captain COLVILLE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JOHN FRAZER and CO.

WOOL received at FLOOD'S.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.
FOR WOOL ONLY.
The splendid AA 1 iron clipper ship
KNIGHT COMMANDER,
1435 tons register, Captain John F. Smith,
having most of her wool on board, and large engagements, will be dispatched in a few days.
For rates of freight, &c., apply to
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.
Wool received at Marsden's stores.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—
The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
DAMASCUS,
964 tons register, John Ross, commander, will sail about 20th December.
For freight or passage apply to Captain ROSS; or to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
Wool received at Talbot's.

FOR LONDON.—
The undermentioned first-class clipper ships will be dispatched in the following order during the ensuing wool season:—

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
BEN LOMOND	986	Chrystal	December
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE	878	Fernie	December
BRUCKLAY CASTLE	1014	Dixon	January
AGNES ROSE	991	Moir	January
PARRAMATTA	1521	Goddard	February

To be followed by other first-class vessels.

These ships being regular traders, their passenger accommodation is well known, and they offer unusual advantages to intending passengers.

For rates of freight, passage, and all other information, apply to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,
THE SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

This favourite clipper ship, A1 for 15 years, is now receiving wool at Flood's Stores, and will have quick dispatch.

Has very superior accommodation for saloon passengers.

Apply on board to Captain FERNIE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The PARRAMATTA will be dispatched on the 15th February.

Has accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers.

Apply on board to Captain GODDARD; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

STEAM TO LONDON.
ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.
The new full-powered screw steamship
ST. OSYTH,
(classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's),
3600 tons register,
500-horse power nominal, 2500 indicated,
R. M'NABB, Commander,
will be dispatched from
SANDRIDGE RAILWAY PIER, MELBOURNE,
about the end of January, 1875.

This magnificent vessel is the most powerful steamship ever dispatched to Australia, and is expected to make the voyage in

45 DAYS.

The accommodation for all classes of passengers is unsurpassed. The cabins are well ventilated, provided with furniture, bedding, linen, &c.

The saloon is the whole breadth of the ship, and there are a ladies' saloon, bathrooms, smoking-room, ice-house, &c.

An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship.

A most liberal table will be kept—well-supplied with fresh provisions.

For rates of passage and other particulars apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S (of Blackwall Yard, London)
LINE of STEAM and SAILING PACKETS,
comprising the steamships Northumberland (new), Somersetshire, and Durham (new), and the following splendid clipper ships, which have been built and fitted expressly for the Australian passenger trade:—Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Norfolk, True Briton, Essex, Hampshire (new), &c.

Ship.	Commander.	To Sail.
		1875.
LINCOLNSHIRE	E. Daves	Jan. 2.
YORKSHIRE	G. F. Gibbs	Jan. 30.
S.S. SOMERSETSHIRE, via Cape of Good Hope	H. F. Holt	Feb. 13.
NORFOLK	A. Parhem	Feb. 28.
S.S. DURHAM	F. Anderson	April 14.

Their accommodations for all classes of passengers are unsurpassed, and they will each carry an experienced surgeon. The SALOON CABINS are fitted with the necessary fixed CABIN FURNITURE.

PASSAGE ORDERS are issued to persons desirous of sending for their friends from home. Passage money, £16 and upwards. A liberal allowance to families. Return tickets are granted at reduced rates.

For all particulars apply to M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND.—Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' magnificent clipper ship
LINCOLNSHIRE,
1200 tons, Edwin Daves, commander, will be dispatched from Melbourne for London, on SATURDAY, 2nd January, carrying saloon, second and third class, and steerage passengers, for which she has unrivalled accommodation.

FARES:
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second class, £25 to £27
Third class, £18 to £20
Steerage, £16.
A liberal allowance made to families.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LYTTELTON direct.—☞ The clipper brig WINDHOVER, Roelle, master, now fast loading at Woolloomooloo Wharf, will clear at H. M. Customs TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 9th instant.

For passage rates apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—☞ The favourite trader HERON, H. A. Boyle, master, now fast loading at Patent Slip Wharf (detained at shippers' request), will clear at Customs TO-MORROW, Wednesday, 9th instant.

Apply to Captain, on board; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

RICHMOND RIVER.—HECTOR for all parts of the river. Cargo received at Market Wharf.

THE ANNIE COCHRANE for the MANNING, calling at Ghini Ghini, Croki, Cundletown, Taree, Tinonee, and Wingham. Apply on board, Market Wharf; or to WILLIAM COULTER, 145, Sussex-street.

TO LAKE MACQUARIE and BRISBANE WATER COASTERS.—Freight for Lake Macquarie. New Wallsend Coal Company, Exchange, Pitt-street.

SHELLHARBOUR.—Peterborough Lass, this day, 4 p.m., from Caledonian Wharf. J. Graham, agent.

WANTED, two VESSELS for Ulladulla; freight both ways; constant. R. Chadwick, Liverpool-st.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the clipper schooner HEBE. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

VESSEL wanted to run hard Logs from Bateman's Bay. Goodlet and Smith's Sawmills, Pyrmont.

CHARTER.—Wanted to charter a VESSEL, of about 1000 tons, to load at Sydney with coal and stock, for Colombo.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., Exchange.

CHARTER.—Wanted, VESSELS, to load TIMBER in LOG, WOLLONGONG to SYDNEY.
R. T. GIBSON, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper Barque DILPUSSUND, 624 tons register, diagonal-built, iron frame planked, and classed at Lloyds A1 for 17 years. She is well found in every respect and could be sent to sea without further outlay.

The vessel can be inspected at Parbury's Wharf, where she is discharging a general cargo from London.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE, the Aberdeen clipper-built Brig HEATHER BELL, 188 tons register, large carrying capacity on light draught; recently had a thorough overhaul, new decks, &c., &c.

For particulars, apply to LANE, CHESTER, and CO.

FOR SALE, a good BOAT. Apply G. Barnet, or William Massey, North Shore.

CONSIGNEE wanted, for COOP of Swans, ex Helen Macgregor. C. and N. E. S. N Co., Commercial Wf.

SHIP VANCOUVER, from Liverpool.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in DUPLICATE, at the office of the undersigned, by NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, or they will not be recognised.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.
30, Hunter-street.

SHIP BLACK ADDER, from London.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against the abovenamed ship must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the undersigned on or before noon on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, otherwise they cannot be recognised.

DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

SHIP AIREY FORCE, from London.—All CLAIMS and ACCOUNTS against this ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, before noon on THURSDAY, the 10th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

BRISBANE, MORETON BAY.—Steam-tug CHALLENGE, 80 h.p. nom. (Signal No. 2 at the Peak).

This well-known and powerful Newcastle tug is now stationed at BRISBANE. Orders for the boat signalled from Cape Moreton or the Pilot Station will be promptly attended to.

H. J. HARRIS, Agent, Brisbane.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—Wanted, TENDERS to supply main and fore masts for the barque Atlantic. For specifications, &c., apply at once to WRIGHT and CO., Wright's Wharf.

QUAY BERTHS vacant, first-class accommodation. W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf, Market-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

WESTERN PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Special General MEETING of Shareholders convened for this day, at the Company's Office, for the purpose of confirming or otherwise the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 29th October last, viz.,—"That the Company be forthwith wound up, and that the Directors be instructed to take all necessary steps for carrying out such dissolution in terms of the Deed of Settlement," stands adjourned to THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Office.

By order of the Board.
GILCHRIST and WESTON, Managers.
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

MEETINGS.

FRUIT and VEGETABLE PRESERVATION.—A MEETING of parties interested in the above will be held at the Agricultural Society's Rooms, 227, George-street, THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 p.m.

JULES JOUBERT.

WOOLLAHRA LITERARY INSTITUTE, THIS EVENING.—Business important.

A MEETING of Hackney Carriage, Cab, Van, and Dray PROPRIETORS, and all Licensed Drivers holding a license under the M. T. C., will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 9th, at 8, to take into consideration the best method of protecting their interest. R. CORKRAN.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, between 1 and 2 p.m.

By order.
J. B. MARKEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAGUE.
A MEETING of the Electors of East Sydney will be held
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8th December, 1874,
in the
SCANDINAVIAN HALL, Castlereagh-street,
opposite St. James' Schoolroom.
AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

The Rev. James Greenwood, M.A., Rev. George Woolnough, M.A., Rev. Dr. Barry, and Mr. James Powell will address the meeting and review the speeches of candidates delivered at the hustings yesterday.

WALTER S. BUZACOTT, } Hon.
JAMES CRANNA, } Secretaries.

REV. JAMES GREENWOOD, M.A., on the EDUCATION QUESTION TO-NIGHT.
Rev. GEORGE WOOLNOUGH, M.A., Rev. Dr. BARRY, and Mr. JAMES POWELL, on the Education Question TO-NIGHT.

ELECTORS attend the Meeting TO-NIGHT,
in the
SCANDINAVIAN HALL, opposite St. James's Schoolroom, Castlereagh-street.
EDUCATION,
National, Secular, Compulsory, and Free.
WALTER S. BUZACOTT, } Hon.
JAMES CRANNA, } Secretaries.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Monthly MEETING of Members THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 p.m.

C. H. HAYES, Secretary.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION of N. S. W.—The Regular MEETING of the Grand Lodge will be held at the Lodge Room, Kent-street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 sharp. W. H. DAVIES, Grand Sec.

MASONIC.—No. 1 Philanthropy A. C.—Regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at the Lodge Room, 105, Elizabeth-street, at 7.30. Election of Officers. Every member requested to attend. By order.

ST. LEONARDS L.O.L., No. 56, meets THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Business of importance. A. G., hon. sec.

R. A. FIRE COMPANY No. 1 C. C.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, Pitt-street Station. J. HARVEY.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

NO. 1 CO. S. B.—Subscription Prizes, WEDNESDAY, 9th. JNO. WELLS, Captain.

4 RIFLES.—Company DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 7.30. J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS bought and sold. BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON, 154, Pitt-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, at Paddington, a cream-coloured bull and terrier PUP. Reward at Harper's, butcher, Paddington.

LOST, a Galah PARROT; a reward. Apna, Moore Park Road.

LOST, last Friday, TIN CASE, containing Masters' Certificates, &c. Reward, Paragon Hotel, Circular Qy.

LOST, on Saturday night, in Bourke-street, Gold BROOCH. Liberal reward. 16, Hutchinson-street.

LOST, on Moore Park, on Saturday afternoon, SPUR, &c. Please return at 207, York-street.

LOST, on Sunday, November 6, a Jet EARRING. Reward on returning to Rush, Brothers, Pitt-street.

LOST, on 5th instant, on Moore Park, Gold LOCKET, containing hair. Reward. H. DANIEL, Commissariat Department.

LOST, on Sunday evening, between Dawes Point and Upper Fort-street, a scarlet and black SCARF. Finder rewarded on returning the same to Mrs. ROBERTSON, 58, Upper Fort-street.

LOST, A. S. N. Co.'s DEBENTURE, dated February, 1874, for £100, of no use to any one but the owner. One pound reward, on its restoration to Mr. Iredale, Herald agent, Oxford-street.

LOST, on Thursday last, between Woolloomooloo and Glebe, a child's white pique CAPE, braided with black. Reward, on return to Mrs. Allder, Catherine-street, Forest Lodge, opposite Mrs. Ellis, draper.

LOST, on 3rd instant, a Poodle SLUT, collar on, name engraved. Anyone detaining it after this notice will be prosecuted. J. BATTING, 230, George-street North.

SCULL LOST in Snail's Bay. 5s reward. F. WATT, Devon Villa, Snail's Bay.

REWARD.—LOST, chestnut HORSE, hogged mane, L off shoulder. J. Ferguson, Glebe.

REWARD.—LOST, gent.'s gold STUD, between Ultimo and Bondi. Post-office, William-street.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, on Friday, small TIN CASE, containing Apprentice Indentures, Mate's Discharges, Mason's Certificate. T. GOLE, 56, Hunter-street.

CAUTION TO PAWNBROKERS.—£1 Reward.—LOST, a Lady's Gold Open-faced WATCH, with the ring missing, with a small scratch on the face.

FOUND, on my premises, a Duck and Drake; owner can have by paying expenses. Chandler, Chippendale.

FOUND.—A large Red SLUT. Paws, breast, and tip of tail white, stripe down nose. Apply 25, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

STRAYED from Enmore, Black and Tan Terrier PUPPY. Reward at E. Barden's, Enmore Road.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MRS. BRADLEY is disengaged, and will apply at Percy Lodge, 22, Wylde-street, she will hear of a place to suit her.

IF MRS. O'DONNELL does not reclaim her goods left here within seven days from this date, they will be sold. W. NEILL, 124, Clarence-street.
December 7, 1874.

IF ARTHUR VICKARS, Esq., who left Liverpool in the ship Culzean, will call on WEDNESDAY, the 9th, between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., at the Exchange-corner, he will find an old acquaintance.

JOHN and WILLIAM INGRAM, send your address to FRANCIS ADAMS, A. J. S. Bank, Sydney.

JAMES JOHNSTON, born in the parish of Dunscore, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and followed the occupation of a draper, and came to this colony in 1859, is requested to communicate with the undersigned, from whom he will hear of something to his advantage. ARTHUR CUBITT, Missing Friends Office, Sydney.

MRS SINCLAIR, your DAUGHTER has arrived from Napier, N.Z. Communicate immediately, Captain HARE, schooner Helen, Newcastle.

MR. BARTHOLOMEW O'BRIEN will oblige by calling upon Messrs. WANT and JOHNSON, Pitt-street.

TO HENRY WRIGHT EVANS, MARINER.—HENRY WRIGHT EVANS, son of George William Evans, formerly of New Town, near Hobart Town, in Tasmania, Esquire, deceased, is hereby informed that he is entitled to a share in his late father's property, situate at New Town aforesaid, known as Warwick Lodge; and the said Henry Wright Evans is requested to at once communicate with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, at Hobart Town, respecting the share to which he is so entitled. Any person able to give information concerning the said Henry Wright Evans is requested to communicate with the said Registrar.

J. S. DODDS, Solicitor,
Stone-buildings, Hobart Town.

WILL the Parties that Engaged the Band for the old English Fair at Christmas, please call at 92, Riley-street, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

PUBLICATIONS.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
Useful Hints in Housewifery
Management of the Home
Cookery Recipes, in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE CHESS-PLAYER.
Local and Intercolonial Games reported in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL.
Refinement, Etiquette, Good-Breeding
Moral Maxims, Social Ethics, in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.
New Styles and Coming Fashions
The best authorities on Modes and Toilettes quoted in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE DEFENCE CORPS.
Volunteer Parades and Matches reported in
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE EIGHT DAYS' MISSION.—A Special MEETING in connection with the Eight Days' Mission will be held in the Church Society's House, Phillip-street, THIS AFTERNOON, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock, for those who are unable to attend the evening services.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, SYDNEY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. PHILIP'S CONGREGATION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The members of St. Philip's Voluntary Choir take this means of informing you that, owing to the Incumbent having thought it necessary to make grave and serious aspersions on the characters of the members of the choir, there was no course left open to them but to resign, which they have accordingly done.

They have been connected with St. Philip's Choir for many years, and it was with much regret they felt compelled to adopt the course they have taken; and they deem it their duty to thus apprise you of the fact, at the same time to say that the aspersions have no foundation whatever, and to ask you to withhold your judgment, formed probably on EXPARTE statements, until the next Vestry meeting, when the WHOLE FACTS will be submitted for your consideration.

Yours, obediently,
THOMAS FITZGERALD, for and on behalf of St. Philip's late Choir.
December 1.

J. J. HALEY, Evangelist, will preach in the Christians' Meeting House, Newtown, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.—Members of the congregation who approve of the services sung by the late Choir are invited to send their names to Box 183, Post Office, with a view of ending the present disagreement.

WESLEYAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.—A SERVICE of WELCOME to King THAKOMBAU will be given in York-street Church, under the direction of the Executive Committee of the above Missions, on WEDNESDAY next.

The chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'clock by
Hon. GEORGE ALLEN.

An Address will be presented to the King by the President of the Conference.

The Church Choir will render several Anthems.

Admission to the church will be given by ticket only. Application for tickets must be made on TUESDAY to the Superintendents of the several Circuits.

A collection will be made in aid of the General Mission Fund.

GEORGE WOOLNOUGH,
Superintendent Minister.

EIGHT DAYS' MISSION.
SPECIAL SERVICE, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, in the Church Society's House.

Evening Services, at 7.30:
At St. JAMES'S
St. PHILIP'S
St. PETER'S
St. LUKE'S, Sussex-street
St. BARNABAS'S
St. PAUL'S, Redfern
St. SILAS'S, Waterloo
St. MARY'S and St. THOMAS'S, Balmain
St. THOMAS'S, Willoughby
St. LUKE'S, Burwood.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE will be delivered in St. Mark's School, Darling Point, by the Rev. THOMAS KEMMIS, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, December 8. Subject: "An hour with Shakespeare."

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, by T. S. MORT, Esq.

Admission, 2s 6d.

Proceeds of Lecture to be devoted to St. Mark's School Building Fund.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. Johnson & Carrol (late Lewis), 10, Hunter-st.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, inimitable, from 4s 6d; extraction, 1s; stopping, 1s. Edwards, 235, George-st.

A. COX, Silk and Woollen Dyer Scourer, and Hot-presser, 55, William-street, Woolloomooloo, and 819, Railway Bridge. Gentlemen's apparel scoured and properly pressed. Mourning dyed on the shortest notice.

BATHS, DAWES POINT, for gentlemen only; salt water and fresh; 3d.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. J. EMANUEL and his SON, Dentists. (Dental diploma 1836.) Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite, first-class; no common work. Teeth extracted, stopped, &c. Notice—We have but one surgery. No connection with any other firm in the colonies. No 178, Pitt-street, one door from King-street.

J. LAWLER, BEDDING MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER OF IRON BEDSTEADS, CURLED HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c., 517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill, opposite Rush and Rousseau's.

MR. G. SMYTHE, Dentist, REMOVED from 27, Hunter-st., to 602, Elizabeth-st., nr. Devonshire-st.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square.—Awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medals five years successively, for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry. Also THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873. Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

PERMITS to select Mineral Lands for SALE, HENRY W. STATHAM, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-st.

S. H. JONES, Accountant, Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, over Messrs. R. F. Stubbs and Co.

FOR SALE, a medium-sized Fireproof SAFE, with two drawers. T. F. Jackson Hunter and George sts.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND MUSIC.

EDWARD S, DUNLOP, and CO., Importers of Paper Stationery, and Bags, 144, Pitt-street, Sydney.

"ADI U," Nocturne, for Pianoforte, by Hector R. McLean (dedicated to Mrs. F. H. Stirling), 2s. Elvy.

SCHOOL MANUALS, by JOHN FRASER, B.A., Sauchie House, West Maitland.

	s.	d.
An ABRIDGMENT of LATHAM'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, for the use of Candidates for Civil Service and University Certificates	1	3
A Manual of the Figures of Speech and the Principles of English Prosody	0	6
A Card containing 2048 Exercises in Practice, Proportion, and the Compound Rules of Arithmetic*	0	6
Ruddiman's Rules of Latin Syntax, re-arranged, with notes	1	6
* Explanations and Key to above, for teachers only, to be had from the author by post	0	6

Sold by R. BLAIR, Maitland.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1875, all sizes and bindings. WILLIAM MADDOCK, Importer, 383, George-st.

SCHOOL PRIZES and Christmas Presents.—A large collection of suitable books, in handsome bindings. A liberal allowance to schools. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-street.

JUST RECEIVED.—Chatterbox, 1874; Sunday Magazine, 1874; Sunday Reading for the Young, 1874; Day of Rest, vol. 3, 1874; Kind Words, 1874; Every Boy's Annual, 1874. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st.

VISITOR'S GUIDE TO SYDNEY, AND THE TOURIST'S HANDBOOK, 2nd edition, 2s, by post 2s 4d. W. MADDOCK, 383, George-street, and all booksellers.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY.—The newest Books and Magazines received by every mail. Terms and catalogues on application.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Photographic Albums Scrap Albums, Blotting Cases, Russia Leather Desks and Dispatch Boxes, a very choice selection just received. WILLIAM MADDOCK, Importer, 383, George-street.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING AND THE MECHANISM OF RAILWAYS, by Zerah Colburn. 2 large volumes, plates and text, half-bound morocco, £3 10s. WILLIAM MADDOCK, 383, George-st.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.
Largest and cheapest assortment in Sydney.
E. R. COLE,
corner of George and King streets.

CHEAPEST SHOP for BOOKS and STATIONERY. E. R. COLE, corner of George and King streets.

LYON, COTTIER, and CO. have now on view a select collection of original OIL and WATER-COLOUR PICTURES, from the Art Galleries, 8, Pall Mall, London. The pictures were selected by M. Van Wisselingh, expert, whose name is a guarantee that the works exhibited are of rare merit. 333, Pitt-street.

HERALDIC, Scrap, and Portrait Albums, in superior bindings, at C. T. SANDON'S, 324, George-street.

OLEOGRAPHS and Fac-simile Water-colour PAINTINGS.—A very choice collection, handsomely framed, any of which would be suitable for a wedding or Christmas gift. C. T. SANDON, Importer, 324, George-street.

SCHOOL PRIZES AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—A large assortment of Books from the popular publishers just opened, and will be offered to the public at English prices, with the usual allowance to the trade.

C. T. SANDON, Bookseller, 324, George-street.

PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON.
The Opera of MARITANA—a cheap edition, in paper or cloth, gilt edges
MARITANA MARITANA, MARITANA,
in a cheap edition,
with Recitatives by Mattei, and English and Italian words; cloth, gilt edges, 9s 6d; paper, 6s 6d
All the Operas in the Royal Edition—paper or cloth.

The Songs of ENGLAND
The Songs of IRELAND
The Songs of SCOTLAND
The Songs of WALES
SACRED Songs
making 5 volumes of elegantly bound music, at 6s per volume.

Every musical family should have this series on their table.

MADAME ANGOT, MADAME ANGOT.
The music from this operetta just received.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST USEFUL WORK PUBLISHED IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s, by post 1s 5d, 144 closely-printed pages, crown 8vo, with a beautifully-coloured Map of the colony, and a coloured Diagram of Storm and Harbour Signals,
MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and HANDBOOK for 1875—(Twenty-fourth year of publication).

Also, price 6d, by post 8d,
MOORE'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC for 1875, containing a variety of really useful information.

J. J. MOORE, Publisher, 560 and 562, George-street, Sydney. Branch Establishment, 363, George-street.

A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Five quires extra superfine NOTE PAPER, and 125 best Envelopes, with monogram beautifully embossed in colours, with die, 20s, post 22s. EDWARD TURNER, Hunter-st.

SANKEY'S HYMNS (2nd edition), Moody and Mackay's Hints about Prayer Meeting, 6d. TURNER'S.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—The largest, best, and cheapest assortment in town, at TURNER'S Cheap Book Shops.

CHRISTMAS and New Year CARDS, for cheapness and variety unequalled. Clarke, 317, George-street.

PORTRAITS Musical Celebrities.—Cabinet size photos., 2s each, posted 2s 2d each. Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Rossini, Bach, Weber, Mendelssohn, Gluck, Spohr, Schubert, Schumann, Cherubini, Spontini, Lessing, Liszt.

OPERATIC.—Adam, Auber, Bellini, Boieldieu, Costa, Donizetti, David, Gounod, Halevy, Herold, Offenbach, Verdi, Wagner.

LITERARY CELEBRITIES.—Chamisso, Grillparzer, Goethe, Herder, Humboldt, Jean Paul, Klopstock, Korner, Ruckert, Schiller, Uhland, Wieland.

CLARKE, Importer of Photographs,
317, George-street.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTRUCTION in Italian, from an Italian, required, Ollendorf's system. Tasso, HERALD Office.

SINGING.—Mrs. ARCHIBALD HAMILTON gives LESSONS at 166, Alberto-terrace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINE.—Wanted to purchase a second-hand Engine, 20-horse power. Apply to J. Gould, 391, George-st.

JUST UNPACKED, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, CHRISTMAS CARDS, MOTTOES, NICKNACKS for Christmas Trees, from 1d each. W. J. WILSON, Burlington Bazaar, 559, George-st., near Liverpool-st.

FOR SALE, Milch GOATS and Kids, at Mr. Morton's Brisbane-street, opposite Sugar Works.

FOR SALE, price 50s, a superior large GOAT, just kidded. 10, Queen's-place, Lower George-street.

TWO or three tons KENTLEDGE wanted. Skipper, at Harpur's, chemist, King-street.

TUMBLER PIGEONS for SALE. Apply No. 361, Elizabeth-street South.

WORKBOXES and Baskets, Lustres, Vases, Ornaments, &c., at LEMAIRE'S, opposite Markets.

TOYS, DOLLS, Christmas Ornaments, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street, opposite Markets.

WANTED to SELL, HORSE, Tip-Cart, Harness, J. M'Anulty, Glebe.

WANTED, a 6 horse-power ENGINE, on vertical tubular BOILER, new or second-hand. Carey, Gilles and Co., 336, George-street.

WANTED to purchase or rent good Business PREMISES in George-street, between King and Liverpool streets, east side; also, to purchase William-st. and City Property and Allotments. Bate and Co., Pitt-st.

WANTED, a pair of new or second-hand Clay-crushing ROLLERS, about 8 inches in diameter by about 30 inches in length, complete, with bearings and gear wheels. Also a one-horse power MACHINE, for working same, with all gear complete. Address, stating price, &c., to W. Wakeford, Barwood.

NOTICE.—J. MURRAY, Practical Bootmaker, has REMOVED two doors west of his old shop. A good stock always on hand. Note the Address—No. 67, King-street.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved, I beg to state that I am again a Candidate for your suffrages. The circumstances which have caused this appeal to the constituencies are perhaps the most remarkable which have occurred in our political history. An extraordinary minute of his Excellency the Governor having been placed by command before both Houses of Parliament, in which his Excellency gives at length his reasons for the course taken in relation to the release of the prisoner Gardiner, and describes the circumstances which have led to his decision, the document goes on to say that "If while entertaining, as I do, these opinions, I were to break faith with the prisoner, and retain him in gaol beyond the time specified for his liberation, I should be doing so not because I think such a course necessary, but simply in response to clamour, which I believe to be unreasonable and unjust." The whole colony having spoken out in opposition to this decision, and the representative body of the country—the Legislative Assembly—having been occupied in a very animated debate on the question, it is only just to conclude that they were included amongst those of the colonists charged with being guilty of "clamour unreasonable and unjust." At the commencement of the late session Mr. Combes, the member for Bathurst, gave notice of the following motion,—"That this House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the Minute of his Excellency the Governor on the subject of the release of the prisoner Gardiner, laid by command upon the table of this House on the day of its last prorogation." This led to a debate, during which the Colonial Secretary stated, in a petulant and very imperious way, that if the motion were carried he would regard it as a vote of censure. This threat, coupled with others of a similar nature, suggested to members the desirability of resenting so arbitrary an attempt to coerce their decision, and it must be gratifying to all independent minds to find that the Assembly had sufficient regard for its self-respect as to lead to the division which resulted in a majority of two against the Government. The House went into committee to consider a firm but very respectful resolution, which was negatived on the casting vote of the Speaker. The Government refused to meet the House again, which was dissolved by proclamation.

It appears to me from this that the Colonial Secretary is alone to blame for the unsettled state in which the country is placed, for the hon. member by his arbitrary conduct not only brought about the crisis at this unseasonable time, but by his act has permitted the operation of the Stamp Act to lapse, has left the Public Service unprovided for, and has allowed the Electoral Bill to fall through, which had passed the Assembly and was being considered by the Council.

I am strongly of opinion that legislation is urgently required to settle some of the defects and anomalies of the Land Laws, and it is very remarkable that, during the tenure of office of the Government—nearly three years—no action has been taken in this direction; they have been silent during this time, and now that the Parliamentary career of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary has been brought to a close—for a time at all events—he tells you how necessary it is that legislation should take place on this very important matter.

The important question of education taking so prominent a place in the political programme of the day, I desire to say that I am still an advocate for a thorough system of National education. I was under the impression that the Public Schools Act had formed a fair adjustment of the two systems. Recent discussions have shown me, however, that legislation will have to be resorted to. In such legislation I trust that the aim and object of Parliament will be the gradual establishment of a thoroughly efficient system of National education; and to make this acceptable to the great body of the people, it must be one in which the children of all sects can be taught without regard to country or creed.

The financial statement of the Colonial Treasurer shows the revenue of the colony to be in a flourishing state, and it must be a source of great satisfaction to all interested in the general welfare to find this to be so; at the same time it appears to me that this great measure of prosperity is due to the success which has attended the various industrial pursuits of the country,—the high price of wool, the abundance of grass resulting from several very favourable seasons, &c., but certainly not to the cause modestly stated by the Colonial Secretary in his address to the electors of East Sydney. I venture to say that the same prosperity, and perhaps greater, would have resulted had any other Ministry been in power.

The question of railway extension is one of the greatest importance, and it is satisfactory to find that the efforts of Parliament are likely to result in restoring the large trade of the south-western portion of the colony, which has hitherto tended to increase the exports and wealth of the neighbouring colony of Victoria. I am in hopes that further action will be taken which will eventually bring to the port of Sydney the whole of the produce of the large extent of country between the present extension and the Lachlan, and between that again and the Darling.

The Electoral Bill which recently passed the Assembly, while increasing and in some measure adjusting the representation of the various electorates, did not deal consistently with your electorate. Central Cumberland, essentially an agricultural and horticultural district, had tacked on to it a large slice of the suburb of St. Leonards, and by that means adding to the district an element altogether foreign to its other interests. I recorded my vote against this measure, but there was a majority in its favour.

I think the electors of Central Cumberland will have reason to be pleased when the time of elections, date of nomination, and return of writ shall be made definite by enactment, and not subject to the whim of any Minister of the day. In this case, the injustice of fixing the election as last of all but Balranald may be avoided. This is the second time we have been treated in a similar way.

Other important matters I must ask may remain till I have the pleasure of meeting you, which I purpose doing at the various portions of the electorate without delay, when I shall have the pleasure of addressing you, and going into the various public matters of the day more in detail than it is convenient to do in a written address.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,
JOHN LACKEY.
Woodville, Guildford, December 3, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—At the request of several influential electors, who are pleased to regard my recent election to the Municipal Council, as evidence of a general belief that I may be usefully employed in public affairs, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for one of the seats of your important electorate.

I do this the more readily from the conviction which I hold that the interests of this great metropolitan city should be watched and cared for in Parliament, by one or more gentlemen who by the free choice of the citizens are entrusted with the responsibilities of Municipal administration. Contrasting Melbourne with Sydney, we cannot but be struck with the superior liberality which has characterized the Government endowment in the one case, and the narrow churlish and illiberal spirit which has limited the endowment in the other case. With a view to aid in obtaining such a share of the public revenues as may be fairly claimable by the City of Sydney, I think it must be admitted that among the best practical agents towards that end, may be classed those gentlemen who have a special interest in the conduct and management of city affairs. Connected with the obtaining of an additional endowment for the city is the important question of Water Supply, which, in relation to the metropolis, is so much of a city matter that it cannot, in my humble judgment, be fairly discussed and settled in Parliament without the Municipal Council being in some degree represented in the higher body.

Beyond these questions of special local importance my attention, if honoured by your choice, would necessarily be directed to that larger class of questions which particularly belong to the supreme Legislature.

On the chief subjects of public interest my views are all in the direction of sound healthy progress. It is well known that I have not played an idle part in public matters during the last ten years. Within that term I have been concerned and have taken an active part in numerous social reforms, and I am closely identified with institutions having for their object the social, moral, and intellectual elevation of the people. Risen from the ranks of the people, I know their wants, sympathise with their grievances, and if permitted will defend and maintain their rights.

On the all-absorbing question of Public education, I would say in one word that I am in favour of one national, comprehensive, non-sectarian system, under which the children of this rising colony would be educated together in such undying bonds of good-will and brotherly love as would insure our rapid and permanent rise into the position, power, and authority of a nation.

I shall take an early opportunity of addressing you in the various parts of the electorate, and meantime remain,

Your faithful servant,
JOHN DAVIES.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PADDINGTON.

GENTLEMEN—Parliament having been dissolved, and the writs issued for the approaching General Election, I again have the honour to solicit your suffrages, and I do so with the conviction that I have done nothing to forfeit the confidence you have so long and unreservedly reposed in me.

My political views are well known to you; they are inseparable from a thoroughly liberal policy on all the great questions of the day.

The limits of this address prevent me from entering upon the discussion of these topics of public interest which are likely to engage the attention of Parliament; but my course of action will be found in strict accordance with the political views and principles which first obtained, and have since always secured me, your support. In or out of office these principles will suffer no change, unless, indeed, the change be implied in endeavouring to keep pace with the progress of the age in which we live.

I shall be prepared, before the day of election, to address you more fully, and I hope that the account which I shall be able to give of my stewardship will enable you conscientiously to extend to me your continued confidence.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN SUTHERLAND.
Sydney, December 2, 1874.

SYDNEY EXPECTS EVERY MAN TO DO HIS DUTY. Then, ELECTORS of EAST SYDNEY, support PARKES, MOORE, FLOOD, and COOPER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—A vote of the Legislative Assembly, which its authors will not find an easy task to justify by fact or reason, has resulted in the dissolution of Parliament. In this event, I confidently appeal to you for re-election as one of your Representatives, and for a renewal of your support as one of the advisers of the Crown.

The circumstances which, more immediately, have led to the present appeal to the constituencies, will call for some observations from me when I have the honour of meeting you face to face. I have no fear that those circumstances will be misunderstood by the country, or that you will see in them any of the imaginary dangers to the rights of Parliament with which designing and unscrupulous persons have sought and will still seek to invest them. The minute of the Governor on the case of the prisoner Gardiner, which formed the groundwork of Mr. Combes's unjustifiable motion, was written by his Excellency in the performance of his undoubted duty as her Majesty's representative. It was not addressed to the Legislative Assembly, and not a single sentence of it referred to the proceedings of that body; but a copy of it was respectfully laid before the two Houses, in the usual manner, for the plain purpose of affording to Parliament the fullest information on the subject. Nothing more was done, and in this nothing whatever was done which could rationally be construed to mean an offence to either branch of the Legislature.

For the stoppage of Legislation, and the consequent public inconvenience including the further delay in carrying a measure of Electoral Reform, I and those who voted with me for proceeding with the business of the country are not responsible.

My conduct in Parliament as your member cannot be separated from my conduct as a Minister of the Crown. Soon after you did me the honour of electing me, now nearly three years ago, I was entrusted with the task of forming an Administration. On accepting office at an advanced period of the year, I and my colleagues found the public service unprovided for; the Consolidated Revenue Account largely overdrawn; a heavy deficit existing from the expenditure of former years; the salaries of the Civil servants, and the wages of the mechanics and labourers on the public works, arbitrarily reduced for the purposes of an inequitable economy; our trade and commerce harassed by a vast number of petty and irritating imposts; the colony discredited in the estimation of our neighbours; and a feeling of dissatisfaction pervading all classes of the community. Whatever may come, we have served the country sufficiently long to have reversed this state of public affairs. The deficit, which hung over the colony like a black cloud for ten years, has been extinguished; the salaries and wages of the Government employés have been justly restored; the burdens of the people have been diminished, by the abolition of a multitude of obnoxious taxes; more extensive provision has been made for those of our fellow-creatures who are visited by irremediable affliction or overtaken by destitute old age; large sums have been, and are still being, expended on public improvements; the proposed grant for education is increased from £120,000 to £180,000; and the sum to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue at this moment exceeds a million sterling. While this is happily the case, the colony has risen in reputation both in this hemisphere and in Europe, its splendid resources are attracting population to its shores and over its borders, settlement on the public lands is spreading beyond example, new industries are taking root, and a general feeling of confidence prevails. If our opponents tell you that the present Government cannot take credit for these great results, my answer is that no such results ever followed the long possession of power by former Governments. You will not fail to see, what all history teaches, that the Government which by discernment, foresight, and courage secures stability in the management of affairs, and inspires confidence in the well-informed and powerful classes, contributes in a thousand ways, apart from legislation, to the public prosperity. But the legislative and administrative measures of the present Ministry challenge examination in the share they have had in bringing about these results. I might submit to you, as the issue in this election, the policy which has had active life in what has been achieved during the last two years and a half, and which aims at raising New South Wales to the first place in Australia.

I am, however, aware that the man who aspires to serve the public cannot rest upon the past, and in appealing to you for support I wish to inform you fully of the projected measures of the Government. First in importance is the land question. The Act of Mr. Robertson, from which so much was hoped, is proved by the test of time to be a measure, the provisions of which can be defeated at all points by those who do not hesitate to profit by its abuses. By the recent decision of the Privy Council on the appeal in the case of Barton v. Muir, the law is declared to be so directly opposite to the expressed intention of its author, that any number of persons may be employed by one capitalist to select land on stipulated conditions; and the fulfilment of those conditions can subsequently be enforced in the Courts of law. This decision, in effect, and for all legitimate purposes, expunges the system of free selection from the Statute Book. It will be the duty of the Government, if still supported by the constituencies, to bring in a measure without delay to remedy the glaring defects in the present Act; to define the rights both of the pastoral occupant and of the agricultural settler; to increase the area for freehold settlement; to give greater permanence to occupation; and to make provision for the construction of roads in newly-settled localities, and for the preservation of water.

The Government is maturing a plan for railway extension adapted to the more thinly peopled parts of the colony. New lines are now in the course of construction amounting to a total length of 275 miles, and extending to Orange in the west, Tamworth in the north, and Wagga Wagga in the south. It is contemplated that the Southern railway will be completed to Albury within three years, while in connection with the trunk lines feeders will be carried through the more fertile parts of the country, affording to the producing classes an easy means of conveyance to the centres of population. Surveys are now being prosecuted to promote these important objects, and measures to give effect to them will be ready for the consideration of Parliament.

A bill will be prepared to amend the Municipalities Act of 1867, applying more liberally the principle of endowment, and granting other privileges to incorporated districts.

Notwithstanding the interruption which has occurred to the Pacific Mail Service through the failure of the contractors, the Government has the fullest confidence in the ultimate success of that service, and the permanent advantages which it is calculated to confer upon the colony. No exertions have been spared, and no effort will be relaxed to complete a contract which shall secure the conveyance of the mails within the shortest time practicable. It is satisfactory that, in our negociations to this end, the Government is receiving the cordial co-operation of the Government of New Zealand.

Among other undertakings of general benefit, the Government has entered into an agreement with New Zealand and Queensland to connect these three colonies by electric cables with India and Europe. I expect that a contract for this purpose will be concluded in London in the early part of next year. Other works of great magnitude have been projected, including the supply of water to the metropolis and its suburbs.

Some discussion has lately arisen on the question of public education, though I am not aware of a single petition from the people on the subject. Nor have I noticed that any person who rendered service in the cause when the struggle was fierce and difficult has joined in the proceedings of the last few months. Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the provisions of the present law. There is no Denominational school in this country in the sense of a school supported by the State and controlled by the clergy of any particular Church. If the Public Schools Act is carried out in its integrity, the secular instruction in the certified Denominational school must be precisely the same as that in the Public school. Teachers trained under the Council of Education must be appointed in each case; the same books must be used; the same regulations enforced; and the same inspection exercised. And in the case of each certified Denominational school the building must be erected from private sources, without the cost of a single penny to the State. The present law has had the effect of raising the quality of education alike in the certified Denominational and in the Public schools; and the principles applied, so far as the Government is concerned, are the same in both. While this is the state of the law in respect to these schools, the pioneer school in every locality must be a mixed or Public school, and until it is firmly established no other school can be supported from public funds in the same locality. In point of fact, not more than five or six certificates have been granted to new Denominational schools during the eight years since the Act came into force.

To change the school system, as has been proposed—I think without sufficient thought—would involve an immediate cost to the country of little short of £250,000, without improving the quality of education in any respect whatever. If we have more money to expend, will it not be wiser to expend it in carrying the means of education to those who are now shut out from its blessings? I am in favour of granting a larger annual sum for the extension of the school system, and of the erection of Public school buildings entirely from the public revenue. I would insist upon the provisions of the law in all cases being strictly enforced. In localities where one Public school, efficiently conducted, will meet the educational wants, the public money ought not to be expended in supporting several small competing schools. I am also in favour of the establishment of grammar schools in the more central towns of the interior in connection with the Public school system. With these and minor modifications, I am firmly convinced that a system which so far has worked well, and which is cordially accepted by all classes of the people, ought to have a longer trial, and that the public interest will be best consulted by consistently supporting it.

With this explanation of my views, I leave the issue of the present contest in your hands. On seven former occasions you have elected me as your representative. If you still feel justified in reposing confidence in me, after a political connection extending over twenty years, I shall esteem your free choice as the most distinguished of all honours. And if, on the other hand, you see any just cause to transfer your confidence to another, I shall submit to your decision with a feeling only of gratitude for the honour you have so frequently conferred on me. You are the great representative constituency of the country, above all local considerations and all petty interests, and I appeal to you, and can only accept your support, on the broad principles of national policy which I have imperfectly announced.

I am, Gentlemen, your faithful servant,
HENRY PARKES.
Sydney, December 1, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—In offering myself as a candidate for your suffrages as your representative in the Legislative Assembly, I desire to say, at the outset, that at this election I would prefer to be elected on independent principles, for I hold that any new member entering Parliament for the first time, unless some vital principle is at stake, should do so untrammelled by any party.

The constitutional question upon which the Government has gone to the country would, I think, have been avoided by the Ministers advising the Governor in the matter of the Gardiner release, and had he acted contrary to that advice, then there should be but one course open, and that would be for the Ministry to resign. But on the contrary, had he acted in accordance with their advice, they were in duty bound to take the responsibility of that act entirely upon their own shoulders; and any minute made by him to the Cabinet agreeing with such advice kept secret, and that this course was not adopted justifies censure on the Government.

In the matter of the mail contract, the Government could plead the great urgency of the case; but this would also have justified them in giving it to the A. S. N. Company, who would undoubtedly have done it satisfactorily, and as they went out of the usual course, they should have given it to those known to be competent rather than those known to be doubtful. I would also support a direct line, as large vessels such as are required should not be used as coasting vessels, and the saving of time being so much greater by a direct rather than via New Zealand, would justify a larger expenditure to ensure success.

I am in favour of an Electoral Bill increasing the number of members, believing that by this means parties would not be so evenly balanced, but the constituencies more evenly represented.

I would promote education of the children of this country by every means in my power. I look upon education of the people as of the first importance in order to qualify them to properly appreciate and use the privileges they possess. I would advocate a reform of the present system, and would embody some of the new ideas which have already secured the approval of many of the community.

I am a free-trader, and strongly object to ad valorem duties, but I would encourage new industries suitable to the requirements of this country, and would not object to a little present expense in that direction for a future general benefit.

I would support any good measures of the present Ministry, and not enter into any factious opposition to them, as a strong Government who can carry good measures is preferable to one that is struggling for an existence.

I am in favour of endowing the City of Sydney with sufficient funds by licenses, rates, dues, assessments, and general means—with revenues from similar sources to those of cities whose municipal affairs are prosperous, and of which Sydney is at present deprived. I would also advocate more power to be given to municipal bodies to effect improvements, and a more suitable Building Act for the city of Sydney. I would do all in my power to secure a more efficient water supply to the city, and thoroughly go into the matter of pollution of the harbour by sewage, &c., with a view to remedy it.

I am in favour of railway extension into the city, both for suburban passengers and for goods from the vessels direct. The streets of Sydney, being so narrow, urgently require some remedy, and this would be the most effectual one.

As a practical man, I think I may be of some service to the country generally, having had considerable experience in public and other works, and having resolved to relinquish further contracts.

I offer myself to the electors of East Sydney as their representative, to whose interest with those of the country generally I pledge my future services and best efforts, should I have the honour of being elected.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
JOHN YOUNG.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself as a Candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming election.

It may appear somewhat strange that having so long forborne from the troubled sea of political life I should now seek the honour of representing you in Parliament, but I have yielded to the solicitation of many whose opinion I value to place my services at your disposal at the present occasion.

During the twenty years I have spent in this city I have been a consistent advocate for free trade in its widest sense, and with such magnificent natural advantages as we possess in the harbour of Sydney, I deem it essential to the carrying out of the grand principles of free trade that increased facility should be given for the accommodation of shipping, and that every unnecessary restriction should be removed from ships and commerce.

I am an advocate for the rapid extension of railway communication, and while for the main lines I approve of the substantial and permanent structures which we already possess, I believe that it would have been highly advantageous to have had the remoter districts of the colony connected with the metropolis by a cheaper system of tramways, to be replaced by more permanent lines when the traffic shall have assumed a proportion to justify the expenditure. In this way the interests of Riverina and the Darling would have become more identified with those of Sydney, instead of passing to a great extent into those of Victoria.

I am in favour of the existing lines being continued into the heart of the city, and connected with the wharfage accommodation; and also, that the great southern coal-field should be connected with the shipping facilities of Port Jackson; for with cheap coal and ready access to shipping, this valuable export might be greatly increased to the general benefit of the colony.

I am in favour of greater extension of Municipal Government throughout the colony; more liberal aid should be given to these institutions, and at the same time they should be entrusted with more extended duties under a proper check against useless expenditure.

Chief of all municipalities I look upon the City of Sydney as deserving liberal aid from the Government. Sydney is not only the residence of fixed inhabitants, but is to a great extent maintained for the convenience and comfort of the whole colony; thousands of our fellow colonists resort hither for business, leisure, or enjoyment without contributing to the taxation or revenue of the city; and, therefore, there is no injustice in extending to her, liberal aid from the Public Treasury, or in handing over to the Corporation those sources of emolument which are commonly enjoyed by the large cities in the mother country.

The abundant supply of pure water is essential not only to the comfort but to the health of large towns, especially in a warm climate, and I will be prepared to advocate as a public measure what appears to be the best scheme for supplying this necessity to the growing wants of the city.

Identified as I have been, for many years, with all the chief interests of the colony, I am against all legislation that fosters one class at the expense of the others. I believe that large tracts of the country are well suited for permanent settlement, and that the aim of good legislation should be to provide for the agriculturist and small settler with the least possible interference with the great pastoral interests of the colony, while at the same time due care should be taken to prevent that interest, valuable though it be, from crushing out the gradual permanent settlement of the country.

I believe that the capabilities of the country could be enormously increased by some large and comprehensive plan of irrigation and permanent storing of water, and that it would be money well spent to obtain the services for a few years of one of the able engineers under whose superintendence similar works have been carried out so beneficially in some of the sterile and unwatered districts of India.

One of the most important matters to be brought under your consideration is that of public education. No more important subject can occupy the attention of any Legislature than that of the proper instruction of the people.

Desirable at all times that education should be universal, it becomes a great political necessity when the suffrage is universal; for, if the people have a controlling power in the State, it is essential to its wellbeing that they should intelligently know how to exercise that power.

In a mixed community such as ours, the chief difficulty by which statesmen have found themselves beset in dealing with primary education has been what is technically called "the religious difficulty." The present Public Schools Act deals with that difficulty in a fair and reasonable manner, and with some modifications in detail, but without touching its main principles, and with increased liberality in the annual vote in its support, is capable of meeting efficiently the whole educational requirements of the colony and of placing Primary Instruction within reach of every portion of the community.

Against this system an opposition has been organised, under the title of "National, Secular, Compulsory, and Free." Against this I have felt it my duty to protest in the strongest manner as mischievous, unnecessary, illiberal, and intolerant; and if it be your pleasure to place me in the honourable position of your representative, it will be my endeavour to give this scheme the most strenuous opposition.

I will have an opportunity, at a meeting on Saturday evening and on the hustings on Monday, of enlarging further on these topics and on any other on which you may desire to know my opinion.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. STUART.

ALEXANDER STUART for EAST SYDNEY.—CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, KELLY'S EMU INN, GEORGE-STREET.
CHAS. LETT, Hon. Secretary.

TO THE ELECTORS OF PARRAMATTA.

GENTLEMEN,—Having continuously represented you in the Legislative Assembly for a period of nearly ten years, I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. As a member of the Government it will be unnecessary for me in this address to give any exposition of the policy of the Government, because that has already been done by the Premier in his address to the electors of East Sydney. I will avail myself of the opportunity of meeting the electors at an early date, in order that I may explain to them the part that I have taken in public affairs since you did me the honour of electing me as one of your representatives.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES S. FARNELL.
December 2, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved in consequence of the vote on Mr. Combes's motion censuring the present Ministry, I have the honour to offer myself again as a CANDIDATE for your suffrages.

Concurring as I do in the general policy of the Government, and believing that the interests of the people would be best served by going on with the public business, I voted against the motion to which I have referred; and on reviewing the course of the proceedings, I am more than ever convinced that my vote was a correct one.

The country at large has no interest in the struggles of members of Parliament who are carried away on all occasions by an inordinate ambition to fill the offices of Government, while it cannot be denied that unnecessary Ministerial changes are fraught with much injury to the public.

I am, as you are aware, a strong advocate for an increased endowment to the city, and I shall use my utmost exertions to obtain for you an ample measure of justice in this respect.

The importance of a plentiful supply of water for the metropolis is admitted by all, and the question does not more concern the health of the inhabitants than it affects the growth of manufacturing industry. I shall consider it an imperative duty, in and out of season, to urge this work of necessity upon the attention of Parliament.

I am a stanch free trader, and shall resist any attempt, in any guise and under any circumstances, to fetter the operations of commerce.

Holding the opinion that the welfare of the country districts and that of the metropolis, if not identical, are closely dependent upon each other, I shall at all times be ready to vote for improvements whether in roads or bridges or other works of utility wherever they are proved to be required. Especially I shall advocate the extension of railways, which I believe might be constructed in many parts of the colony more cheaply than common roads.

As I declared myself at the late election, I am a supporter of the policy of the Public Schools Act, and I shall gladly vote for increasing the grant for extending education throughout the interior. Any modifications of the system which will have this object, without being prejudicial to existing interests, shall receive my support.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
CHAS. MOORE.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

VOTE for CHAS. MOORE and £500,000 for sewerage, out of the million to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue.

VOTE for CHAS. MOORE and the completion of Moore Park and other recreation grounds.

VOTE for CHAS. MOORE—the best friend of the working man, who during his term of office as Mayor employed all the available labour.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.

To Messrs. John Brewster, J. Bromfield, S. H. Smyth, R. Craig, H. P. Palser, R. Wynne, Alderman Linsley, W. Hezlett, P. N. Trebeck, F. J. Thomas, Alderman Roseby, and the other gentlemen signing the requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in complying with the invitation contained in the numerously-signed requisition presented to me this day, that I should allow myself to be nominated as one of the candidates to represent your electorate of West Sydney in the new Parliament.

I trust to be able to meet the electors on several occasions prior to the day of nomination, and will then fully express my views on the subject of the present crisis, and on other topics of political interest. In the meantime I desire to say a few words on questions more immediately pressing on public attention.

A new Electoral Bill will doubtless be one of the earliest measures submitted to Parliament. The change in the condition and population of many of the present electoral districts points to the necessity of a redistribution of seats, and I shall be prepared, if returned as one of your members, to support an adjustment of this question on a fair and equitable basis.

I would advocate an extension of the free-trade policy of the present Administration, and at the same time require a reduction in the general taxation of the country. With an estimated surplus of £700,000 for the present year, as proclaimed in the Treasurer's budget speech, I fail to see the necessity for continuing taxation on articles of every day consumption by the bulk of the people—in some cases to the extent of from 40 to 50 per cent. of their first cost.

The Stamp Duties Act happily lapses (no thanks to the Government) at the end of the present year. As this form of taxation was introduced on a very pressing emergency, to make up a deficit in our revenue, I cannot see any reason for its re-establishment, now that we have the large surplus before alluded to.

I am adverse to the financial policy of the Government in its endeavours to resuscitate in this young country—the exploded theory of a sinking fund, and I maintain that it was the duty of the present Administrators to dispose of its surplus revenue in lightening taxation, and thus make those who contribute thereto participate in the general prosperity of the country.

The important question of water supply, and measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city and of the country generally, must be forced upon the attention of the new Parliament. These matters directly concern your electorate, and as they affect the health and even the lives of individuals, I deem their consideration of infinitely greater importance than any measures of a merely theoretical character, and I shall be prepared to devote my special attention thereto.

The country has been agitated the last three months on the question of educational reform. My views on this question have been frequently before the public during that period. Believing, as I do, that the country, which I feel proud to own as my native land, never can rise to the position of a great nation until its people become elevated in the social scale, and believing further that this is only to be accomplished by educating the rising generation, I am a warm advocate for such a change in our system of public instruction, as will bring this—the greatest of all blessings—within the reach of every child in the land; so that our children shall grow up, as good citizens, free from the sectarian jealousy and bitterness which have blighted other countries. On this and other subjects I shall address the electors at length as time and circumstances permit; meantime, I ask the support of my fellow-citizens, if they think my services in the new field of action now presented to me, will tend to the common good.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. DIBBS.
Sydney, 2nd December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CANTERBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour, for the third time, to seek your suffrages for my return to the Legislative Assembly as your representative.

During the two Parliaments in which I have sat for your electorate I have conscientiously endeavoured to regulate my conduct according to the principles which I laid down for my guidance when I had the honour of first appearing before you, and of which you then approved; and on a subsequent occasion ratified your approval by again returning me. You are aware that I have not been a frequent speaker in Parliament; but you must also be aware that I have been rarely absent from Parliament—that my name is to be found in every important division—that I have NEVER sought to evade any responsibility—and that I am now fully prepared to accept your verdict upon my public conduct. I have not been a frequent speaker, simply because I have been unwilling to add my contribution to the already excessive speaking power of the Assembly, which has the effect of seriously protracting public business, wearying men of action who desire to see useful legislation, and generally bringing responsible institutions into contempt.

In the division which ended in an adverse vote to the present Administration, and which brought about this general election, I recorded my vote in favour of the Ministry, although I trust I am incapable of any course of conduct which could be supposed to sanction a violation of the rights and privileges of Parliament. I was unable to see that this issue was involved in the controversy raised by Mr. Combes's motion. I was not convinced that his Excellency the Governor had intended to insult Parliament by his minute, or that his advisers had been privy to so grievous an impropriety.

It is for you to say whether in this I was right or wrong, and to act accordingly.

I am now, as I have always been, a strong supporter of the present system of Public education; I believe its operations have been enormously beneficial, and that it is generally accepted throughout the country. I shall be prepared to extend its benefits by any judicious means. On this subject and on all other subjects you will have the opportunity of hearing my sentiments on the hustings, as I shall be unable, owing to the extent of the Electorate and the numbers of places which I should be compelled to visit, to have special meetings previous to the nomination. This, however, is a matter of small importance, as you are perfectly familiar with my votes and proceedings.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD HILL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRAL CUMBERLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—I take this opportunity of announcing that I am a CANDIDATE for the representation of your Electorate in the forthcoming Parliament, and will address you fully early next week.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your old servant,
JAMES BYRNES.
4th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE,—particularly the residents at Blackwattle Swamp.

I don't know much about Balmain, but I do about Blackwattle Swamp; and I should like to ask—IF IT IS not the fault of G. W. Allen that THIS pestilent swamp has not been filled up long ago? As our late member, and as a Minister of the Crown, with all the influence attaching to the office, he could have had the job completed LONG AGO!!!

Then, what became of the £10,000 COMPENSATION to the Pyrmont Bridge Company? Who got THAT? Or is it to be paid over when the swamp is filled up?

Now that the summer is coming on we'll all be killed by the swamp plague—if we don't elect a man who will do his duty. G. W. ALLEN had the chance and neglected it.

Then VOTE for BOOTH, who will expedite this necessary work.

A WORKING MAN,
and a Resident of the Swamp.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

GENTLEMEN,—I have again to appeal to you for re-election as your representative and for a renewal of your confidence in me as one of the Ministers of the Crown. I shall not refer to the circumstances attending the dissolution of the late Parliament, but shall confine my remarks simply to some matters of more immediate and general interest.

My opinions on the question of Public Instruction have been so frequently expressed as scarcely to require repetition. I have always advocated and supported the extension and increase of Public schools. I desire a system of instruction which may confer the benefits of education upon every child in the country, without distinction of class or creed—a system capable of universal application, and administered in a spirit of strict impartiality. It cannot be denied that the Public Schools Act has largely contributed to this object. The means of education have been considerably extended, arrangements have been made for ensuring a supply of competent teachers and for testing their attainments and their qualification for their important office, and the quality of instruction has been greatly improved. During the eight years that this Act has been in operation the Public schools, including Provisional and Half-time schools, have considerably more than doubled in number, and the pupils in these schools have increased in a similar proportion.

The main provisions of the Act appear to me to have received the support and approbation of the country. I believe, however, that some modifications of the system may be made with great advantage. I think that Public schools should be built at the public cost, without requiring local assistance, or waiting for local action, wherever the Council of Education is satisfied that the number of children required by law will be in regular attendance. For this purpose I am in favour of a much larger annual vote from the public revenue; and as an earnest of the desire of the Government to accomplish this end, the amount placed on the Estimates for next year is 50 per cent. in excess of that voted last year—having been increased from £120,000 to £180,000. The Council will thus be able to erect schools in many parts of the country destitute of, or very imperfectly provided with, the means of instruction. When sufficient provision is made for the education of the children in a school open to all classes and creeds, public money should not be expended in the same vicinity for the support of small and inefficient schools. There are other modifications which may reasonably demand the consideration of the Government and Parliament to which it is unnecessary to allude in this address, but it does not seem wise suddenly and without further trial to make radical alterations in a law which has worked beneficially, and has been cordially received by all classes in the community.

The Municipalities Act of 1867 will require amendment. It is ascertained that the boroughs established under this Act will need a continuation for a further term of the endowment thereby authorised.

The financial state of the city of Sydney, and its claim in respect of city water rates for properties occupied or used for Governmental purposes, have received my attention. Both these matters deserve liberal consideration by the Legislature.

The supply of water to the metropolis and suburbs, and the vexed question of sewerage, have not been overlooked by the Government. The bill to deal with these important matters was introduced during the last and preceding sessions, and will be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

I do not overlook the importance of an amendment of the present Land Law, nor the necessity for a consolidation and amendment of the Criminal Law, and of the judicature both in Equity and Common Law. These matters are urgent, and their settlement should not be delayed.

I have three several times been elected as your member in the Legislature of this country. I esteem it an honour to represent a constituency among whom I have resided upwards of forty years, and in whose welfare, politically and socially, I have a warm and permanent interest; and I appeal to you confidently for approval of my acts in the past, and for the opportunity to afford you more effective service in the future.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. WIGRAM ALLEN.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by many friends long associated with me in political life to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages.

As I have sat in the Legislative Assembly for several years, and taken an active part in its proceedings, my views on leading public questions must be known to most of you. At all times I have advocated the principles of free trade, and for this reason, as well as for others, I generally approve of the policy of the present Government. It is more than twenty years since I first co-operated with Mr. Parkes in the Legislature of the colony, and I have seen no reason to withdraw my confidence from him as one of our first public men.

I am in favour of granting enlarged powers to the Municipal Council of Sydney, so as to enable it to carry out more effectively the government of the city; and I think no time should be lost in procuring an adequate supply of water to the city and suburbs.

I shall give my earnest co-operation in extending the means of railway communication into the interior; and I consider that Sydney is equally interested with the country districts in carrying out such improvements.

In respect to education, I have from the first steadily supported the principles of the Public Schools Act, and I am prepared to extend its advantages until no child shall be left without instruction.

On other matters I shall be happy to explain my views when I meet you in different parts of the electorate.

If you honour me by electing me as one of your representatives, it will be my pride and pleasure to do my utmost to promote in Parliament, as I hope I have promoted at all times, the true interest of my native country.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most humble and faithful servant,
EDWARD FLOOD.
Sydney, 2nd December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEWTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved, and the writs issued for another election, I beg at once to intimate that it is my intention again to solicit your suffrages, and I will take the earliest opportunity of meeting you in the various divisions of the electorate.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. BROWN.
Newtown, 30th November, 1874.

WORKING MEN OF SYDNEY.—Vote for your friend, JOHN MACINTOSH.

JOHN MACINTOSH FOR EAST SYDNEY.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

READ THIS AND GO IN FOR COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the London School Board, at the opening of the Camberwell Public School said:—"The Board had in this district 21 visitors, who were charged with the duty of going from house to house where children were living, and if the children were not going to school, to find the cause, and to try and induce the parents to comply with the law.

"These visitors had no right to say to which school the children should go, but only that they should go to school.

"This was called 'compulsion,' but he called it 'persuasion,' for compulsion was only used when parents refused or neglected to send their children. Where the neglect was found, a 'notice A' was issued, and on the issue of 3000 of these notices, no fewer than 2311 new children came to school, in all on the issue of notices A and B in Lambeth—the 'B notice' being, that unless the child came school to the parent would have to attend before the committee or a magistrate—5057 children came to schools."

TO THE ELECTORS OF ARGYLE.

GENTLEMEN,—The Assembly having been dissolved in consequence of its vindication of its own privileges, and of the right of the people to have their meetings and petitions constitutionally respected by the Queen's representative, I am once more a Candidate for your suffrages.

You have already done me the honour of electing me three times without opposition. My political opinions are still the same as they were on each of those occasions.

The Land question, which is the most important question of the day, has been too long postponed, and must be speedily settled by the next Parliament. It is, consequently, very necessary now that the country should elect as their representatives men who, refusing class partizanship, hold sound and reliable opinions upon this question. When a member of the Upper House I voted for our present Land Law. Time has since exposed in its details defects which require amendment, but I continue to approve of its essential provisions. I continue also to entertain the opinion that the scope of this enactment should be enlarged for the purpose of giving increased facilities for the acquisition of freehold homesteads throughout the country.

The princely revenue derived from our Crown Lands is for the most part disbursed in current expenditure. We are spending our capital without very materially improving our estate. We are paying heavy interest upon loans which a right use of this same revenue would have, in a great measure, prevented. I hold the opinion that our land revenue should, for the most part, be set aside for public works of a permanent character, in all parts of the country.

You are well aware of the difficulty of getting back from the Treasury the taxes which are paid indirectly for local expenditure. This money is the subject of much unseemly scrambling, of not a little venal voting, every session, yet is, after all, doled out in driblets extremely inadequate to local necessities. The obvious remedy for this method of expenditure is an enlarged and fairly endowed system of municipal self-government.

I am a supporter of the present system of Public Education. Rightly administered, I believe it is well adapted to the wants and opinions of the people.

In everything appertaining to your local interests I have done all in my power to serve you. I do not recollect a single instance of my failing to attend to your communications on local subjects. That success has not always been the result of such attention, and that official delays have often supervened, ought not to be set down to the default of any representative.

In the event of your doing me the honour to elect me, I can only repeat my promise to serve you and the country at large faithfully, to the best of my ability.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. BUTLER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

GENTLEMEN,—My letter to you, published in the HERALD of this day, has called forth a remonstrance from some of my friends, as not having rightly stated the position either of the School League or Mr. Booth.

From the explanation given to me, I am satisfied that this is incorrect; and as I am quite sure that the best cause is injured by any unfairness, I take the earliest opportunity to set the wrong right.

My mistake is, in part at all events, the fault of the League itself, as their official documents are not clear on the point. Their statement of principles enunciates that the time is NOW arrived when all aid to Denominational schools should cease; and the synopsis attached to Mr. Greenwood's summary has this paragraph:—"Denominational schools to cease to be certified or supported by the State." I have seen no explanation in the official publications to show that these principles are not to be carried into immediate effect by stopping all grants next year—the way in which I, in common with many others, have hitherto regarded them.

The case, as I now understand it, stands thus:—

The School League proposes to stop all aid to Denominational schools at some definite time, to be hereafter agreed upon as fair and equitable.

The Government programme perpetuates the present system, and leaves the Denominational schools to prove their vitality alongside the Public schools, which are to be relieved from the disabilities now existing in the shape of enforced contributions, while efforts are to be made to extend their operation, so as to embrace all the children in the land.

The League proposes to stop at a certain time all State-aid to religious teaching. The Government proposes to leave the present system of compromise untouched, leaving to time the development of further results.

There is clearly here a difference of principle, not of name, and I allow that Mr. Booth is quite justified in passing from support to opposition on it. I therefore beg him to accept of my apology for having unwittingly placed him in a false light before you, and I trust that he will accept this expression of my regret as frankly as it is offered.

As regards the candidature of Mr. Allen and Mr. Booth, however, I shall give my hearty support to Mr. Allen.

His large experience as to public education, after a service of twenty years at the National and Public School Boards, renders his presence in Parliament at this time most desirable.

Besides this, the Education question is not the only one of importance before us, and on the general grounds I have already given I accord my support to the Government as worthy of the confidence of the country at large.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH MULLENS.
Nicholson-street, Balmain, 7th December, 1874.

ELECTORS OF KIAMA.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg most respectfully to inform you that I am a candidate for the honour of representing you in the next Legislative Assembly.

Some time ago I intimated that I intended to retire at the close of the then Parliament, but the course of events during the last four months has rendered me as desirous as ever I was to take some part in what I hope will be the final settlement of a great question, and one in which I have always felt deep interest. I need hardly say that I refer to the wide-spread and fervent demand for a new and revised edition of the Public Schools Act of 1866. That Act has operated most beneficially, for it has placed a good Primary education within the reach of thousands who were in great danger of growing up in a state of deplorable ignorance. But, for all that, there are still thousands of children who get no schooling, and thousands more whose schooling does them very little good, or more harm than good. The Act was a most excellent Act for the year 1866. Some wise men thought it was too good and did their very best to render it unacceptable or unavailable to large numbers of people. But, good as it was in 1866, it is not good enough for 1874. The greater number of parents are now far better informed on this subject than they were in 1866. Many have got over their prejudices against the Public school, and many more have found out for what purposes Denominational schools are wanted. They cannot now be made to believe that the art of reading and writing is one of the black arts, sure to deprave children, and to make them no better than "clever little devils," unless administered in very small doses, and duly counteracted by plenty of such religion as the schoolmaster could afford. All that nonsense is gone. The light recently thrown upon the subject has convinced very many that it is time to effect another reform in our educational arrangements. That reform must include a uniform course of primary education, open to every teachable child in the colony, and controlled solely by the laity through their representatives in Parliament.

The only opposition to any reform of this kind comes of course from the Church of England and the Church of Rome. I say of course, because the heads of those two Churches have always distinguished themselves in opposition to any and every attempt to impart reading and writing to the children of the working multitude. The Church of Rome struggled long, and for a long time successfully, to prevent any but her own officials from learning to read and write. Neither the one Church nor the other ever required parents to get their children properly schooled in the art of reading and writing. Individual clergymen of both Churches do often manifest an earnest desire to extend the advantages of literate education to the children of the laity; but the Churches in their corporate capacity never do, and never did, manifest anything of the kind. On the contrary, they have sternly opposed every effort of any Legislature to provide reading and writing lessons in common schools. Every time that the Legislature of this colony has attempted to provide means by which children could be taught to read and write, the colonial heads of the Church of England and of the Church of Rome have always resisted it to the utmost. What the Churches are doing here just now they have done often before, and in every part of the British Empire, wherever many of the people have learned to read and write. In nearly every part of this Empire the Legislature has taken Primary education more or less out of the hands of the Churches—a fact which amounts to a grave censure on their conduct. If they had taught the children to read and write with moderate efficiency, and with reasonable expedition, the Primary schools might have been wholly under their management to this day. In this colony the National Schools Act of 1848, the University Act of 1850, the Grammar School Act of 1854, and the Public Schools Act of 1866, were virtually so many legislative protests against the action of the Churches, not in primary, but also in high school education. It is time for Dr. Barker and Dr. Vaughan to see that their efforts to keep people in a state of ignorance and pupilage must end in failure and humiliation.

JOHN STEWART.
7th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.—

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to inform you that in answer to repeated solicitations it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the ensuing election. I shall take the earliest opportunity of addressing you for the purpose of explaining my views, and to answer any fair questions you may put to me.

Yours truly,
B. O. HOLTERMAN.
St. Leonards, December 7, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.

GENTLEMEN,—On Friday last your attention was claimed by "An Elector of St. Leonards" through the advertising columns of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD to matters pertaining to the coming election; but his address is so studiously offensive to our late member, so transparently malevolent and unwarrantable, that my sincere respect for the party assailed induces me to enter a determined protest against every word of it.

Our late member, it will be recollected, has represented us in the Legislative Assembly ever since we had the honour to send a member thither. He has had to contest every election, and, although occasionally opposed by good men, he has invariably carried the day by triumphant majorities, a clear proof, I presume, that his stewardship commanded the approval of the great majority of the electors. And yet, knowing all this, "An Elector" can allow himself to write in the following depreciatory style:—"Your late member, who has done little or nothing for the honour he has so long enjoyed at your hands, evidently does not consider it worth his while to give an account of his stewardship, or to ask your suffrages in the present struggle." This is the first sentence; and the whole address is animated by the same ungenerous spirit, and is directed, be it remembered, against a gentleman who has not announced himself as a candidate for Parliamentary honours.

As a member of the Assembly, and as Mayor of St. Leonards, Mr. Tunks has for many many years rendered faithful and efficient service; and I doubt not that there are electors now entertaining the same opinion to return him triumphantly again and again, should he make up his mind to accept our suffrages.

His best days (and nights too) have, at much personal inconvenience to himself, been devoted to our service, and hitherto he has met with no reward worthy of so much time and trouble beyond the approval of his own conscience. In the Assembly he has always been able to say what he intended—a difficulty that many good men find to be insuperable; and those who have read his speeches, and who agree with Quintilian "that the greatest excellency of oratory is perspicuity," will admit that he has acquitted himself as an orator with, at any rate, average ability.

"An Elector" is in favour of education, secular, compulsory, and free, but knowing as he does that education "emollit mores nec sinit esse feros," I am surprised that he should have allowed himself to attack one of the best men that ever entered Parliament with all the unmeasured hostility of a literary mohawk without rhyme and without reason. The political integrity of our late member is unassailable; and I believe that "An Elector" has not even difference of opinion to plead as an apology for his rude attack.

Finally, "An Elector" tails off his address with an attempt at wit; but the effort is crowned with but a limited amount of success. To be candid, however; this, perhaps, is rather his misfortune than his fault.

"You beat your pate, and fancy wit will come.
Knock as you please, there's nobody at home."

Your obedient servant,
W. J.
St. Leonards, 5th December, 1874.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ST. LEONARDS.—A requisition to EDWARD LORD, Esq., to represent your interests in Parliament is in course of signature, and will appear in to-morrow's issue.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

VOTE FOR YOUNG, and CITY ENDOWMENT.

VOTE FOR YOUNG, a STANCH SUPPORTER OF THE EIGHT HOURS.

VOTE FOR YOUNG, the WORKING MAN'S FRIEND.

THE GIANT LAID LOW.—Read GREENWOOD'S EXPOSURE of PARKES'S SOPHISTRY.

PARKES ANNIHILATED.—See Rev. J. GREENWOOD'S SPEECH in Saturday's HERALD.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

Who makes the sun to shine each morn?
Who ripens all the yellow corn?
Who grew the wool so lately shorn?
HENRY PARKES.

Then vote for
PARKES,
the unsurpassed benefactor of the colony.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—One of your number appeals to you, and asks, Who has shown himself a true friend to the Civil Service? Why, HENRY PARKES.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—VOTE FOR PARKES, who restored the salaries.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—VOTE FOR PARKES, who has promised a Civil Service Bill.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—VOTE FOR PARKES, who received favourably the Deputation appointed to solicit the return of the money so inequitably taken from our salaries in 1871 and 1872, and who will yet get it for us.

CIVIL SERVANTS.—Be not divided. Vote one and all for HENRY PARKES, our tried friend. We owe to him—Repeal of Superannuation Act and return of our money; the restoration of our salaries. We shall owe to him—The return of the deductions from our salaries for 1871 and 1872; a Civil Service Bill, which means a reorganisation of the service, and salaries adjusted to the work performed. Justice to all. Security for the future.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF PARRAMATTA.

GENTLEMEN,—In compliance with a numerously and influentially signed requisition presented to me this day, I have the honour to inform you that I am a candidate for your suffrages at the forthcoming election. I will address you upon the day of nomination, when I will explain fully my views upon the various questions now before the public. But should circumstances permit, will take an earlier opportunity of meeting you.

I am, your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. BYRNES.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE

Hon. G. W. ALLEN.

A Member of Committee will be in attendance at each of the following Hotels TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, p.m., to receive the names of Voters favourable to the return of the Hon. G. W. ALLEN.

Forth and Clyde, Mort-street
Cricketers' Arms, Darling-street
Waverley, Darling-street
Balmain Hotel, Darling-street
Kent Hotel, Happy Valley
Dick's Hotel, Beattie-street
White Bay Hotel,
Crown and Anchor, Darling-street
JOHN TAYLOR } Joint Hon. Secs.
ROBT. McLINTOCK. } for Balmain.

ELECTION for the GLEBE and BALMAIN.—FELLOW ELECTORS.—Your common sense is to be insulted by being asked to vote for Mr. BOOTH in preference to a MINISTER OF THE CROWN! Will you be duped by extravagant promises? NO! Vote for Mr. ALLEN, who promises only what he can perform.
A WORKING MAN AND AN ELECTOR.

ELECTORS OF BALMAIN AND GLEBE.—Vote for the Candidate who will swallow "THE WHOLE TICKET," and promise, if asked, that every child shall be CLOTHED, FED, and DOCTORED by the State, FREE! and be provided with a BAG of MARBLES and a PARCEL of LOLLIES every morning on going to school.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Mr. Booth has asserted that Mr. Allen said "He could not declare his opinions until Mr. Parkes had issued his address."

THIS IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

Mr. Allen most clearly and distinctly declared his opinions as now published THREE DAYS before Mr. Parkes's address appeared.

We, who were present at the meeting, certify that this is the case.

G. ALLEN MANSFIELD.
WILLIAM CLARK.
A. THORNLEY.
A. H. C. MACAFEE.

GLEBE ELECTORATE.—Vote for the Hon. G. W. ALLEN and fair promises. The League ticket, in its entirety, is Utopian. Electors, don't be led away by this UNREASONABLE POLITICAL WAR CRY.

ELECTORS OF GLEBE and BALMAIN, read this: The undersigned Electors of Balmain, whose names are on Mr. Wigram Allen's Committee, distinctly deny having given authority to their names being inserted on his list of supporters, as they are favourable to the cause of Mr. John Booth.

Alderman HENRY PERDRIAU
Captain WILLIAM MARSHALL
Captain RANDELL
Captain SMITH.

December 5th, 1874.

BOOTH FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.—Balmain Committee Rooms—London Tavern, Johnston and Jane streets (Central); Vale's Dry Dock Hotel; M'Inerney's, West End Hotel; where Electoral Lists may be inspected and all information obtained.
ARTHUR HUNT } Hon. Secs.
J. W. WATKIN } for Balmain.

ELECTORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

See that the CANDIDATES for whom you VOTE are in favour of the PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAGUE.

Watchword for the Elections—
Education—NATIONAL, SECULAR, COMPULSORY, and FREE.

No Children to be kept in Ignorance.

EDUCATION AVAILABLE FOR ALL.

Not even the "Gutter Children" to be neglected.

THE STATE MUST EDUCATE THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE.

No Class Distinctions in our Public Schools.

NO CHARITY BADGES ON OUR CHILDREN.

NO SECTARIAN DOGMAS to be PROMULGATED by State-paid Teachers

No Religious Animosities to be fostered and perpetuated at the expense of the State.

All the Children in the land to have access to State Schools on equal terms.

CITIZENS: VOTE for FRIENDS of UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

PROGRESS VERSUS DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

LIBERALISM VERSUS TORYISM.

LIBERTY VERSUS INTOLERANCE.

KNOWLEDGE VERSUS IGNORANCE.

PRINCIPLE VERSUS EXPEDIENCY.

SUPPORT a SYSTEM of INSTRUCTION, which shall reach every child in New South Wales, and extend the blessings of Education throughout the entire colony.
NO COMPROMISE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Gentlemen, all, to you we appeal,
And ask you to forward your country's weal
By returning to Parliament good men and true,
Who with COMPARATIVE equity have nothing to do.

Our Public Schools Act of 1866
Has landed its author in a bit of a fix;
Old foes and old friends are shifting their ground
As "good points" and defects are sought for and found.

In such a dilemma, what can Henry P. do,
But set himself sternly to oppose and eschew,
Who'd upset his new friends, or put hands to a measure
Which is, as it was, his own special treasure?

Its erstwhile opponents come now to declare
"Its incidence of taxation" "comparatively" fair;
Which, rightly interpreted, means, I opine,
ALL have to pay taxes for this school of "MINE."

And H. P. says, "All right, I concur in your views;
But as for our opponents ('Socinians and Jews'),
They have but one notion, and in number are few,
Let me have YOUR SUPPORT, and I'LL secure you."

Now, when asked for your votes by such men as THESE,
You will, of course, Sirs, do just as you please;
But if you take good advice, something like this you WILL SAY:
'I belong to the LEAGUE! so good day, Sir, good day.

RAPHAEL FOR WEST SYDNEY.
OLD FRIENDS,
RALLY ROUND HIM.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NEPEAN.—GENTLEMEN,—Having been invited by a large number of influential electors to offer myself for your suffrages at the ensuing election, I beg to announce myself a candidate, and will have the pleasure of personally addressing you at various places throughout the electorate, of which due notice will be given.

Yours very truly,
P. L. C. SHEPHERD.

7th December, 1874.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The LONDON TIMES, of September 4th, says:—"At Marlborough-street, about 20 summons against persons who had neglected to send their children to school according to the rules of the London School Board, were heard. Mrs. Route, of Dudley-street, stated that her son, a boy of 11 years of age, was required at home to take care of an imbecile brother. He was sent as often as he could be spared. Mr. Newton said the imbecile child ought to be placed at some institution. Mrs. Route had tried everywhere, and had failed to get him so placed. The imbecile was so mischievous that if left alone he would be on the fire or out of the window. Her husband was a porter, and there were no means at their command to pay for attending the idiot child. Mr. Newton advised the defendant to apply to the parish authorities, and that would, perhaps, lead to the child being admitted to the infirmary. He should advise the mother to see that the other boy was sent to school, as required by the law. He would adjourn the summons.—Mrs. Stacey, of Dudley-street, was next called. Her son had not been to school more than a third of the proper number of attendances. On one occasion she went to the school, and found the boy had been marked "absent," although he was there at school. This system accounted for the number of alleged absences, although she sent him regularly. Mr. Newton said the defendant must pay 1s and costs. The mother said she could not pay; her husband was out of work, and there was no money in the house. Mr. Newton could only administer the law as he found it. The fine and costs must be paid.—Mrs. Chard next appeared for not sending her girl, eight years of age, to school as often as required Her excuse was that she had a baby, twelve months old, that required to be looked after, and, as the bread of her children depended mainly on her daily work, she was obliged to keep her daughter at home occasionally to mind the baby while she was out; but she took care the girl, apparently a very bright child, should not be neglected in her education. She had sent her to school since she was three years old, and had made her an excellent scholar. Mr. Newton said she must not spoil this education by keeping her away from school. The mother said she would send the girl as often as possible, but she wanted advice in this matter. She had received a letter from a person in Kent, asking her to go down to earn money by hop-picking. She wanted to accept the offer, but this would take her away for three weeks, and she wanted to know whether she might take the girl with her, as she had no one to take care of her while she was absent. Mr. Newton thought that she might leave the child in the care of some one that she might go to school, rather than take her hopping, where she would not be likely to learn much good. The mother said she was going to a friend's. The girl would take no harm, and she would be in a position to earn something decent towards the support of her children. Mr. Newton said he must impose a fine of 1s, and 2s costs. The mother said she had but 2s in the world. Mr. Newton would give her a week to pay the 3s."

NATIONAL EDUCATION FOR AUSTRALIA. UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Toleration should be encouraged as the National Spirit.

Denominationalism impedes educational progress, and is a wasteful system, proved by facts from the Report of the Council of Education.

DENOMINATIONALISM JUDGED BY RESULTS.

	Below the Standard.	Equal to the Standard.	Above the Standard.
Public schools	44·7	36·8	18·1
Denominational schools	63·7	29·1	7·2

The COMPOSITION of the Denominational schools SHOWS THAT THEY ARE BUT SHAMS. WHY SHOULD THE STATE ENCOURAGE PROSELYTISM?

	Attendance 1867.	Attendance 1873.
Public schools	29,434	58,506, nearly doubled
Denominational schools	35,306	33,612, or 1794 less,

notwithstanding free education at the schoolmaster's cost, and "the survival of the fittest."

Dr. RIGG and all eminent authorities recommend "LARGE SCHOOLS economically and effectively organised." Why support three or four schools where one would be more effective?

A Church of England clergyman says—"The main end of these (Denominational) schools is the attainment of heaven." Then those who believe in the attainment of heaven should by such means bear the cost.

The BIBLE DIFFICULTY is CAUSED BY DENOMINATIONALISTS, who accepted the Lesson Books (or translation of the Bible—see preface to Scripture Lesson Books) now used in the Public Schools; but, Dr. Rigg says, "Now they denounce as an infidel compromise Lord Derby's great measure, but in 1831 Archbishop Murray and his clergy accepted the same measure as a great boon. The tables, in fact, are completely turned."

All would be "gutter children" if neglected.

The Chairman of the London School Board proved that, in Lambeth; 5057 children were brought into the schools through visitation and the issue of a COMPULSORY notice.

SOCIETY IS BENEFITTED BY GENERAL EDUCATION: therefore all should pay equitably through the taxes raised by Government.

"General National Education is one of the certainties of the future. . . . Partial interests, religious animosities, old prejudices, timid forebodings, will impede, but can only delay the movement."—FRAZER, September.

See Dr. Rigg's description of the conduct of the Church of England and National Society respecting THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE:—"Government had earnestly and perseveringly sought in 1847 and 1848 to induce the authorities of the Church of England and of the National Society to relax the stringency of their requirements as to this point, and to adopt for all the schools a conscience clause similar to that which had been, for years previously, voluntarily adopted by the Wesleyan Conference in regard to their schools; . . . to be kept from their own and the parents' Sunday-school and chapel on the Sunday, and to be obliged to go to church, was an oppression which pierced deep into the heart."

SECULAR.—Dr. Rigg says: "It must be admitted, notwithstanding, that if the State is to interfere at all directly in the matter of popular education, its own function and responsibility should certainly be limited to that which is secular in instruction and results."

Rev. J. Fraser's report:—Referring to the AMERICAN SYSTEM: "No flattery to say that it, if not the most highly educated, yet certainly the most generally educated and intelligent people on the earth." Yet, "what is called the religious instruction, given under the American and Canadian systems, is so faint a tincture as hardly to deserve being called religious instruction at all. It is merely a devotional exercise at the opening and closing of school." . . . In my own village school I have, for some years past, reduced the so-called religious instruction to a minimum.

Speaking of England—"I do not think it can be maintained that the religious teaching of our schools has produced religious intelligence or religious stability in our people." . . . "I am afraid that we in England, in our zeal for 'Denominational education' lay too much stress on the adjective, too little upon the substantive."

COMPULSION is possible in all the cities and towns in the colony, and is justified by Dr. Rigg as follows:—"The parental right is a sacred thing, yet at the same time this right needs to be limited and conditioned by other rights—by the right of the child, by the duty and claim of the State. The parent must be made to act upon his right" or "aided." The State "cannot enter the sphere of religious conviction or interfere between God and the conscience of either parent or child. But it can take cognisance of almost all except this, if there is any liability of injustice or wrong being inflicted by the stronger upon the weaker, by the parent upon the child of tender years. And in particular if the parent is either unable or unwilling to afford his child such an education as is necessary to restrain him from crime, to elevate him above pauperism, and to fit him for discharging his duty as a member of the commonwealth."

When all recognise the value of intelligence combined with industry, the desire for education will be so strong that neither compulsion nor free education will be necessary; but the only practicable means by which the desire can be created is to determine that THE NEW GENERATION SHALL BE SUPERIOR TO THE PRESENT STANDARD.

Read the twelve miserable fallacies [illegible] by Macaulay's "Steady Enemy of Public Freedom." Although one proposition contradicts another; yet, [illegible] any of them prove our case—viz.:—EDUCATION SHOULD BE NATIONAL, SECULAR, COMPULSORY, AND FREE.

Fellow-citizens guard your privileges.—Judge the League by its Manifesto; and, if our opponents will impute sinister motives, say to them,—"Judge not that ye be not judged."

Yours sincerely,
DIDYMUS.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have given FAVOURABLE REPLIES to [illegible] the questions submitted by the Council of this Association:—

Messrs. Parkes, Stuart, Macintosh, Cameron, Moore, and Flood.

Mr. John Davies "WILL NOT OPPOSE a Permissive Liquor Bill."

Mr. John Young has not replied.

By order.

December 7, 1874. E. LEWIS SCOTT, General Sec.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOGAN ELECTORATE.

GENTLEMEN,—Parliament having been dissolved I am again a candidate for the honour of representing you in the Legislative Assembly. Having occupied this honourable position continuously since the institution of Responsible Government, it is incumbent upon me to place my services again at your disposal.

The reason which has been assigned for the dissolution of Parliament at this period, without the necessary supplies for the public service having been voted, or indeed asked for—when the important measures which we have been told were essential to the good government of the country are necessarily left in abeyance—is "a vote of the Legislative Assembly which its authors will not find an easy task to justify by fact or reason." This vote was called for on the minute of the Governor on the case of the prisoner Gardiner, which formed the groundwork of Mr. Combes's motion, which Mr. Parkes has pronounced to be "unjustifiable." As you, no doubt, are all well informed of the whole of the proceedings connected with the release of this notorious criminal and his associates in crime, I need not address a word to you in justification of the vote which I gave upon that occasion. If the result of the present election is to turn upon the conduct of the late representatives of the people in this matter, I may confidently look forward to a triumphant return.

With reference to the statements in Mr. Parkes's address, in which he says, "that on accepting office at an advanced period of the year, I and my colleagues found the public service unprovided for," I would draw your attention to the fact that Mr. Parkes has deliberately and unnecessarily reproduced the unsatisfactory state of affairs which he so emphatically condemns. He further states, "that he found a heavy deficit existing from the expenditure of former years;" this is untrue, the whole of the Deficiency Loan Bill was paid off before Mr. Parkes came into power, the only liability remaining on account of this so-called deficit was the Treasury Bills for £334,000 due in May of 1874, which Mr. Parkes's Government were compelled to meet, as the Government in which I occupied the office of Treasurer had resolutely refused to recommend any measure for their renewal. The state of the public accounts when the Martin Government held office was more satisfactory than had been the case for the preceding ten years; the tide of prosperity to which the present Government is indebted for the flourishing state of the public revenue had already set in, and due provision had been made by which the public Exchequer should reap the benefit of that prosperity. Under such circumstances if the Government of the colony had been administered by "King Thakombau," the result must have been the same.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my regret that the sudden and uncalled for dissolution of Parliament continues for this election, the unjust apportionment of representation which so largely exists in your electorate, and which I made the most strenuous efforts to remove. The injustice under which you are labouring having been fully recognised by Parliament, there can be no doubt that in the ensuing session the necessary steps will be taken to satisfy your requirements. To such a result my best exertions will be devoted.

From the singular manner in which the arrangements for the ensuing elections have been made, you will easily conceive it will be totally impossible for me to visit many portions of this enormous electorate previous to the day of nomination.

I have the honour to be,
Yours faithfully,
GEO. W. LORD.

Kirketon, Darlinghurst, December 7th, 1874.

ALEXANDER STUART FOR EAST SYDNEY.

At the meeting held at Mulrey's Hotel, Oxford-street, last evening, it was proposed by Mr. F. Dangar, and seconded by Mr. G. F. King, "That Alexander Stuart is a fit and proper person to represent the electors of East Sydney," and the following names were added to the Committee, who pledge themselves to use every effort to secure the return of Mr. Stuart:—

Felix M'Crory
Thomas M'Gann
John M'Gann
John M'Laren
Phillip M'Sherry
Terence M'Creagh
Jeremiah Mahoney
Edward C. Crego
John Kendall
Thomas Kendall
Lawrence Kendall
Thomas Healy
Phillip Gaffney
James Corcoran
T. T. Matthews
G. H. Hardy
Donald Kell
Charles M'Innes
Jacob Bender
Henry French
Joseph Grogan
Thomas Sunners
Thomas Macnamy
William Pimm
Thomas Horpham
William Adelaide
James Asprey
Andrew Balmer
Absalom Bird
Tristram Board
William Tindall
Louis Uhde
J. B. Verdan
Henry Wallis
J. Walsh
J. Watson
— Webber
J. Weir
J. Weir
W. Weir
Frederick White
J. K. Hamilton
George Boyd
James Darcy
James Murray
Adam Johnson
J. Robbins
H. Pantlin
R. Agnew
J. Baird
Eli Vines
J. L. Condy
D. Page
A. Townsend
J. Hardy
Thomas Hill
Charles Palmer
Edward Palmer
P. Bradshaw
J. Dunn
William Adelaide
Thomas Argent, sen.
John Asprey
Joseph Asprey
William Baird
Andrew Balmer
Richard Batters
Absalom W. Bird
J. Bisaker
James Blundell
Tristram Bawd
William Buttel
D. Carroll
Charles Carugati
Henry Chiverton
Edwin Chaffer
F. Chaffer
G. Chaffer
T. D. Chaffer
Edward Clark
Henry Clarke
Edwin Cooper
James Cooper
John Cotter
Robert Earnshaw
James Fenner
C. Gray
George Hammond
William King
James Short
Patrick Howard
Michael M'Cormack
Levy Elvine
John Maltinby
William Cane
John Thorpe
Andrew Lawlor
John Tafty, jun.
John Tafty
Timothy Lawler
John Smith
Patrick M'Mahon
William Richardson
James Miller
James Pinhey
Benjamin O'Halloran
Robert Douglass
Henry Rolfe
George Wingate
Richard Ash
Edward M'Hugh
Charles Notting
Thomas Stapleton
John Torpy
Henry Clarke
James Cooper
James Fenna
Charles Grey
George Harman
Robert Hoddle
John M'Namara
Benjamin Meakin
James Mille
William Laws
Peter Royall
James Watson
Phillip F. Lind
Henry Joseph
John Yeomans
Richard Yeomans
John Stephenson
William Foy
James Callaghan
John Degotardi
Charles Bent
John Hare
Henry Moore
George Fatners
Edward Know
Abraham Earl
William George Pennington
Thomas Cripps
John Cripps
Daniel Carroll
C. Wheeler
S. Loftus
James Spring
W. A. Starkey
John Starkey
George Creighton
W. Creighton
W. A. Creighton
— Creighton
James Brogden
John Brogden
Alexander Yeend
Robert Weir
J. C. Fisher
John M'Ivor
Charles Stewart
William Starkey, jun.
Phil. Fitzpatrick
M Cockburn
— Mayo
— Mayo
William Wolfenden
J. R. Devonport
Hans Lloyd
John M'Cullagh
George Bradley
John Denman
Samuel Miller
James B. Corben
Henry Palmer
George Harmon
D. E. Hulle
Matthew Keenan
John Macnamara
Archibald M'Neill
T. Mulligan
J. Miller
F. Milford
J. C. Nield
P. O'Connor
F. Oatley
W. Jones
S. Laws
G. S. Marshall
James Pinkerton
John Pinkerton
Thomas Playfair
Samuel Priestly
H. Quinlan
T. Quinlan
M. Quinlan
H. Rice
P. Royall
J. Seale
David Smart
J. Strettles
E. Sunners
T. Timmins
John Torpy
Patrick Gray
William Coghlan
John Oglesby
Robert Beckett
James Livermore
John Fanning
William Bowen
Phillip Smith
Joseph Burrell
Dennis Hegarty
Phillip Johnston
William Parsons
Patrick Maloney
Christie Gundersten
George Holding
Edward Quinn
James Quinn
C. K. Moore
Thomas H. Hardy
R. Yeomans
— Hammond
Edward Rowe
B. C. Boake
H. Callaghan
William Dunshea.

MR. JOHN DAVIES FOR EAST SYDNEY.—Electors, your Vote and Interest are respectfully solicited for Mr. JOHN DAVIES, Independent Candidate.

Civil Servants—Vote for Mr. JOHN DAVIES. In him you have a stanch friend.

Citizens—Vote Mr. JOHN DAVIES. Large and increased endowments for the city.

Working Men—Vote for Mr. JOHN DAVIES, firm advocate of the 8-hour system, and no reduction in the pay.

Australians—Vote for Mr. JOHN DAVIES, a native of the colony. Place him top of the Poll.

GEORGE L. CARTER, } Joint
SAMUEL KIPPAX, } Secretaries.
ALEX. M'NEILLY, }

CIVIL SERVANTS, EAST SYDNEY.—If elected will support your bill. CHAS. MOORE.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

CATHOLICS! VOTE for HENRY PARKES, who made Mr. BUTLER Chief Justice!

STUART FOR EAST SYDNEY.—At the PUBLIC MEETING, held at Clark's Assembly Rooms, FRIDAY EVENING, the following gentlemen added their names to Mr. Stuart's Committee:—

George Hill
Lawrence Kendall
William Furness
James Neill
John Regan
John Alger
John Murden
William Fletcher
D. Williams
John Flavelle
Henry Sandon
Benjamin Mountcastle
James Eves
William Anderson
James Anderson
Burton Haigh
Andrew Gribben
John Thomas Solomon
James Curtis
Daniel Tierney
J. W. Rainford
Patrick Tighe
Joseph Bowden
Michael Mulroney
James Carroll
Gus. Wangenheim
Michael Mulroy
Richard Cook
Edward Cook
Charles Bath
Robert Vaughan
William Beaumont
Richard Harnett, jun.
Richard Williams
Edward F. Flanagan
James Beaumont
H. R. C. Bird
F. A. Wright
F. Cunninghame
Martin Cleary
John Mitchell
John O'Donnell
John Bisgrove
Henry Bone
P. Smith
James Dummer
Thomas Burke
Albert Hodges
Frederick Hodges
Martin M'Sweeney
John Fairfax
John M'Guffin
William Brown
M. Edwards
Henry E. Nealds
John Walding
William Merritt
Thomas Baker
James Beaney
Alfred Hallett
W. F. Hickey
W. Crego, jun.
Isaac H. Levy
George Scarden
C. Bovis
W. J. Osgood
Richard S. Griffiths
Thomas Manning
William Newman
John H. Nixon
Henry Pantlin
Samuel Payten
John Sadling
Joseph Shallard
Joseph Thomas Shallard
James Slayford
George Smith
George A. Thrum
James Toober
William Vernon
William Vial
Richard Williams
Alexander Yeend
Benjamin T. Yeend
James S. Yeend
James J. Yeend
Emanuel Crabbe
H. Clarke
— Mennen
Michael Rowane
Bernard M'Bride
Michael Tierney
John Valentine
Thomas O'Connor
Edward M'Grath
John L. Lawler
John Maloney
Patrick Stanley
Edward Farrell
George Murray
William Daly
John Sheedy
Francis Hart
John Maloney
Oliver Solomon
A. E. Elliott
John Burton
James Burton
William Allen
William Simpson
Bright Dyson
James Tully
Thomas Ryan
Charles Corbett
James Kavanagh
Charles Cooney
James Tooher
J. R. Clarke
H. Joseph
William Pitfield
W. Banks
G. H. Pile, jun.
Frederick Gannon
George Bishop
T. J. Bushelle
P. Corcoran
James Heeney
John Fleming
William H. Beach
Charles Bent
Henry Boyson
Thomas Carey
Patrick Kirby
Robert Lee
Francis Lodge
James Samuel Palmer
Charles Pite
Charles J. Roberts
C. W. Roberts
Henry L. Roberts
John Russell
George H. Smith
Joseph C. Bowden
Joseph Stephens
Robert C. Weekes
William Walter
F. J. Manton
William Sharp
Richard Vitch
George Crawford
John Foley
George Glover
Joseph T. Gibbs
W. H. Taylor
William Baird
Thomas Baird
Thos. J. Hennessy
John Baker
James Turner
William Jones
Andrew Gribben
Charles Robinson
Joseph Turner
John Smedley
William Brown
John Jay
John Torpey
W. A. Neale
S. Spence
C. Gemas
Robert Casper
Robert Wilson
W. Steel
William Polten
Samuel Laws
J. J. Yeend
Joseph Corti
Thomas Chapman
A. J. Riley
Thomas M'Donald Dalveen
Daniels Peters
George Cusack
Philip Andrew, junr.
Thomas Parkinson
Thomas H. Hill
W. H. Macarthy
George Griffiths
Albert Harcourt
Francis Fahey
J. L. Castner
Joseph Bowden
George Hurley
A. J. Robey
G. A. Lewis
David Brown
J. R. Jones
Alfred Chandler
Reginald S. S. Braneby
Harry Mole
Thomas Gatton
Thomas Lewis
William Slayford
George Hill
Thomas Chapman
Edward M. Chapman
H. Montague Faithfull
M. J. Caraher
E. Toms
T. Ranger
Samuel Hebblewhite
Joseph H. Scrutton
W. J. Griffiths
John Stuart
John E. Bateman
Charles Cowles
George B. Gough
J. F. Morgan
H. F. Barrett
Henry Williams
George Tuck
Isaac Stevens
James Lodder
George Bowyer
William Scott
Walter Bentley
Alfred Breakwell
James Brewster
John Brewster
Stephen Carey
Maurice J. Clancey
John Clements
John Coady
Samuel Congdon
Edward Conley
John D'Arcy
William D'Arcy
Walter D'Arrietta
Cornelius Daraghar
Michael Danaghar
John J. Donovan
Jacob C. Fisher
Charles Griffiths
William Hyde
Patrick Kirby
Richard Lang
— Yeomans
John Kent
Joseph L. Hill
P. Garin
H. Williams
E. M'Mahon
Joseph Bayes
Thomas Cooper
H. Peate
John Wilkins
A. Bennett
J. H. Davies
A. W. Blyth
George Fleon
Godfrey Fisher
William Neill
John Allum
Francis Aitchin
C. J. Ward
Patrick Ward
William Nellan
John S. Verdue, sen.
Thomas Hart
Patrick Conlan
John Conlan
John Cunninghame
Charles Barker
Patrick Stewart
Thomas Keys
James Cowan
Edward Bingham
W. D. C. F. O'Connor
F. G. Piper
H. Nowill
Henry W. Statham
Edgar Ray
Charles Solomon
J. O'Grady
W. Constable
John Halliday
D. H. Clarke
Marshall Bayley
Daniel Melhado
B. H. Belisario
Spencer Ashlin
Francis H. Grundy
James W. Bogie
Joseph Williams
John Veen
Samuel Merrick
W. Gordon
G Reed
Hampton Roberts
Alfred Reed
Robert Dawson
H. Bone
P. M'Cormack
John Crofts
C. S. Weiss
John Marshall
Benjamin Richards
T. Skillicorn
J. Scott
F. Somer
Thomas Thorne
A. Phillips
L. Iredale, sen.
Robert Iredale
James Salt
William Pomon
John Smith
M. J. Moore
David S. Lowe
P. Riley
John Campbell
F. Foley
George Gibbs
George Solomon
Joseph Kell
Thomas A. Renfrey
H. S. Gibson
Patrick Cullen
John Higgins
William Bottomley
J. Williams
Joseph Gould
Peter Murphy
James Dummer
Edward Baird
Henry Baird
William Baird, jun.
Matthew Lynch, jun.
Robert Lavrick
James Fear
David Fernandes
John Hackett
Charles Bannerman
David Bannerman
D. Robertson
B. Cullum
Andrew Mann
J. T. Wedderburn
A. J. Weynton
W. Buchanan
George Rees
James Carroll
William Robb.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.
VOTE FOR
Mr. JAMES PEMELL and EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.
VOTE for JAMES PEMELL,
who for forty years has done battle in the cause of progress.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—VOTE for PEMELL, and sterling independence.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—VOTE for PEMELL, whose only object is to serve you.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—VOTE for PEMELL, and honesty of purpose.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—VOTE for Pemell, who, having been tried, has proved faithful.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—VOTE for PEMELL, and Education.

ELECTORS OF WEST SYDNEY.

Do not promise your vote. Your old friend JOHN WOODS is a candidate.

WOODS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

WOODS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

OLD TIME ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—Remember the days of Charley Cowper. VOTE for JOHN YOUNG and the glorious blue ribbon badge, on WEDNESDAY.

ALEXANDER STUART FOR EAST SYDNEY

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Thomas Buckland
Thomas S. Mort
Edward Knox
H. E. A. Allan
Alfred Lamb
William Busby
Ernest O. Smith
Benjamin Buchanan
Edwin T. Beilby
Septimus A. Stephen
Samuel Dickinson
James Laidley
Alexander Learmonth
William Druitt
Henry T. Fox
John Pope
W. [illegible] Mackenzie, jun.
F. W. Binney
F. C. Griffiths
D. G. R. Alsop
Stuart Murray
Henry J. Dick
Alfred Fairfax
George A. Russell
James Paterson
A. Holden
James R. Cattell
John R. Street
Thomas Hesslton
Jean Te Kloot
J. G. Barron
Alexander H. Maxwell
Henry A. Thompson
Sprott Boyd
James A. Brown
Coleman Cantor
George S. Caird
Thomas J. Strickland
James Sandy
Francis Fahey
James O'Hea
W. Beck
C. Warburton
Albert Smedly
Patrick Callaghan
William Shaw
Arthur Walter
Arthur Maguire
A. Wass
E. Lewis
Thomas Cook
Thomas G. Hogan
John Hare
James Purcell
Daniel Gallagher
William T. Jackson
John Page
Thomas Gill
W. J. Hilder
Walter Jamieson
William Felmingham
Forster Coar
W. Hugh Parker
Charles Jones
Robert Richardson
E. W. Fegan
John Crowe
P. Kelly
M. C. Farrell
R. Butcher
J. Bowman
M. Grierson
John Maclair
E. Davis
Benjamin Low
Richard Cowan
H. Salomon
T. W. Bowden
Robert Bourke
George Hewitt
John G. Cohen
Fred. W. White
Alex. W. Norton
N. Collier
F. R. Robinson
William Foy
Charles Bent
R. F. Stubbs
William Bullard
Thomas Buchian
Edward Swinson, sen.
Henry Goddard
W. H. Jones
T. F. Meyer
M. Q. Larkin
Thomas Hart
F. White
John Callaghan
John Cooney
Jeremiah O'Brien
Henry Carlton
J. B. Phillips
M. Harvell
Robert Forbes
G. C. Westgarth
James W. Johnson
N. Chas. Ward
John Dawson
B. Plashett Rodd
Wm. F. Lambert
T. R. Allt
Moses Moss
George Lewis
Henry Hicking
James W. Hicking
Lewis Haigh
Gerard Phillips
Obed West
Chas. J. Patison
Charles Cooper
S. Zollner
W. Cochran
William Neillings
J. MacCulloch
John Rowley
Frederick Wyatt
Joseph Wyatt
Frank Felton
George Loxton
George F. Smee
William Walker
W. M. Baylise
William Bryant
C. H. Manton
William Barker
E. W. Cameron
William Kemp
A. J. Lewington
Henry Mort
T. Moore
James Chester
C. T. Gedye
Henry Gilliott
N. J. Mackenzie
H. E. A. Allan
J. P. Mackenzie
Francis Mitchell
W. Lang
W. G. Whiting
J. S. Dowling
J. F. Boyd
E. M. Stephen
Robert Wilkinson
James R. Treeve
Alfred Park
Robert King
S. Cunningham
James Kelly
William L. Sheard
John M'Cabe
J. M. Wright
W. Pierce
Henry Hicking
Charles Lamy
Thomas B. Bell
James A. G. M'Hale
James R. Campbell
A. H. Macaffee
George Hurley
Thomas Claydon
Ernest Chester
Charles Edwards
Robert T. Moodie
John B. C. Miles
T. H. Dangar
C. T. Gedye
Campbell and Co.
Robert Close
Henry Bell
G. Milner Stephen
Thomas Chester
James Ewan
J. Morris
Alfred C. Garrick
A. G. Smyth
Henry Belt
George Thorne
William Wolfen
Benjamin Valentine
James L. Haynes
George Griffiths
Michael B. Marnin
W. H. Eldred
Robert J. King
George R. Whiting
E. Hoffnung
Edward Lotas
Alfred Sandeman
John Little
Edward Wrench
Alex. Myers
P. Mullens
Tiedon James Hilder
C. Kelly
J. Wakefield
H. Thompson
Edward Bladin
James E. King
Robert Brock
George Holden
John Chapman
W. Muttett
John Penbuthy
C. H. S. Bovis
Andrew J. Sievers
James Taylor
Saddington and Sons
G. O. Allan
C. Pearson
H. Harnett
J. Brush
Chas. W. Keele
W. Benjamin Lee
H. D. Maddock
Thomas Hale
S. Daffney
Thomas Peate
Albert Harcourt
Thomas L. Peate
Charles Dyson
F. L. Barker
James F. Bowden
W. Melville
James Gracie
S. L. Bensusan
M. Nelson
John Saclson
L. R. Threlfeld
John Flavelle
James Redding
John Roberts
H. H. Groth
Carey, Gillies, and Co.
R. Hafer
P. Mitchell
Edward Carden Cree
R. Butcher
A. J. Watt
H. Sippel
John Haran
T. A. Gorman
Joseph Berkes
W. H. D. Mitchell
George Moss
S. Myers
D. O'Hehir
Edwin Chaffer
George Chaffer
Robert Haddle
Robert Everson
J. C. Pierce
Francis Downes
Patrick Tighe
Bernard M'Bride
H. Dandle
Daniel James
John Quayle
G. Gardner
P. Mulrony
M. Geoghegan
John Cochran
Samuel Hicking
H. U. Yeomen
George Harman
Geo. Morris
H. Burfield
H. G. Burfield
H. Merrick
W. H. Sutton
George Thomas Rice
T. Moore
Henry Stephens
William Long
R. Butcher
John Hardy
John Mitchell
James Walter Hancock
Charles Pitt
F. R. Robinson
Ellis Robinson
J. G. Raphael
J. M. Niebel
Charles Lemaire
James Thorne
James Lovett
James Watson
F. A. Smee
M. Cowlishaw
Edye Manning
John Jamieson
T. S. Rountree
John Campbell
F. A. Wilson
William Day
W. Crane
John Pope
W. Shearsby
James Moughan
B. Turner
Henry Allen
James Curtis
William Dunn
Thomas M'Mahon
C. J. Pattison
William Walker
W. M. Baylise
William Bayliss
M. Cowlishaw
J. De V. Lamb
William Bryant
John Gilmore
R. Graham
J. M'Lean
Edward Croker
Henry Dare
John M'Kenna
Edward Lewis
A. J. Bobey
R. W. Robberds
M. Soper
Thomas Jones.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

The League will carry the day.

Education—National, Secular, Compulsory, and Free.

N o compromise
S tate aid abolished
C hildren taught to read the Bible
F air division of revenue.

Public School League.
P. S. L.,
P stand for principle v. place, pay, and patronage
S stands for sound sense v. sophistry
L stands for little children learning their letters.

Beware of weathercock politicians. No half-and-half measures. Test the education of every candidate by his adherence to the platform of the League.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

Whatever views you hold as to
EDUCATION
VOTE FOR FORSTER,
who will keep PARKES straight, and ably guard the interests of all.

THE HON. W. FORSTER FOR EAST SYDNEY.

Central Committee Rooms, at the
OXFORD HOTEL,
Top of King-street.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTORS.

VOTE FOR WILLIAM FORSTER,
a sound Liberal, and a man of intelligence, integrity, and independence.

THE TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL have nominated Mr. JACOB GERRARD for West Sydney. Electors, Mr. Gerrard will take the earliest opportunity of making known to you his views on the various questions now agitating the public.
J. H. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW MOTTO FOR AUSTRALIA—One idea in head is worth two in the bead.

THE Hon. G. W. ALLEN, for Glebe and Balmain.

Mr. Allen's Glebe Committee.

W. T. Pinhey, J.P.
W. L. Bugle
Thos. J. Chapman
John Hickey
P. B. Whitfield
W. H. Harris
W. Elphinstone
D. Elphinstone
Ald. A. Thornley
W. Penny
Ald. W. Clark
G. A. Mansfield
W. F. Longfield
A. H. C. Macafee
Ald. F. C. Passau
R. Ellis
T. T. Smith
W. Cox
Henry Downs
Edward Smith
George Munro
C. Bailey
M. Graham
A. Graham, senior
A. Graham, junr.
P. Graham
W. Barton
D. G. Rielly
Ald. John Rielly
A. J. Earnshaw
P. Bickley
P. Smith
W. Kelly
W. Rigby
J. Barrett
Gordon Korff
John Weeks
John Gavin
P. Holden
J. Davenport
Thomas Palmer
W. Kilpatrick
Joseph Slater
Thomas Smith
S. Downs
Ald. J. Ellis.
W. Jarrett
John Irving
T. S. Harwood
Hugh Keyes
James Maslard
Samuel Johnston
E. C. Fortescue
D. Magner
J. Harris
C. Russell
J. Williamson
H. Watson
Wm. Wilson
W. S. Mathews
J. Lumsden
H. Lardner
J. Somerville
P. Wells
John Langdon
John Barnett
John Kelly
Robert Kelly
George Clark
George Spence
P. J. Clark
M. Davin
Robert Clark
P. Mullen
J. P. Walker
E. Wilson
J. Westman
W. Hodges
R. Bryant
W. de B. Hocter
J. B. Morgan
R. Briggs
T. C. Jackson
J. Dench
F. Bramley
J. Downs
M. Gallagher
J. Gallagher
J. W. Flint
T. Quigley
T. Rigby
D. G. Rielly
John Smith
Walter Scott
W. D. Banks
P. Fagan
W. Holden
W. Foulsham
J. Leonard
F. Curby
Josiah Slater
Josiah Slater, Sen.
H. M'Keown
Samuel Bough
Alex. Elphinstone
Alfred Kingscott
Alfred Kinsley
Frederick Korff
Henry Keyes
A. Anderson
James Kean
L. Moran
C. Sweet
J. Baldwin
T. Byrnes
T. S. Bowyer.

WM. CLARK, } Joint
GEO. A. HEWETT, } Hon. Secs.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

Friends of progress, do your duty, and VOTE FOR CAMERON.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.

Roll up at M'Master's, and hear Mr. CAMERON'S views, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

MR. CAMERON will address the electors at Kelly's, Royal Darlinghurst Hotel, corner of William-street and Darlinghurst Road, at half-past 7 o'clock.
J. H. GREEN, Secretary.

ELECTORS! Vindicate the characters of the Trades and Labour Council, and
VOTE for CAMERON.

MR. CAMERON'S COMMITTEE ROOMS, Swan with Two Neck, corner of Park and George streets.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY.—Read the nomination speeches for yourselves, and support those candidates who have declared themselves in favour of

EDUCATION.
National, Secular, Compulsory, and Free.

ANGUS CAMERON and National Education.

WILLIAM FORSTER and National Education.

JOHN DAVIES and National Education.

JAMES PEMELL and National Education.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

In reply to an advertisement inserted in this day's issue of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, referring to a statement made by Mr. J. Booth.

We, the undersigned members of the Balmain League, distinctly and emphatically declare that Mr. Allen gave no satisfactory expression of opinion at any of the interviews held with the League or their delegates, but at Balmain School of Arts, on Tuesday, December 1st, the evening of the day on which the Cabinet had arranged its policy, he referred us to Mr. Parkes's address, which would appear in the next day's HERALD for his views upon the matter.

Mr. Allen gave us certain opinions which he held PRIVATELY, but distinctly referred us to Mr. Parkes's address for the views which he, as a Cabinet Minister and our representative if elected, was bound by and prepared to advocate in Parliament.

We would also state that with the exception of Mr. G. A. Mansfield, none of the gentlemen signing the advertisement referred to were present at this meeting in Balmain.

W. SMITH, Chairman.

W. Cox
H. Catt
J. W. Watkin
J. C. Yeo
S. H. Hyam
G. Bolus
J. H. Watkin
Arthur Hunt
Thomas M. Tinley
Alex. Gow
John Barnes.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE.—Mr. ALLEN has been Mayor of the Glebe since its incorporation, as well as member of the Ministry, during which time our district was short of water in the hottest part of the year; yet he took no notice of our wants until he was compelled by a public meeting.

We must condemn such neglect of our interest by voting for a PRACTICAL MAN.

Vote for
JOHN BOOTH, Esq.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE.

Who misled you by telling you that he had obtained a vote of £4000 from the Mayor and Aldermen of the City in order to give us an increased supply of water? G. W. Allen.

Then vote for a member who will only say what he means.

Vote for
JOHN BOOTH, Esq.

ELECTORS OF THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Mr. PARKES says "HE wants none of those singularly independent men who are willing to support a leader as long as they think you are RIGHT."

Mr. ALLEN endorses this sentiment by remaining with Mr. Parkes and acknowledging him as his leader. Will you countenance such a man as your representative?

Reject such an imputation by manfully going to the poll AND VOTE FOR

JOHN BOOTH.

MEMBERS of the DEFENCE ASSOCIATION, and all friends of Denominational Education in the Glebe and Balmain Electorate,—VOTE for ALLEN, who is in favour of National, Secular, and Compulsory Education.

WHO proposed to give £7000 (seven thousand pounds) of the public money as a gratuity to Sir Alfred Stephen?
G. W. ALLEN.

WHO opposed the motion and made the best speech against it?
JOHN BOOTH.

Which of the two is the champion of the people's rights?

THE HON. G. W. ALLEN for the GLEBE and BALMAIN.

The friends and supporters of Mr. ALLEN, desirous of attending the NOMINATION, are informed that omnibuses will leave the Central Committee Rooms, Glebe Road, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 sharp.

WILLIAM CLARK } Joint Hon.
GEORGE A. HEWETT } Secretaries.

THIS NIGHT, TUESDAY.—G. W. ALLEN will address the Electors of Balmain, at the Balmain School of Arts.

TO THE ELECTORS OF BALMAIN AND GLEBE.—Be not deceived by cries of LOCAL INTEREST; the question of public instruction is of vital importance to all, therefore, support Mr. ALLEN, who will maintain the Public Schools Act in its integrity.

Be not deceived by placards stating that Mr. Allen is in favour of the League, these are exhibited to deceive you.

Attend Balmain School of Arts to-night, when Mr. Allen will disabuse your minds of any erroneous impressions.

Then vote for Mr. ALLEN and equal justice to all.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

TRUTH WILL OUT.

I, the undersigned, do hereby assert that Messrs. Perdriau, Marshall, Randall, and Smith gave me permission to place their names on Mr. Allen's Committee, stating at same time they would give him (Mr. Allen) their support.

Captain Marshall admitted, on 5th instant, in presence of Captain M'Lean and Mr. Booth, that HE DID give his permission, and was present when Messrs. Smith and Randall gave theirs.

JOHN TAYLOR, Balmain.

GLEBE ELECTORS.—Look out! A MONSTER BOOTH will be erected for a MONSTER MEETING, to secure the return of any candidate who will give you MONSTER promises.

NOMINATION FOR EAST SYDNEY.

THE nomination for the election of four candidates to represent the constituency of East Sydney in the next Parliament took place at the hustings, Hyde Park, yesterday. There was an unusual number of candidates; but all the election arrangements were of a most satisfactory character, which was the more creditable to the returning-officer, having regard to the short time at his disposal for the purpose. When the proceedings began, there were about two thousand persons present, and the crowd increased to about four in the course of the afternoon. Precisely at 12 o'clock the returning-officer (Mr. Archibald Thompson) began the proceedings by reading his advertisement and the writ. He trusted that the electors would give all the candidates, their proposers and seconders, a fair hearing, and he urged them to do all in their power to maintain order. He hoped the candidates and their proposers and seconders would be as brief as possible, for if the speakers were not brief, he was afraid he would not be able to take a show of hands to-night.

Mr. ROBERT STEWART proposed Mr. John Macintosh as a candidate. If they rejected Mr. Macintosh they would decide that their representative would have no right to give an independent vote in the House. He thought Mr. Parkes made the greatest mistake he ever made by recommending a dissolution at the present time. (Cheers.) Sir Robert Peel carried on the government of England six weeks after an adverse vote was passed against his Government. There was no case in English history analogous to the present crisis, which had arisen through the mistaken action of the Government of this colony. Mr. Macintosh had shown his interest not only in the city but in the whole country. He hoped the electors would not trammel their representatives to vote at the dictation of any one. (Cheers.)

Alderman GREEN seconded the nomination of Mr. Macintosh. He believed Mr. Macintosh had served the citizens faithfully and well, and had initiated measures which would prove of great service to the Corporation of Sydney and to the municipalities throughout the country; and he had also rendered good service to the mercantile interests. If they rejected John Macintosh they would reject one of the best members who had ever represented East Sydney.

Mr. W. NEILL, J.P., proposed Mr. Henry Parkes. He was more entitled to the suffrages of the electors than any other man in New South Wales. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) Mr. Parkes was not only a man of ability, but of consistent policy, to which none could compare. (Cheers and laughter.) For the last quarter of a century Mr. Parkes had been one of the foremost men in useful legislation for this colony, irrespective of creed or country. Like most of us, Mr. Parkes commenced his career by earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. But even then Mr. Parkes was working to secure the return of the ablest men who had ever sat in the Parliament of this country—such as Mr. Wentworth, Dr. Lang, Robert Lowe, and others of the same class. And Mr. Parkes's name was associated with the most valuable legislation that had taken place. In reference to no legislation did it shine more brightly or stand out so conspicuously as it did in reference to the Education Act—an Act adapted to meet the growing wants of this community. It would be a serious loss to the country if Mr. Parkes had not a seat in the House. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. E. RHODES seconded the nomination of Mr. Parkes. He had followed Mr. Parkes for the last nineteen years, and the longer he followed him the better he liked him.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR proposed Mr. Alexander Stuart. Mr. Stuart was, politically speaking, a stranger amongst them, but on all social and important questions Mr. Stuart had taken an active and honourable part. Mr. Stuart would worthily represent this great constituency; he would be an independent member, and would not go in to represent a particular class. He would not be a thick and thin supporter of any Government. The great cry at this election was not education; but if they sent Mr. Stuart in he would obtain a fair settlement of that vexed question. [An elector: He is the Bishop's man—cheers.] Mr. Stuart was in favour of city endowment.

Mr. CHESTER seconded the nomination of Mr. Stuart. He had known Mr. Stuart as an upright merchant for twenty years. He was not a place-hunter, but would go in to serve the country. (Confusion.)

Mr. MARTIN GUEST proposed the nomination of Mr. J. B. Douglass. He was a man of quite a different stamp to the others. He would go in to represent the working man, and to promote the advancement of the liberal cause. (Disorder.)

Mr. GEORGE KISS proposed the nomination of Mr. John Young. Mr. Young was well known to many, if not all. He had been associated with Mr. Young for many years, and he had formed a high opinion of his thorough honesty and independence of character. Mr. Young was a practical man, identified with some of our colonial industries, and had a large stake in the country. (Uproar.)

Mr. CARPENTER seconded the nomination of Mr Young. Mr. Young had proved himself a successful man in Victoria and also here. He was connected with the Liverpool paper mills, and had opened the marble and granite quarry at Moruya. (Cries of "rot," and "time".)

Mr. R. DRIVER proposed the nomination of Mr. Edward Flood. Mr Flood had been the architect of his own fortunes. He was no adventurer, but had before served the people in the Parliament of the colony. He exposed the barefaced robbery in connection with the construction of the sewers. Mr. Flood was a son of the soil, and was well qualified to represent the electors. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. R. HILL seconded the nomination of Mr. Flood, whose conduct, when last in the House, was marked by straightforwardness.

Mr. G. A. MANSFIELD proposed the nomination of Mr. Charles Moore. (Cheers and groans.) Mr. Moore was not a man of a multitude of words, but was a man of action. He would fairly represent the interests of this great city not in a municipal but in a national spirit. On the question of education Mr. Moore would explain his views; but the great duty they had to do in recording their votes was to uphold those who were desirous of doing the real work of the country. (Great noise.)

Mr. MATTHEW CHARLTON, J.P., seconded the nomination of Mr. Charles Moore, who he said was a man of independence and ability. He would not be banded to any Government. (Uproar.)

Mr. W. LOVE, J.P., proposed the nomination of a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. (Name! Name!) He goes in for education—national, secular, compulsory, and free. (Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Name.") One of the four gentlemen to represent them would be Mr. John Davies. (Cheers and groans.)

Alderman ROWE seconded the nomination. He wanted Mr. Davies and other aldermen elected that the city might be got out of debt. (Uproar.)

Mr. W. M. ALDERSON proposed the nomination of Mr. Angus Cameron. (Cheers.) Mr. Cameron was a working man, and we wanted men like him to put a stop to the trimming and chicanery that had been going on in the House. If they wanted to stop crime and do away with pauperism, let them elect men who would vote for free and compulsory education. (Cheers and dissent.) Mr. Cameron was a thoroughly honest man, and could speak for himself. (Cheers.)

Mr. WYLIE seconded the nomination. He asked them to give Mr. Cameron one of their votes.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAWSEY, "a coloured gentleman, with a black face but a white heart," was next nominated, amidst considerable merriment.

Mr. H. P. PALSER proposed Mr. William Forster as a candidate. (Cheers and counter cheers.) He referred to the short time allowed for the election for East Sydney. He spoke of Mr. Forster as a man of honesty and ability, and one who would honour any constituency.

Mr. W. ROBERTS seconded the nomination of Mr. Forster, amidst much cheering.

Mr. D. O'CONNELL proposed himself as a candidate. Mr. Parkes had, he admitted, rendered great services to the country, and had boasted of being the author of the prosperity of the country—but he considered that Mr. Parkes's conduct in hurrying on the elections in the way he had done was very much to be deprecated. With regard to Walter Cooper, he spoke of him as that "libellous, scurrilous cur," who got into Parliament as representative of a country constituency under false pretences. He hoped the electors would put Cooper in a harness cask, and leave him to the mercy of the wild dogs whom Mr. Nelson wished to tax. (Cheers and laughter.)

Alderman LINSLEY proposed Mr. James Pemell as a candidate. (Cheers.) Mr. Pemell, he said, had been in the House before; and on one occasion he was returned for West Sydney only second on the poll to Dr. Lang. Mr. Pemell had worked his way upwards from the position of a working man; and he always kept the loaf of bread a halfpenny less in price than any other breadseller. Mr. Pemell was prepared to go in for all he (Mr. Linsley) asked Mr. Parkes for at the Masonic Hall, and Mr. Pemell would support an increased endowment for the city.

Mr. E. T. PENFOLD seconded the nomination of Mr. Pemell. Mr. Pemell supported the present Education Act, and would, if returned to Parliament, support a national, secular, free, and compulsory system of education. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Alderman MACINTOSH (who was received with applause) said it was now nearly three years since he appeared before them in that place. He had given them three years of service, and had endeavoured as far as within him lay to benefit them and the country generally by his action in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It was for the electors of East Sydney to say whether what he had done had satisfied them or not. (Cries of "Yes.") He had been thirteen years an alderman amongst them, and for three years he had been in Parliament. But although he had been in Parliament he had not been a local member. He did not attach himself altogether to the city, but looked out also for the interior of the country, because unless that was kept in a prosperous state Sydney must sink. (Hear, hear.) With regard to civic matters he would give them a little information. He would not give them much because his actions for a number of years had been so prominent either for good or bad that they had always been able to see what he had done. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the water supply, it was a very important matter to the city and suburbs. He had worked at it for years, and had endeavoured—he believed with some little effect—to improve it, and if they returned him to the Assembly he thought it would be definitely dealt with within another year. He had accumulated a large amount of information on this subject during the sitting of a select committee upon the question of the city of Sydney and the whole of the municipalities of the country, and he believed it would be valuable in the next Parliament. He had also taken notice of the different schemes laid before the public, and if any of them came before Parliament, he would, if elected, give his attention to them, and take care there was no jobbery of contracts if he could help it. He had got passed by the Assembly a resolution to get the harbour surveyed, so that by-and-bye it might be possible that a street should be formed round the different wharfs, which would then be useful to everyone. He also got a resolution passed in favour of bringing the railway to or near the Circular Quay, and to relieve the streets of the city of the principal traffic. With regard to the city revenue, he thought he had dealt with that often enough, both in and out of Parliament. City endowment was now a popular question, but when he took it up it was quite the reverse, and he could hardly get any one to listen to it. The city endowment was now the text of every candidate, and everyone was willing to give the electors the licenses and everything they wanted. He went into Parliament without a pledge upon his back, and endeavoured to obtain these matters for them. He had done something; and if they returned him again, he had no doubt there would be a result before he was called upon once more to appear before them. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the sewerage of the city, he had also brought that before the public often enough. He had brought it forward by his voice and pen for years past, and would continue to do so until something was done to ensure that our beautiful harbour should not be polluted. He believed the City Council ought to have the control of the money gathered from amongst the citizens to keep the city in repair and to adorn and beautify it, so that it might be made as attractive as other cities were. For a long time the sewerage of the city was entrusted to commissioners who were not elected by the people, and who were not responsible to any one. They made quite a job of it; and now it was sought to make the City Council responsible for it. He did not see why they should be called upon to pay for works which were of little service; but now the Council were asked to pay the interest and principal without giving them power to collect a rate for sewerage. Some would pay, and others would not. None would ever pay the rate but those who were willing, because there would be no power to compel them to pay. These matters were in the course of being righted; and if he were returned to Parliament he would give his best attention to it. With regard to the San Francisco mail contract, he thought the Government were right in entering into it. (Hear, hear.) He thought Mr. Samuel did his best in this matter in London, New York, and in Sydney to promote the efficiency of the service. The contractors' order in England was taken for three steamers, and unless he had been a responsible man his order would not have been taken, and he therefore thought Mr. Samuel in what he did at the time was perfectly justified. He did not think the people of the colony ought to submit to the insult the Suez Mail Company offered to them at the time. There were many advantages to be gained by the continuance of the Pacific Mail Service, and it deserved support. With regard to the public revenue, they had been told that there was an overflowing treasury; but this did not arise from the taxation of the people or the increase in property, but merely from the sale of land. There had been almost a million acres of land selected in the Riverina district; but that was not the worst of it. They could see that land of ten times the area of the county of Cumberland was locked up in Riverina, and the public had sustained a loss by the Government not stepping in before. Free selection was one of the greatest boons given to the country, but it was not intended to lock up the lands of the country. He had seen dummy selections made in Riverina, and millions of acres had thus been locked up. As to the railways, he had done what he could to have them carried into the country. They were the cheapest roads that could be got, and if they were carried to the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, to the Murray, and to Wagga Wagga, they would obtain one-third more of the commerce to the port of Sydney than they did now. Without the extension of railways our trade would go to swell the revenue of Victoria, which seized every means to add to its own importance. With regard to opening up the country for coal he would do all he possibly could. That industry was only in its infancy, for the whole output of coal in New South Wales was a little over a million tons a year, or just sufficient to supply London and suburbs for ten weeks only. [A voice: "Open the land, and we will have more."] If they took the number of ships coming to Newcastle from the southward they would see that hundreds of ships left New South Wales with coal, and yet the whole of the coal thus exported was not equal to more than ten weeks supply to London and suburbs. Now they had deposits of coal equal to any other in the world, and if it was only fostered it would enable the colony to progress in a far greater ratio than before. If Lake Macquarie was opened, and a small tax put upon each ton of coal, we should be able to double our means of export. (Cries of "time.") He had done all he could to foster the progress of the ironworks, and if that industry were encouraged, and a bounty given for the produce of the first ton of iron, it would be a benefit to the country. If they got the iron pipes manufactured here it would enable them to get a high-level water supply, instead of a low-level one, and that would be a very great benefit to the colony. As to the eight-hours' system, he had been a supporter of that ever since the agitation began. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the Public Schools Act— [A voice: "You are right about that."]—it would be remembered that he took part with the Premier of the country at the time he introduced it, and he had seen no cause to regret that action. (Cheers.) With regard to the teaching in these Public schools, it was the same as in the Denominational schools, and as the present Act had stood the test for the past eight years no vote of his should be given to remove it. (Applause.) It was satisfactory to all classes—(hear, hear)—and why should an alteration take place? [A voice: "You will go in."] With reference to free education, he had no objection to it so far as primary education—the three R's—was concerned. But he would be against the free teaching of mathematics, algebra, and other studies of a similar nature. (Cheers.) He had felt the want of education, and would do his best to bring it within the reach of the masses. His action as an alderman and as a private citizen had been in the direction of forcing the Government to buy the Public Library. He desired that they should have an institution such as they possessed in Melbourne, and which would be a credit to any community. So far as compulsory education was concerned, he would never see the constable trotting up and down the country. (Applause.) There were many persons appointed as local boards that never attended to their duties, for if they looked up the records of Parliament they would see that they never appeared in the schools, and the teachers had to go to their houses to get them to sign the register. There should be elected boards to give advice and go amongst the people from among whom they were chosen. They should try to induce parents to take their children to school, and if they did not, he thought the board of advice—not the constable—should take them before the magistrates to show cause. But it was only in the towns that could be done, and not in the country. Even in the towns it would be most difficult to carry out the compulsory system, because a strong objection would be raised against the sending of corrupt children to the schools, to the injury of others. He was quite content with the books used in the Public schools of the country, and would favour free education as far as the three R's were concerned. If he were elected he would give his vote towards the building of Public schools by the State. He did not think that the districts requiring schools should be called upon to contribute one-third, because it was impossible that they could do so. He knew townships in this colony where no progress could be made unless the State built the schools. He thought some amendment was required in regard to trustees as well as local Boards. The Museum trustees, for instance, had not fulfilled their trust to the satisfaction either of themselves or the public. Elected Boards were far better than nominated, and he believed if the people were to elect local Boards for themselves more attention would be paid to the schools. With regard to the election of a Mayor, there was little to be said about the matter at present. A good deal might be said on either side, but he found that in other British countries, and in America and New Zealand, the citizens elected the Mayor. [A Voice: "What about hawkers' licenses?"] There were no hawkers' licenses at present. [A Voice: "What about the eight hours?"] He had already said that he had been a warm supporter and worker for the eight hours' system ever since the movement commenced. If he were sent into Parliament he would consider every vote, and every vote he gave upon any important matter he would give according to his conscience. (Hear, hear.) In whatever he did he would be actuated with a desire to assist the progress of the country. He had grown with it, and would do everything in his power to increase its prosperity. He should not go in as the nominee of any man, but as a representative of the people generally; and if at any time a majority of his constituents desired him to resign his seat he would be willing to do so. He desired to be useful to them, and to use what ability and knowledge he possessed for their benefit. (Cheers.)

Mr. PARKES came forward amidst considerable cheering. He said he should show his respect to them by considering the value of their time. He therefore should address them in only a very few words. He had nothing to say to the men who had attacked him. He felt that he could rest upon the public life of a quarter of a century, and services unequalled by those of any other man. (Cheers.) What his life might be—that life was before them broad, distinct, and intelligible, and every man here, and every man throughout the broad extent of this country could calmly and dispassionately judge of the results for himself. It was not true that he had sought in any way to dictate (no, no) to the electors. It had been stated in one of the newspapers that he advised the electors to vote for some particular four candidates. He did nothing of the kind. (Cheers.) He stated, as he had the right to do, the opinion he entertained of certain gentlemen, and what he added was this: "It rests for you to decide for yourself at the ballot-boxes. Do not give your votes for any one candidate, but divide your votes between the four candidates you think are the best." (Cheers.) Now he stood before them seeking their election for the eighth time, seven times they had returned him. (Cheers.) More than twenty years ago they returned him by the largest number of votes ever polled at that time. At the last election they returned him by the largest poll of the votes of the colony. He did not fear but that on Wednesday they would place him in the same proud position. (Cheers.) He was there to vindicate every act of his life, and to tell them plainly and intelligibly what he intended to do if they again honoured him by electing him as their representative. (Cheers.) Why, some gentlemen had said that he was a tyrant. [Voices: "No, no," and "Yes yes."] He should like to know whether any person who had ever known him in private life would say that. ("No, no.") He did attempt to prevent such an exhibition as they had seen there that day—he did attempt to prevent the right of election being turned into a farce—(cheers)—and that was the only reason why he was called a tyrant. From the first to the last since he had been before this country he had been amongst those who had fought for their liberties. When the struggle was hard—when no honour could be reaped—when those who engaged in it were few—he was one of the foremost. (Cheers.) And he defied any man to point out that in any act of his life he had deviated from the principles with which he had set out. (Cheers.) As to the course he had taken as a member of the Government, he had done his best to liberate the trade and commerce of the country; and if he remained in office he should continue to do this until this country in all her commercial relations was as free as the mother country. (Cheers.) He had done his best at all times to establish in this country a system of sound popular education that would reach all the children in the land. (Cheers.) He had done this in the face of the most bitter opposition. He had done it with enormous labours which very few of those who questioned his conduct now, would have the physical power to exert. He had done it against the opposition of powerful parties, and he had certainly never trucked to the power of any one. (Cheers.) And if he was again elected as their representative he should be prepared to carry out this beneficent scheme, which was equal to any expansion, and capable in its advantages of embracing the whole people of the country. (Cheers.) He was one of those who did not regard the Public school system of this country as a system of charity; and he drew no distinction between the children of the poor and the children of the rich. What they really wanted was a system of sound primary education the best in quality, where the children of the highest and the children of the poorest could sit down side by side. (Cheers.) Two things he would not do: He would not swallow this dictation of National (cheers), secular (cheers), compulsory (cheers), and free. (Cheers and groans.) Let him ask them for a moment how they could compel people to send their children to a school. Let him ask them to consider the consequences embodied in creating any new offence of law. Would they like a decent mother brought before the Police Court on a charge of that kind? (Cheers.) Would it not do more to imperil the strength of their mothers and their households than the education of a hundred children would do good. He would never consent to any law that should bring the fathers and mothers before the Courts of the colony for an offence of that kind. (Cheers.) It was repugnant to the true principles of British liberty. What nonsense was this—when men talked of something that was compulsory and at the same time free—free compulsion. What could they make of that? (Cheers and laughter.) He did not know what to make of it. He knew it was un-English, and he knew it was un-Christian, and he knew it would lead to great disasters in this country. [A voice: "You won't go in."] Therefore, if they did him the honour to elect him again, he should maintain the principles of the present law. (Cheers.) He would extend it as far as they liked until it reached every home in the country. (Cheers.) He would give them grammar schools, so that the most gifted children amongst them might have a fair chance of gaining the chief offices of the country. (Cheers.) He was in favour of the people of this land in all respects having a fair field and no favour. If elected he should do his utmost to pierce the country with railways and good roads, so as to facilitate the settlement of the land. He should do his utmost to spread municipal institutions, believing as he did in the soundness of the principle of self-government, and he should do his utmost to render greater facilities to the settlement of men of industry and capital on the lands of the colony. Now they had two extreme classes, the squatters and the poor selectors. They wanted a middle class who would carry out mixed farming in this country, who when they had a capital of £5000 to £10,000, might invest it in establishing a permanent and prosperous home in the wilds of the country. (Cheers.) He would do his best to bring that state of things about. (Cheers.) And in connection with all these things they might rest assured that he would do his best to preserve their Parliamentary institutions. And this brought him to a point on which he must detain them for a moment. He had never in addressing the electors of East Sydney put himself in the position of a mere local delegate. He hoped that as their member, if they elected him, he might be the representative of the whole country. He did not go into Parliament merely to look to their Corporation wants in the narrow spirit of Mr. Alderman Linsley, but he would go to study all the interests of the country, and he was assured that their welfare was bound up in this sound and comprehensive view of his duty. He therefore did not stand before them with any pledge that he would attend in an especial manner to the interests of Sydney. He promised that in the light of the general interests of the country he would do his duty. He would spare no labour, he would use the light of all information he could acquire, but that would not be to serve them as an alderman, but in striving to serve them as a member of Parliament. (Cheers.) Not haggling for some petty want of Sydney, but trying to build up, to lay a solid foundation of true national prosperity. (Cheers.) And he could tell them as a fact that during the last three years this colony had made greater progress than any other Australian colony. During the years up to 1870 the colony of Victoria, which commenced as an offshoot of this colony, was continually going in advance of New South Wales; but during the last three years this colony had made a much larger positive progress in population than Victoria. Though we had only 600,000 inhabitants against 800,000 of Victoria our progress had been as 20,000 in the year against her 18,000. Thus there was an opinion in Victoria herself that we were advancing ahead of all the other Australian colonies. (Cheers.) The question of the day was fairly put to them by Mr. Mansfield. The question was whether the electors would support the Government in the course of policy they were endeavouring to carry out, or whether they would support those who were endeavouring to obstruct that policy. That was the real question. In electing him—if they did elect him—they would be simply electing him as their member; and, whether he sat on the Government benches or on the Opposition side, depend upon it he should carry out the principles of his whole life, and he should never at any time forget to serve them by every reason and every faculty that he possessed. He thanked them for the patient hearing they had given him, and all he asked was that they would in this election exercise their suffrages independently, and vote for the best man. (Cheers.)

In reply to a question, Mr. PARKES said he would vote for the repeal of the bill under which the Transit Commissioners held office.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART said he appeared before the electors with no past Parliamentary history to which to point. [A voice: "Nor future."] But he came before them as a citizen of Sydney who had worked amongst them for the last twenty years, and who had been not unmindful of the great questions of public interest that had come before them from time to time. He asked them to return him as one of their representatives upon a thoroughly independent basis. He appeared before them as no man's nominee—[a voice: "Bishop Barker's"]—but to advocate those views which were of equal interest to them all. He should be prepared, because he had long considered it necessary, to advocate every matter which should appear to him to be conducive to the public interest of this country as well as to the especial interest of the metropolis. These were matters of supreme importance to them as citizens, and these were matters of immense importance to them as colonists. He had for many years advocated, to the best of his ability, many of these matters of supreme importance—such a matter as the making of the city worthy of the position she had by nature—the great commercial mistress of the Southern Seas. Nature had endowed them with the noblest harbour in the world, and yet it was the place of all others for which man had done the least. It was absolutely necessary, if they desired to retain the commercial supremacy, that they should make the harbour worthy of the city, and this could not be done by merely carrying out some petty scheme for increasing the wharfage accommodation of Sydney Cove, but would require some large and comprehensive scheme. Then, again, a matter of supreme importance to them as citizens was the condition of the city itself. (Cheers.) Their financial condition and their sanitary condition, the condition of their water supply, and the sewerage, which was rapidly deteriorating their harbour—these, and the condition of their municipal arrangements altogether, were not in the satisfactory state they ought to be. He considered that Sydney was fairly entitled to higher consideration than she had ever yet received at the hands of any Government. He did not seek to undervalue the services of gentlemen in office, but he did say that Sydney had not received what she ought to have received. And he considered that in addressing the electors he was bound to state what had long been his opinion—that there were various elements of revenue of which the city had been deprived, but of which it ought to have the control. It appeared to him that the large debt which was handed over to the Corporation of the city of Sydney ought to have received much greater consideration than it had ever yet received from any Legislature. But these were minor matters after all. As colonists they had much more important matters to consider. He trusted that if they placed him in the proud position of one of their representatives, they would ever find him a thorough advocate of that which would benefit the colony at large. (Cheers.) He believed it would have been of immense value if this country had a system of railways or tramways—not of the expensive kind, which start from Sydney—but of an inexpensive kind which would have connected long ere this the outlying districts with the metropolis. Such roads would not only be of enormous benefit to the persons far out in the interior, but they would bring a great influx of traffic to Sydney. Then he considered that the spreading of municipalities through the country was a matter of paramount importance. He considered the representatives of the people should not be placed in the position of having their time taken up deciding as to whether a bridge should be erected or a road made in some particular place, and of which they would know nothing about, and of which the member for the district could only have any practical knowledge. All these local matters should be entrusted to local authorities, and it was the duty of their representatives to devise some grand and comprehensive scheme to endow the various municipalities throughout the country. (Cheers.) And the assistance he claimed for these country municipalities he also claimed for Sydney. (Cheers.) Then, again, another great question which was necessary for them to consider, because it was necessary for the well-being of the whole country, was the vexed question between the squatters and the free selectors. It appeared to him that no one class should be benefited at the expense of the others, and that in this great country there was room for all. It seemed to him that it would be the part of a good and paternal Government to carry out some grand system of improvement to the interior of the country that would enable it to support a much larger number of inhabitants. But infinitely above all these matters was the question which now agitated the minds of many of them that day. The material progress of the country would be of no avail if the education of the people was not equal to the great situation of which they were masters. It was well known to many of them that circumstances had particularly thrown him into a forward position in this great matter of education. And he was before them impelled by the desire to serve the country of his adoption. He maintained that it was a matter of the supremest importance to them as to how their children should be educated. The point was simply this. He maintained, in a mixed community like this, the present system of education was one which was well worthy of support. They should not cast it away at the call of some fancied system utterly untried, and, as he believed, unsuited to their country. (Cheers.) The present Public Schools Act, inasmuch as it enabled every man to carry out the education of his children in the way in which it seems best to him, was more entitled to the character of national than the system proposed by those who couple secular, compulsory, and free with education. He maintained that while in small districts, in sparsely populated communities, there may be only one system of school teaching, still, wherever there was a large population, as in Sydney, we had a special right to demand that we should be allowed to educate our children as we pleased. (Cheers.) The Government of the country had no inherent right to educate the people of the country; it was the duty of parents to educate their children; and it was a high religious duty which he believed no parent would abandon, though he had to pay the school fees. He put it to them as a matter of great civil liberty that they should demand and maintain their right to educate their children as they pleased. (Cheers.) And, if they chose to educate their children in Denominational schools, in God's name, let them be allowed to do so, and let no tyranny of a sect, which rose up and asked for one secular system, drive them from the great privilege they enjoyed. (Cheers.) He did not mince matters. He was perfectly clear in what he intended to say, and they would appreciate him more if he said it clearly and distinctly; and it was this—that if the State interfered at all, it should only be to see that a proper amount of secular education was given, and to appoint inspectors for that purpose; but it had no right to go beyond that and dictate to us. (Cheers.) If we complied with the State standards of education, then the civil and religious liberty which we claimed, and had established, should demand of any Government that we should be entitled to send our children to the Denominational schools. The Public Schools Act raised a common platform where the people could send their children to be educated as they liked, and that was the foundation of all civil and religious liberty with regard to education. Upon that ground he asked their suffrages at the ensuing election. If their opinions coincided with his upon this question, even if they differed with him on others, he hoped they would show it on Wednesday by placing him in no inferior position on the poll. (Cheers.)

An Elector: What about the eight hours?

Mr. STUART: Eight hours for what?

Elector: Eight hours for labour.

Mr. STUART: I presume that labour is a matter which regulates its own hours, and does not require legislative interference. (Hisses, and other expressions of disapproval.)

Mr. DOUGLASS said they had heard a great deal of speaking; but, in his opinion, the great question of the day had not been properly placed before them. Many important questions had been approached, but the uppermost thing in the mind of each candidate seemed to be his getting into Parliament. However anxious he might be to get into Parliament, he wished to do so in a proper manner. The revenue and expenditure of this country was a great question, but it had not been touched. (A Voice: "You will handle it," and laughter.) The education question must be acknowledged to be second in importance, but very little had been said upon it either. There were many questions of paramount importance, but he would bring their attention to the issue of the election. What was it? [A voice: "Clamour."] The gentleman had answered the question for him correctly. [Another voice: "He knows all about it."] The Government went to the country—on what? The Governor's minute. And what was the Governor's minute about? The release of Gardiner. (Cheers.) That was the cause of the Government being kicked out. (Cries of ah—and hisses.) It was right. Had we greater privileges than the right of speech and petition. Both of these had been imperilled, but nothing had been said about the matter to-day. Liberty of speech and the right of petition were the two greatest privileges in any country. Why should they be hoodwinked. Mr. Parkes, for instance, told them—and they should remember that when Mr. Parkes spoke all the moral laws were suspended—that he was not a tyrant. He was everything that was great, glorious, and good in his own estimation. He (Mr. Douglass) would endeavour to show that he was nothing of the sort. He considered the issue of the election to be the question of liberty of speech, and the right of petition, both of which the Premier infringed. He allowed the Governor to snub the whole country. (Cries of "Time.") The present system of Government was nothing short of Cæsarism; and, with the coalescing of parties, it would be intensified in a short time if the electors did not manfully perform their duty. Where was Mr. Parkes when he affronted the whole country in the late dispute about the Administrator of the Government? Could a greater affront have been thrust upon them? And yet they stood it like lambs. The Grand Jury was taken out of the country, and we were left without an Administrator. [A voice: "We know all about that."] The Chief Justice was, by his position, the man who should have been appointed administrator—(cries of "Time")—during the Governor's absence. The chicanery of the Premier was self-evident in the matter. He knew one thing about Mr. Parkes. He (Mr. Parkes) said he was not a tyrant, and he objected to compulsory education. (Cheers.) So did he (Mr. Douglass); but there was a ship in the harbour called the Vernon, where the work of the day was preceded by prayer, and after prayer flogging began. He knew a man who was obliged to leave his employment on board of the ship because he could not bear to see the children flogged. There was no question about the Premier's political opinions. If Mr. Parkes could have managed it, such men as he (Mr. Douglass) would not have been able to appear before them as a candidate. He would not care to risk £50 over an election. (Cries of "Time.") Mr. Parkes had referred to the coloured man who had been nominated, but he believed Mr. Parkes had brought that man there. (Laughter, and cries of "Time.") He would like to conclude with one remark about the revenue and expenditure of the colony. Our increased revenue of one million and a half sterling had been attributed to free trade. That was a lie. That million and a half of money was the price of land sold in the country, and it should be expended upon the lands of the colony, in roads and bridges, instead of being given to the Civil servants. Sydney was a glorious city, and he thought its revenue should be doubled; but the first benefit he would be prepared to give it would be additional representation in Parliament. In Victoria the expenses of Government were repaid by the revenue received from imports, while we throw all our duties away. £250,000 had been thus thrown away. He was no free-trader. He believed it would result in the ruin of the country. (Expressions of dissent.) Free-trade did not give us our large income: it was the money derived from the lands. He was for free and secular education. The last speaker said that it would be an utter disgrace to accept free education. We would have to pay for it out of our taxes, and would that be free? It was not right to call it free education; it should be called the abolition of fees, and when he spoke of secular, he meant it to be understood in the general acceptation of the term. If the electors would do their best for him he would do his best for them.

An Elector: Are you in favour of the labouring man?

Mr. DOUGLASS: I am a working man myself. I am employed under the Government, and I have risked my situation to come here to-day.

Another Elector: Are you a delegate of the Trades and Labour Council?

Mr. DOUGLASS: No.

Mr. YOUNG said he was young in name and young in politics, but he hoped they would listen to the few remarks he had to make. The first thing he wished to speak about was the cause of the dissolution of Parliament. He was not in favour of that dissolution. He thought it might have been avoided. He had always held that the Queen could do no wrong; she acted by the advice of her Ministers, and so did the Governor here. The Ministers had a right to advise the Governor; and if he did not act upon their advice they should have resigned. On the other hand, if the Governor acted upon their advice they should have stuck to him. He thought the minute should have been kept secret. The next question was that of the mail service. (Cheers.) He admitted that the Government had every desire to have a mail service by way of California, so as to compete with the P. and O. Company. He gave them credit for their good intentions, but not for their business capacity in carrying on the service. He was in favour of the eight hours system. [Cheers and a voice: "Five 'bob' a day."] For the last sixteen years he had carried on the system in all his works, and also in Victoria, before he came to this colony. [A voice: "What about the unskilled labourers?"] They knew that the unskilled labourers had to act for themselves in respect to the short hours. He was in favour of short hours for everybody. In answer to a letter which was sent to him by the Labourers' Society, he said that he would support the labourers in their endeavours to obtain the eight hours' system. They must bear in mind this circumstance, that contractors were in this position, that they took labour as they found it in this colony—(hear, hear)—and if a change were effected, they would have to pay for that change out of their own pockets. (Hear, hear.) They could not expect them to do this if it were to be sure to entail a loss upon them and otherwise than on a fair system. He defied all the mechanics of the working population of the colony generally to say that he would not do what was fair and honest. [Hear, hear, and a voice: "What about the 'busmen?"] He was the chairman of an omnibus company, and he would tell them what his opinions were. (Hear, hear.) He was chairman, and though he did not know much about the matter, there was one thing he sought to do and that was, to improve the omnibus accommodation of the city—a work in which he had done his best. But while seeking to carry out this desirable object the company had, during the last six month, lost £5000 of good hard money. But whenever the company should be in a position to raise the wages of the omnibus drivers he should be one of the first men to do it. (Hear, hear, and uproar.) He would answer any questions they liked when he was done, if they would only give him a peaceable hearing. He next came to the question of city endowments. (Hear, hear.) He certainly could not understand any one putting the city on a certain footing, or the Government doing so, unless the city were to be provided with funds. Now he would say that he would support all the endowments to the city of Sydney that were usual and common in all cities that were well conducted. He knew a little of Melbourne—(hear hear)—and had seen that in municipal matters they were very far before Sydney. (Cheers.) He did not say anything in derogation to the present City Council, for he believed that the members of that Council were honest. The Council had not the necessary means to carry out city works and they must have them. He would therefore give them all the licenses and dues that rightly belonged to the city and its representatives. (Hear, hear.) If they did him the honour of electing him to the Legislative Assembly, one of the first things to which he would devote his attention, and it was one of which he could claim to know something; and that was that he would introduce a Building Act. (Hear, hear.) He would do so because he did not know any worse built city than Sydney in the world. (Hear, hear.) Let them go in for reform and progress, and he would be with them. He thought that the Premier had made a mistake, and he would say where he thought he had done so, and that was in saying that the interests of the city were paltry. (Hear, hear.) He thought that there Mr. Parkes had made a slip. He did not think that Mr. Parkes would have made this mistake if he had given the matter reflection. (Hear, hear.) He had the greatest respect for Mr. Parkes. He had done a great deal for this country, and he would not say one word against him. (Hear, hear, and "Wont you.") He did not think that it had been right to state that Mr. Parkes had brought forward a single individual as a tail. Let Mr. Parkes go on his own bottom—(laughter and disorder)—for he has got a very good one. (Laughter.) He would tell them that Mr. Parkes had got very good grounds for their support, and he hoped that they would return him (Mr. Parkes) on this ground—that he had served them honestly for many years past. (Cheers and uproar.) This was his opinion, although he differed from Mr. Parkes in many respects, which would however not prevent him from giving honour to the man who had served his country as Mr. Parkes had done. (Hear, hear.) He had down on his card something about free selection, a matter which he did not know that he knew a great deal about. He thought, however, that they ought to give larger blocks of land in agricultural districts so as to favour the formation of townships, and the collecting together in numbers, yet not too largely. He believed that such a plan would greatly favour the advance of education. That was what he thought on this matter, although he could not say that he was very clear upon the matter. Now he came to the principal question—a question that had agitated the whole of the country, and would do so throughout the whole of these elections. [A voice: "Gardiner's question."] No; it was the question of education. Now, the matter on which he would best choose to be elected was that of being a practical man. He had had a certain amount of experience in this and other parts of the world, and he was willing to give the people of the colony the benefit of it. To come to the question: He was in favour of the present Schools Act being carried out in its integrity. (Cheers.) He believed that it was good, useful, and workable, and must be carried out in its integrity. He believed in a non-sectarian system of education; and that in new countries they should pay every respect to the religious susceptibilities of every man in the country. He would desire to respect the religious principles of every person in the community, whether he happened to be an atheist or the strictest of bigots—while he lived he would never interfere with the religious belief of any man. [A voice: "Are you in favour of the League?"] He had stated what his opinions were on the subject, and he believed that they were pretty distinct. He would not belong to any body of men who were the advocates of extreme opinions. [A voice: "Yes or no. Will you support the League?"] He would now come to the practical part of the business, and that was in regard to railways and all matters connected with public works, of which he thought that he ought to have some knowledge. He was in favour of prosecuting the public railways of the colony, and he would credit the present Government with having done more in that direction than any other Government that had preceded it. They had done more—and the Hon. John Sutherland had done more—than had been done by any other Ministry to carry forward the railways of the colony, because that Ministry had sought to carry the railways straight towards Riverina, a thing which should have been done at least five or ten years ago, and we should have had coming towards our capital the trade of that district and that of the Darling, Murrumbidgee, and Lachlan rivers. They should have taken advantage of the large duties in Victoria to have carried the railways still further towards that Border, so as to bring the trade towards Sydney. (Cheers.) If they returned him, he should do all that he could in the direction of pushing forward the progress of the railways of the colony. (Cheers.) All who visited the harbour of Port Jackson admitted its beauty and the facilities which it afforded to commerce. While nature had done wonders, they had done nothing to improve nature. He would, if returned, try to do something to improve this harbour, so that its natural facilities might be improved: and he knew something of this matter, as he had himself done some of these works. He claimed to serve them as he was a practical man; he would improve this country. [A voice: "I believe you."] He would tell them that he was a thorough free-trader, but he was for neither the one extreme nor the other. As they lived in a new country, he believed that trade should not be encumbered with any unnecessary restrictions, and that they should foster the interests of the country—a thing in which he had himself done something. (Hear, hear.) In his own small way he had done something, and he would encourage those who would be prepared to do more. But it was not on a hustings that this matter should be brought forward. He could tell them that in the Southern States of America since the war, they had endeavoured to establish manufacturing interests; and these interests which they wanted to foster they had freed from restrictions for a certain number of years. There were so many others to address them that he would bring his remarks to a close. (Hear, hear.) He came forward as a practical man to ask for their support. If he went in, he would represent all men. He had risen from the ranks as they all must do, and if he had gained any position, it was through honesty and hard work. (Cheers.) If they gave him their support, he would do his duty by them. He thanked them for the kind hearing which they had given him. [A voice: "Will you give workmen a shilling a day extra?"] He would do so as soon as the funds would allow of it. [Are you in favour of the eight-hour movement?] He had been in favour of it for the last sixteen years.

Mr. FLOOD asked them to allow him to introduce himself, as they had been informed that he was one of Mr. Parkes's tail. They had been told here to-day that the supporters of Mr. Parkes had been designated as his tail. Would they look at this poor innocent man and tell him whether he was likely to be led by Mr. Parkes, or by any other man living. [Where's Cooper?] He had been told since he came here that in consequence of his address he was bound hand and foot to follow Mr. Parkes. (Hear, hear; and a voice: "You are.") All those who knew him would answer for him, as they required no answer from him. His public life was a denial to such an insinuation. (Hear, hear, and disorder.) He only intended to touch upon two questions—one of which was in reference to the city indebtedness, the other in reference to the Public Education Bill; and if they would be patient he would not trespass long upon their time, and he would pursue the course which he had pursued seven years ago. When eradicating public abuses he had never made a charge against any public officer without being in a position to carry conviction with that charge. They had been told that the question of endowment to the city had become popular. He never was a representative of the city or had been returned for the city, but he had represented Newcastle and Central and South Cumberland in the Legislative Assembly of the colony. (Hear, hear.) But he now desired to represent his native city—that city which gave him birth, and in which he had spent the early days of his life. (Cheers, and groans.) It was scarcely fair that these interruptions should take place. They had heard his friend (Mr. Macintosh) say that the city endowment question had become popular. More than twenty-five years ago, he had advocated endowments for the city in every possible way. He raised his voice against the disfranchisement of the city when no one else in the city raised his voice in the same question. He watched the interests of the city after the City Commissioners had been established; and they knew with what result he had done so. But, as these things were of a generation which was past, he would not have spoken of them unless they had been referred to. He had, long ago, with the assistance of Mr. Parkes and Sir James Martin, brought certain charges against those connected with the City Commission and which were proved against them. (Cheers.) He, had never lost sight of the interests of the city when he was a representative in Parliament. He would follow the policy of the present Government so long as he could conscientiously do so, but if the Government changed its policy, his position as regarded it would also be changed. He followed the policy of the Government, because they were men in whom they could place confidence, and to whom they could trust to carry out matters of policy. With reference to the public sewers, these works were constructed without the voice of the people and without the voice of the people's local representatives, for they had no voice in the appointment of the City Commissioners. Therefore every farthing of that money which was expended in the construction of sewers and in the laying out of which the citizens had no voice, ought not to be imposed on the city. If they sent him in, he would insist upon the whole of the cost of the sewers as contracted by the City Commissioners being a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue of the colony. (Hear, hear.) With regard to another part of the debt, a large amount had been handed over in the shape of water improvements. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that, with the assistance of Mr. Alexander Stuart, he, if returned, would be able to sweep off nearly the whole of the £700,000 which had been incurred by the City Commissioners. (Hear, hear.) In round numbers the city was deprived of licenses to the amount of £20,000. He would be in favour of publicans' licenses, hawkers' licenses, peddlars' licenses, pawnbrokers' and public vehicles licenses, auctioneers' licenses, and dog registration fees being levied by the City Council for the carrying out of city improvements. (Hear, hear.) And there were other fees, or what he would call package duties, which they ought to collect. These amounted to £3500 in round numbers. They were all interested in the taxation of the city, and they had heard people say that the city was not endowed. He was a member of the old Corporation, and when he left it it was without debt, and they knew what state that Corporation was in now. All the buildings and all the land which were held by the Government should pay taxes, just the same as any of those present had to pay them. (Hear, hear.) He would use his best endeavours if returned to see that such a thing was carried out. Let them look at the amount of property the City Corporation might have taxed which it had not taxed. The City Corporation were in some measure to blame for this, for they had never agitated the question as they ought to have done. They should have petitioned Parliament upon these questions, for a liberal Parliament would have listened to them and granted their prayer. The question had been put as to whether charges ought to be made for the supply of water and for lighting and sewerage rates for public buildings. He was of opinion that they should be able to tax all these places. What right had they to find these things? He would take the Sydney Infirmary. Those who occupied it were people from the whole of the colony—(hear, hear)—and not from the city alone. Why should the city, then, be called upon to exempt them from the payment of rates? Upon the question he was about to put to them, he would ask their suffrages, and upon nothing else. In Central Cumberland this month five years, he nailed his colours to the masthead, and went in for the Public Schools Bill, as he did on this occasion. He asked for their suffrages as an honest and zealous supporter of that great public measure in its integrity. (Cheers.) These were his opinions in 1869, and they were now as then his opinions. (Hear, hear.) That was a public record, and he challenged any one to say that he had in any way changed his views since then. He asked the electors to record their votes in his favour as a protector of the Public Schools Act. (Cries of no and yes.) He was not in favour of a secular, compulsory, and free system. (Cheers.) As to his other views, he thought the electors well knew that his career in life had always been on the liberal side. And notwithstanding what had been said, he should be a follower of Mr. Parkes so long as that gentleman was faithful to his cause and no longer. He did not come there to tell the electors one thing, whilst he meant another. In conclusion, he thanked the electors for their patient hearing, and hoped they would place him in an honourable position on Wednesday. (Cheers.)

An Elector: What about the eight-hour movement?

Mr. FLOOD: I am one of the largest employers in Sydney, and my men determined the hours of labour for themselves, and I have to pay them. (Cheers.)

An Elector: What about the Transit Commissioners?

Mr. FLOOD: I think the Public Vehicles Act a disgrace, and, if returned, and no one else brings in a bill to repeal it, I will bring one in myself. (Cheers.)

Mr. CHARLES MOORE was received with cheers and groans. He said it was his duty to apologise to the electors for not having met them before during the present contest. But he had been very unwell, and was away from Sydney until Saturday last. He asked whether, since they returned him six months before, by a majority of 1572 votes, he had not fulfilled all the promises which he made on the hustings. He gave his best assistance towards the bill for placing the election of the Mayor in the hands of the citizens. (Cheers.) He also brought in a bill to repeal the Public Vehicles' Act. And, if re-elected, he should never cry stop until that bill was repealed. He should also support the imposition of a wheel-tax. (Interruptions.) "Hear me for my country." (Laughter.) Vehicles of all kinds should bear a wheel-tax; and that would give a pretty good revenue to the Corporation. Whilst in Parliament he also brought in a Commons Amendment Act, which was very much wanted, in order that improvements might be made. He had heard all the preceding candidates who had spoken, but he thought he had done more for the city than all of them put together. He did not go into Parliament because he wanted anything for himself. He wanted nothing either for himself or his friends. He had risen amongst the people of this city. Every farthing he had he had earned in Pitt-street. Now the city required further endowment; and although that had been the cry of every preceding speaker, he thought few of them knew much about it. He should be very glad to see the whole of the city and sewerage debts wiped off, and the Government offices and buildings ought to be taxed. With regard to the education question: he was in favour of the present School Bill, with some amendments. It had done a great deal of good; and, if it was amended in certain particulars, no better Act could be framed. He was not a long speaker, and would now retire, thanking the electors for the patient hearing they had accorded him. (Cheers and counter cheers.)

Mr. JOHN DAVIES was greeted with continued applause and groans. He appeared before the electors as a candidate because a large number of his supporters were pleased to regard his recent election to the City Council as a reason why he should give greater services in the councils of his native country. He had lived in Sydney all his life, and had been no idler. He had for the last seventeen years taken an active part in all public movements, both political and social. He had been associated with some of the ablest men the country had produced; and he was not ashamed of the parts he had taken at different times in various matters affecting the well-being and interest of the country. Should he be honoured with the choice of the electors on Wednesday next—(cheers and counter-cheers)—they would find in the person of John Davies an honest representative. He was neither a follower of the Government nor an opponent of the Government. He would not be a follower of any particular party, but would take an independent course. If returned, he should conscientiously and honestly discharge his duty towards his constituents and his country irrespective of the frowns or smiles of anyone. In his candidature he was not connected with any party or person. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) He was in favour of an increased city endowment, and he should do the best he could to place the city finances on a permanently sound basis. Parliament had voted every year, £10,000 as an endowment to the city, but not one penny of it went into the city coffers. It was retained by the Government to pay interest on a debt of £413,000 which the citizens had no voice whatever in incurring, and against which they could make no objection. He believed it was the duty of the Parliament to remit that debt, and increase the taxing powers of the Corporation. For instance, the Council should have power to tax unoccupied lands, which did not now contribute sixpence to the revenue of the Corporation. He asked whether it was fair that large wealthy land proprietors should have improvements made round their properties at the public expense, and not contribute a sixpence towards the expenditure. (Cries of "Time," and "Go on.") He was in favour of giving the Corporation the publicans' licenses within the city. And if returned to Parliament, he should use his best endeavours to get the Public Vehicles' Act repealed. He looked upon that Act as one of the bungling pieces of legislation the Parliament had been guilty of. The Act was so defective that there were large carriers in the city, having seventy or eighty drays, who, because they could follow their business and supervise their own transit, were not asked to pay sixpence in the shape of license fees; whilst the working man who drove his horse and dray paid £2 for his horse and vehicle and 10s. for himself. He should do his best to repeal such an unjust law as that. He was also in favour of a wheel tax, because he did not see the justice of making a working man pay a tax for his horse and vehicle when our wealthy citizens could drive about in their vehicles without paying sixpence towards the expense of keeping the streets in proper repair. He was also in favour of a Civil Service Bill—one which would deal fairly and honestly with the public servants. With regard to the eight-hour movement, he had always been a staunch supporter of it. And only that day he had tabled a motion in the City Council in favour of eight hours being regarded as the standard day's work of the Corporation labourer. (Cheers.) He thought that eight hours' labour was sufficient for any man, especially a man who whilst at work was exposed to all kinds of weather; and he desired to see the working classes have sufficient leisure for recreation and self-culture, that they might have an opportunity of aspiring to the position to which he was now aspiring. [A voice: "What about the Permissive Liquor Bill?"] He was a teetotaler, and had not tasted intoxicating drink in his life. He had received a circular from the Licensed Victuallers' Association, asking him certain questions, and he would fearlessly answer them. He was in favour of the Permissive Liquor Bill, and should support it if returned to the Assembly. Another question was, whether he would endeavour to secure to the licensed victuallers the same privileges as other trades enjoyed? In answer to that he said he would. He was in favour of amending the Licensing Act in such a way as to give absolute power to a licensing board to grant or reject all applications for licenses. The board should be composed of three gentlemen elected every year from the justices of the peace—the police magistrate of each district to be the chairman. He thought that if such a board was appointed, with the powers he had indicated, many of the objections to a number of public-houses which now existed would be removed. At the present time complaints were made that the benches were frequently packed to grant or to refuse license. And it was said that men with one idea, in order to carry out their particular crotchet, went on to the bench to vote against an application for a license. The proposal he made would, he thought, cure that evil; and the citizens of any locality would be able to control the issuing of licenses. He was strongly in favour of the closing of public-houses on the Sabbath-day. (Cheers.) He knew that many of the licensed victuallers themselves were anxious that there should be a general closing of public-houses on Sundays. And why, he asked, should not the publican have the Sunday to himself, the same as the grocer, the baker, the butcher had? He was in favour too of an equitable distribution of the various electorates in the colony. And whilst he was in favour of the bill introduced by the Government, he should like to see additional members for Sydney. If the representation of other electorates was to be based upon the number of electors in each district, then Sydney ought to have its representation upon the same basis. (Cries of "Time.") He was in favour of extending the Southern Railway to Albury as speedily as possible, to secure for Sydney the large trade of the Riverina district. He was also in favour of extending the railway into the city, and to the Circular Quay if they would, but he would not be a party to cutting up a single inch of the Park for a terminus. (Cries of "Time" and "Education.") He had risen from the ranks of the people, he knew their wants, he sympathised with their grievances, and if they did him the honour to return him on Wednesday next he would defend their rights. On the question of education it was well known that he supported the present law in 1866, and he got thousands of signatures to the petitions sent into the Parliament in favour of the bill. (Hear, hear.) We then had to take half a loaf as being better than no bread. The present system had done a lasting good to the colony. [A voice: "So far as it has gone."] As far as it had gone; and it had been the means of doing more than any other measure in the Statute-book. We now ought to get what we then attempted, and that was a system national, secular, compulsory, and free. (Cheers and dissent.) We must have a system that will place education within the reach of every child in the land. (Cheers.) The teachers were examined not as to their qualifications for religion, but for teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic. (Cries of "Time," and interruption.) Would they have religion taught by men who might be atheists, as were some of those who were employed in the Public and the Denominational schools of the colony? Let secular education be taught in our schools, and let there be no fighting about religious belief. (Cheers, and interruptions.) If that were the system established, the next generation would grow up in the bonds of brotherly love, and would tend to make this country great. If they believed he possessed the qualifications necessary to serve them, he hoped they would on Wednesday next record their votes in his favour, and select him as one of the four members to represent East Sydney. (Cheers and derision.)

If they elected him, no act of his life should disgrace the position. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. CAMERON was received with enthusiastic cheering. ~~He said that~~ he would not keep them long, but would endeavour to express his opinions as clearly and concisely as he could. He appeared before them as a candidate for their suffrages to-day, because he had been nominated by the associated workmen of the city. (Cheers.) He was a bona-fide manual labourer; but he wished at the outset to repudiate any connection with such working men as John Black Douglas. He had no sympathy with the man, who, unasked by his fellows, came forward simply to vent his spleen against a man the latchet of whose shoes he was not worthy to unloose. (Cheers.) He had no sympathy with those mouthing demagogues who thought fit to thrust themselves before the public of this city merely for the sake of wasting public time. He appeared before them in a thoroughly independent position. He was not attached to any party, and neither his candidature nor his opinions rested on the dictation of any one whatever. He reserved to himself the right to examine everything submitted to him before he consented to say whether he would support or oppose it. (Cheers.) As they were aware, he was in favour of such an endowment of the city as would prevent them from going hat in hand to the Parliament at any future time; but he would not consent to go into the House as a representative of the Municipal Council of Sydney. (Cheers.) He aspired to a higher position than that—to be not only a representative of the city, but of the country at large. (Cheers.) He thought they would admit that the time had arrived that labour as well as capital, commerce, and pastoral and agricultural pursuits should be represented in the Parliament. (Cheers.) Although nominated by the workmen of this city, he, intended, if elected, to go into the House as an independent man, not as the representative of any class; and rather than submit to take that position he would remain in the ranks of manual labour in which he had been reared. He was not here to seek election by uttering one word in derogation of any man in the country. (Hear, hear.) If he could not obtain a seat without descending to personal abuse, he would stop out. (Cheers.) In regard to education, he thought the country had been pursuing a wasteful policy. He was not in favour of a system of immigration that would bring people into the heart of a crowded city and leave them there without any facilities for getting into the heart of the country where they were to earn their living. (Cheers.) He would be favourable to giving immigrants free passes into the interior, and of establishing depots in the inland towns to promote their employment, by which alone could they be of advantage to themselves and the country at large. (Cheers.) He had been told that he was endeavouring to obtain a seat in the House for the purpose of obtaining a billet. (Cries of "No, no.") He hurled back the vile insinuation upon those who made it. There was no billet in the whole Civil Service of this country that he would take in exchange for the freedom of his opinions. (Cheers.) They might rest assured that, if they returned him as their representative, he would do the best he could to serve them. He had been told that he had advocated in public opinions in reference to education that would cause him to be hooted from these hustings. (Cries of "No.") Be that as it might, he should speak his conscientious convictions about the education question as plainly and as honestly as he had ever done. (Cheers.) He was in favour of a system of education that would reach every child in the land—(cheers)—a system that, being broadly national in its character, should not allow any sectarian prejudices to be inculcated in the minds of the little ones. (Cheers.) He was in favour of a system of education that would make it a crime for a man to be his child's greatest enemy; and he said if they allowed their children to grow up as enemies to society the State had a right to compel them to educate them. (Cheers.) He was in favour of a system of education that would not allow a child to be sent into a school with the badge of poverty on his brow. (Cheers.) He would have no ragged schools in this community—(cheers)—and those who conscientiously took an opposite view on this question would, if the system he advocated had been in force for twelve months, regard the opinions he advocated with favour, and admit that he was right. He was not here as a delegate from the Bishop of Sydney—(cheers)—nor the Colonial Secretary—(cheers)—nor the League. He was here as a representative working man, and he was willing, if he could not inspire them with confidence in his principles and his ability to advocate them, to ask them not to elect him. With reference to the eight-hour system, they all knew that he had always favoured that, but they would not expect him to advocate it in season and out of season. He believed the whole of the Government works in the country ought to be conducted on this principle, and that it was perfectly possible to do so was shown by the fact that the Government contracts in Victoria were carried out under the eight-hours system. (Cheers.) This eight-hour question had been made the stepping-stone by many for legislative honours, but those who knew him knew that he would not become a blatant advocate of the eight-hour movement and nothing else. (Cheers.) He was in favour of extending railways as far as practicable, as he looked upon the iron horse as the forerunner of civilisation and prosperity. If returned to Parliament he should give his particular attention to questions of social reform. He thought we required a new Building Act, and that particular attention ought to be paid to the lodging-houses provided in the city for the accommodation of our travelling population, and to the warehouses and workrooms in which large numbers of young women were employed often to the detriment of their health. He would not detain them—(cries of "Go on.") We had never had the interests of the great masses of the people looked after as they ought to be by our representatives, and, with all due respect to many of those who had appeared here to-day, he maintained that they were not the men calculated to give adequate attention to the people's requirements. He said it was a remarkable fact that, after all this Denominational controversy had taken place, they had a gentleman, a candidate to-day, who, having been amongst them for twenty years, had never felt it to be his duty to come to their assistance before. (Hear, hear.) Well, it brought the thought very strongly to his mind, seeing that this gentleman had been reticent upon this subject so long, that some extraneous influence had been brought to bear upon him, or he would not be there now. (Hear, hear.) He wanted them, in the name of civil and religious liberty, by which they had been appealed to, not to send into the House any man who gave effect not to his own opinions, but the opinions of the ecclesiastical head of the Denomination to which he belonged. (Applause.) He had now made his best bow before them, and if they thought he was a man calculated to serve their interests, he asked them to return him; but if they thought he was nothing more than what some so-called working-men would be—a mouthing demagogue—then they might vote against him. If the confidence and intelligence of the electors sent him to Parliament, he would be only too happy to serve them; but if they said he should stand back, he would bow to their decision with submission. (Loud applause.)

An Elector: Are you in favour of Mr. Greenwood's ecclesiastical league?

Mr. CAMERON: I do not know what ecclesiastical league he belongs to. The only ecclesiastical league which I know he belongs to is the Baptist Church. (Cheers and laughter.)

An Elector: Have you joined the League?

Mr. CAMERON: I have.

An Elector: What about the Permissive Bill?

Mr. CAMERON: No one regrets intemperance more than I do, and no one will use his efforts socially and morally to undermine its influence more than I will; but if you ask me to vote in favour of any bill to take away the trade from John Brown and give it to Thomas Smith, I will not. (Applause.)

Mr. PAWSEY (an aged negro) then came forward, and was received with ironical cheers and laughter. He addressed the electors briefly, and stated his intention to retire from the contest.

Mr. W. FORSTER next addressed the electors, and was received with applause. He said he had come forward, as it were, at the eleventh hour, without any requisition, and, he was bound to admit, without any solicitation of the citizens of Sydney. He was going to present himself to the electors as a candidate having no connection with any particular party, society, or association. (Hear, hear.) He certainly did not come there as the nominee of the present Government—(hear, hear)—and he also claimed to be entirely independent in regard to the other part of the Assembly, which might be designated as the Opposition. He stood upon his individual merits, poor as they might be, and on that ground alone he desired them to make their selection, whether they would elect him or not. He felt quite sure that by standing in this isolated, and he might say friendless position, before them, he would not prejudice any claims he might have upon their favour, and that it would at least—whatsoever the result might be—obtain for his opinions a patient hearing. He should not fall into the error which he thought had been committed of abusing any other of his fellow candidates (Hear, hear.) He might be permitted to particularise one name, because he might be suspected of bearing an animus against him, but he would not either abuse Mr. Parkes or disclose names which had been used rather freely to-day. He was not there to abuse any one. It appeared to him to be bad taste to do so, and he did not desire to be returned by the disparagement of other persons. But they would all allow him, he was sure, a free expression of his opinion as regarded the political subjects of the day, and that they would allow him to tell them whether he approved or disapproved of the proceedings of the present Government, which elsewhere they heard discussed. They had certain men in power, some of whom presented themselves as candidates; and the question they had to consider in returning him, or anyone else, was whether the Government of the day was such a Government as they would expect him on going into the House to give a support to or to oppose. He had always been, in general, the opponent of the present Government, but he had not always opposed them. He had not opposed them factiously. There were very important questions which he could name, but which he would not specify, on which he had supported the Government against some of the warmest and closest friends he had in the Assembly. He voted with them upon the question known as the Rossi case on all important divisions, and he voted with them on the question of raising the railway rates moved by Mr. Macleay, a personal friend of his own, and with whom he was perhaps on as intimate terms as any member of the Assembly. He mentioned these instances to show the utter untruth of the statement that he had always been a persistent opponent of the present Government. He was bound in defending his own conduct and in dealing with the public questions of the day to set before them the reasons which appeared to him sufficient and right to justify his own conduct, and to enable the electors to judge whether the course he took was the right one or not. Under these circumstances he was quite sure they would not expect him to blink any of his opinions or that they would consider him wrong if he expressed the opinions he had formed on some of the leading questions of the day, or even regarding that powerful Government which he had been, perhaps unfortunately, obliged to oppose. One most important point they had to consider in dealing with the Government was the principles upon which that Government was carried on, the principles upon which it was to be carried on in the future, and not only so, but the enunciation of the principles upon which they had to return a number of persons in order to support the Government. Now he would not trouble them by referring to everything enunciated in the Premier's remarkable address to the citizens, but he would give them this sentence—"I do not," said he "want the support of these singularly independent men who are willing to support a leader as long as they think you are right." [A voice: "No."] The plain induction to be derived from this was that the electors would have to return men to support the present Government, and vote for them whether they were right or wrong. Were they going to do this? In looking over this man's remarkable exposition of public opinions he found the most extraordinary thing that ever emanated from a public man here or elsewhere. A man must be a wonderful genius to understand how any responsible Government was to be carried on upon such principles as these. (Hear, hear.) It would be a very wise thing indeed for the people, if a Premier of the country were to have a House returned upon the principles of that man, and he would find it exceedingly pleasant to keep in office and administer the government under these extraordinary enunciations of his, that the electors were to return two bunches of men who were to stand in rows—one on one side and one on the other—and never to change their opinions unless the leader on either side gave them leave. Imagine a young man from the country coming to the Premier and saying to him—as they were told one member of the House of Commons did—"I think it my duty to vote against the Government." "No," the Premier would say, "you have seen my programme upon which you have been returned, and I cannot allow you to vote against us, because there is a crisis." A crisis was a question upon which Governments were turned out; and was it likely, if, when a member of the Assembly had to ask the Premier leave to vote on any important question, he would allow him to vote for anything that might have the effect of turning out the Government? (No.) What was the inevitable result of such a principle? They would have a Government in for ever, supported by a side who would never change, and they would be told, "You cannot vote against us on any important question which will affect our salaries, and you must not vote against us if your vote will turn us out." A pretty system of government that would be for the people. Nothing could be of more consequence than the principles upon which responsible government was carried on; and they had the enunciation from the present Premier of the principles upon which men must be returned to the House to support the Government. That was a system which trampled upon the public interest, which trampled upon individual consciences, and upon all those principles of civilised society upon which government was based. [A voice: "Are you a supporter of the poor man?"] He hoped he would not be called upon to support all the poor men of the country. He would answer any questions when he had finished his address. He said the principle enunciated by the Premier would trample upon morality itself. They found this great expounder of public principles telling them, "I say this in the interest not of my own Government, but of all Governments." But there was an interest far greater than the Government, and that was the public interest. They heard nothing of the interests of the country and the interests of the public, but there was a higher interest still, and that was the interest of every man in his individual conscience. If any man told him "You shall vote against your conscience and support the Government," that man could himself have no conscience, and was utterly incapable of understanding the principles of political morality. He must be utterly devoid of those common principles which regulated the intercourse between man and man when he dared to stand up and tell the people "You must not return men to vote against me; they must have no principles, no consciences, and must accept what I dictate to them." This was the kind of Government they were called upon to support—one of the strongest Governments they were told that had ever existed. And yet, after all, he might ask what had this Government done for the poor man? They were eternally having enunciated at every election a series of platitudes. They had this great man coming down and telling them that the people were all powerful, and they could do this and that. Did they want to be told that? Did they not know as well as anybody else what were their rights? On the most important question of all—the question upon which the dissolution had taken place—the candidates had not spoken. Upon this great question the Premier of the country, who had been by it driven to the position in which he was placed, came forward on the hustings and ventured to insult their understanding by not saying a single word about it. (Cheers.) Was that the kind of speech they ought to expect from a constitutional Government? Was that showing the courage and honesty that the Premier was constantly expecting from people opposed to him? But they should hear something of this Governor's minute—the question that had brought them there—a question which at that moment shook the political structure from one end to the other. Upon this question their Premier was silent. This was discretion. Perhaps it was that discretion which was the better part of valour. But was this courage or honesty? Was it the sort of Constitutional doctrine they ought to expect from the Premier? (Uproar, principally caused by a man near the hustings.)

[The Returning-Officer said that as they had given every candidate a fair hearing, he trusted they would give Mr. Forster the same.]

Mr. FORSTER said it was admitting a great deal when they were told that a dissolution had taken place—that an actual crisis had taken place—that something or other might be discussed by the constituency. What, then, was it? Was it on account of the Electoral Bill or the Legislative Council Bill? They all knew perfectly well, as the Premier knew perfectly well, that it was because of the interference of the head of the Executive Council with the Legislative Assembly. They had been told that the language of the Governor's minute was quite respectful. They had been told (though not to-day) that the minute was not addressed to the Assembly. These points had very little to do with the question. But in regard to the language used, it seemed to him that those who took the view that the language of the minute was offensive were right. He had no wish to say anything personally offensive to the Governor on the present occasion, and he regretted the use of certain language in the Assembly in regard to him which went beyond the proper limits. But they were bound to exercise indulgence towards representatives in this matter, because the action which called it forth was so unusual, and so at variance with what had been done in this colony or in any other colony where they had constitutional government. But he maintained that the language in the Assembly was not so offensive or so coarse as the language in the Governor's minute. And in judging of that language it was not fair to draw comparisons with the language of unruly persons in the street, such as his friend who had lately been ejected from the midst of the crowd. They must remember that the language of the minute was the deliberate language of her Majesty's representative—of the highest social person in the colony—of a man who above all others should be careful in the terms he used so as not to offend in the slightest degree the prejudices of the people of the country. How then did the Governor deal with the respectful recommendations of well-known colonists and respectable men in the community? He characterised them as unjust and unreasonable clamour. That language was not only severe and unjust, but it was coarse and offensive (cheers), taking all the circumstances connected with it into consideration. They were told that the minute was not addressed to the Legislative Assembly. If he were to meet any one of the electors in the street and give him a letter saying, here is a letter and there is no address upon it, would the elector consider the question whether it was addressed to him or not? Was it not clear that this minute was sent to the Assembly, and was it not an insult to their common sense to say that because it was not addressed to the Assembly it was not intended for that body? (Cries of "time.") He had come out late, and had not had time to address meetings in Sydney; but there was plenty of time yet. [A Voice: It is too late.] Not a bit. But the language and the mode in which this minute came down was of very little consequence in discussing the constitutional principle. The gravamen of the offence really committed was the interference of the head of the Executive in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly; and in was in this way their liberties would be frittered away. By degrees they would have one liberty after another taken away until at last they would find the minutes of the Executive Council installed in the place of their deliberations, and a personal Government established. In looking at the extraordinary course taken with regard to these two minutes, they would see at once the danger they had caused. (Cries of "time.") In the Rossi case, he had told them he had voted with the Government. The first minute came down to the Legislative Assembly under these circumstances. The Government had technically assented to the course taken. They agreed to submit that question to a committee, which they took very small steps to pass. But the committee came up with a report. This question was rejected by the House. The constitutional course for the Government to take was either to resign or eat the leek. But what did they do? They brought down a minute of the Governor's to coerce the deliberations of the House. Overawed by the personal position of the Governor, they had changed their opinions, and instead of the Government eating the leek it was the Assembly. [A voice: "Leave the Government alone." Uproar.] He had a right to speak, and he was sure that his friends, and even his enemies, would allow him to do so. They were there to criticise the Government, and for no other purpose. The circumstances of the second minute were worse than those of the Rossi minute. They were still more fatal to representative government. In the second case the Government had obtained a technical victory by the decision of the Speaker. There was no necessity for further action. The Government were not called upon to resign. They were not bound to overawe the minority. But in order to make their victory complete they brought the Governor down again. Under all these circumstances they could see plainly how impossible it would be for the deliberations of the Assembly to be carried on with independence and with a true regard to what was right if they were constantly to have the Governor's opinion thrust down their throats in this way. This kind of proceeding reminded them of what occurred in the time of the Tudors and the Stuarts, and when Queen Elizabeth used to box the ears of her waiting-maid and send messengers down to Parliament to tell them what to do. (Cheers.) This sort of thing had not been done in England for centuries. In the time of the Stuarts it was done, and the result was that the King's head was cut off, and the revolution took place. This was one of the results of unconstitutional interference with Parliament, and to avoid which representative government had been established. This interference by the Governor resembled what had been done by the French King Louis XIV., who, at a time when his Parliaments were refractory, went down in person to close them. The Governor's interference with the Assembly demanded that the electors should give their votes to support the independence of that body. In the face of the Governor's powerful influence, they should with determination resist this invasion of their rights and privileges. He was now done with the minute, and should refer to other important questions, to show them whether he was fitted to represent them. The Government took office on the border question—to place it upon a totally different footing from what it had occupied before; but the result was that things are exactly as they were. He did not quarrel with the result. It was very likely too much time and attention was paid to it at the time; but he desired to point out that Mr. Parkes, who ousted the previous Government from office on this question, with the promise that he would put things on a different footing, or give up the duties altogether, had not done that, and the duties were now being collected. He would now come to the question of Hall's contract, which they had been told was going to confer such blessings on the country. After all, what interest had the working men in that contract. Would they be benefited in any particular degree by the large amount of money that was about to be spent in carrying out this system. As it now stood the inevitable result must be that the industry and revenue of the country would be saddled with the great expense of four or five different lines of steamers to carry their letters. He thought the carriage of their letters was an object that might be arrived at without committing themselves to a great number of lines. But in regard to this contract had there ever been any transaction by any Government so utterly corrupt and indefensible as the appointment of this man Hall? The consequences were predicted in the Legislative Assembly over and over again. The Government were told that he was a man without stability and reputation. They were told that they were attempting an impossible service. In spite of all this the service was given to Hall. The Government were asked night after night in the Assembly why they had given the service to Hall, and a reply was at length given because his was the lowest tender. And then they refused to produce the tenders until a discussion arose which rendered it impossible to carry on the business, when they were produced. And upon the evidence of the tenders it was shown that the Government had told a falsehood, that a man of more repute than Hall had offered a lower tender, but that the Government had favoured Hall at his expense and the expense of the country. He referred them to the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly to bear out the truth of this statement. He thought he was bound to say a word upon Mr. Butler's case. (Cries of "Time.") Was the action of the Government in that matter creditable; and was there a Roman Catholic listening to him who did not feel that, if Mr. Butler were not a Roman Catholic, he would have been Chief Justice at this moment. (Expressions of disapproval.) He believed the appointment of Sir James Martin to be a better one, but he thought that a more cowardly or base transaction never disgraced the proceedings of any Government. It served Mr. Butler right—as he had told him—for having associated himself with such people. His opinions on the question of education were tolerably well known. He did not belong to the League, nor had he come to indorse the principles of the League. He concurred with their principles to a great extent, but he had a dislike to connecting himself with such associations. It seemed to him that his character as a public man, little though it might be, was of a kind that did not justify him in doing so. On the 21st of January, 1873, he moved the following resolution in the Assembly:—"That this House is of opinion that a bill for the amendment of the Public Schools Act of 1866 should be introduced during the present session, and that such bill, among other matters, should provide for the extension and stricter enforcement of the principle of secular instruction, and for the discontinuance, upon reasonable notice, after a certain period to be fixed by law, of assistance from public funds for Denominational schools." (Cheers.) From those opinions he had not withdrawn. They had been the fixed opinions of his life. He had always been a warm advocate of the principle of secular education, but he was not prepared to go the length of advocating compulsory instruction. He could not conceive the machinery by which some poor woman, with eight children, could be compelled to send those children to school, because, when a constable or inspector visited her, the children might be almost naked, and for that reason might have been kept from school. (Cheers.) In the principle enunciated by the League, and in the principle enunciated by nearly every speaker there, namely, that of bringing home to each child some portion of the education provided by the State, he went as far as it was possible for him to go. He thought there was nothing so important as seeing that every child shall be provided with education, so that he may understand the laws of the country which he has to obey. He was willing to assent to the principle of free education, provided that the standard of education should be fixed within certain limits. He was not disposed to see the public money spent in teaching music or the use of the globes, or anything of a fanciful kind; but a plain, simple, and good education, involving the principles of morality as well as the knowledge of reading and writing, he thought the State was bound to give, and the time would come when it should be given gratuitously to every child in the country. We had advanced into a path from which there was no retrogression. (Cries of time.) One Government after another might find it to their interest to stop us upon the path, and place obstacles in our way, and say to us, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther;" but it was as idle in Canute to try and stop the waves of the sea as for any Government to attempt to stop the people in view of the goal of secular education. The time must come—it was at best only a question of time. He wished, however, to act fairly in regard to Denominational schools. He did not wish to take them by surprise; but they would have to give way to this advancing ocean of public opinion, which would one day cover the country with schools in which secular education shall be taught. (Cries of "Time.") There were a number of other important questions which he would be glad to debate, if they would hear him at some other time. He had now a few words to say about himself and his claims to their suffrages. He was well-known to most of them. He had fulfilled the office of their representative and the office of Minister of the Crown for long periods, after which even his greatest enemy could find very little to charge him with, except to insinuate that he was dishonest, or that he had denounced various Governors who had been in this colony. Let him who called him dishonest compare his own public or private life with his (Mr. Forster's). They had known him long enough, and therefore it seemed to him that, on general grounds, he had a claim to their suffrages and to expect to be placed in a tolerably high position on the poll. But he made special claims upon particular classes. He had a claim to the votes of the Protestants, because he had always stood up for secular education, which was Protestantism in reality. He had a claim to the votes of the Roman Catholics, because he voted against the obnoxious clauses of the Treason-Felony Act, the intention of which was to insult the Roman Catholics. John Stewart and himself and William Cummings were the only men who dared to vote against that Act. At that time, the whole Press of the colony was hooting down the Roman Catholics. He had a claim to the suffrages of the working men, because he voted—(cries of "Time!")—to give them the suffrage in the Electoral Bill and in the Legislative Council Bill, which the Government brough in. Mr. Parkes had not told them that in the latter bill there was a clause introduced to take away the suffrage from the working men. He had a claim upon all these classes, and it appeared to him that the present time was one when they required as their representative a man who had exhibited some independence in public life. He asked them to return him if they wanted a man who would not be a slave to either side. If they wanted a Government especially of Mr. Parkes's principles—if they wanted the services of nice young men from the country, who would not vote against the Government unless they got leave, he asked them not to return him. If they wanted an independent man he thought he had some claim, by his past conduct and services, to ask for their suffrages; and if they did not return him, he advised them to return some one who would protest against the obnoxious principles which he condemned. He could not believe that the people would abandon those who had fought for their rights and privileges, and he hoped the result of the election would strike a blow at the enemies of responsible Government, and the conspirators against public feeling. (Cheers.)

An elector asked Mr. Forster what his opinions were in regard to the city endowment.

Mr. FORSTER, in reply, said that fifteen years ago, he moved a resolution in the Assembly which was badly supported at the time, and did not obtain the sanction of the newspapers. The object of that bill was to give to all the corporations the local revenues.

Another elector asked whether Mr. Forster would move a resolution in the Assembly to compel Mr. Parkes to deliver up possession of certain documents, which it was alleged he had taken from the public offices.

Mr. FORSTER said he believed that Mr. Parkes did take certain documents, and that he returned some of them. He was afraid that it would be of no use for him to do battle against so powerful a man as Mr. Parkes. Most people knew he (Mr. Forster) was not afraid of him; and if he thought there was a chance of carrying such a resolution, he would propose it. But it would be only raking up old sores, and there were enough of other things to charge him with.

Mr. PEMELL said that he appeared before them under many disadvantages. He ought to have appeared before them and announced that he was a candidate for their suffrages some time last week, and have met them evening after evening and explained to them the particulars of what he intended to do if they returned him. If he had been amiss, he trusted they would forgive him on account of old times with Mr. Henry Parkes. (A voice: "Three cheers for Mr. Forster, which were given.") Mr. Parkes and Mr. Flood and Mr. Forster could tell them that he had worked for them for upwards of 20 years, both in and out of the Assembly. He worked for them in getting great measures of political freedom passed which they now enjoyed. Those works they ought not to forget. He could bring things to their memory twenty or thirty years ago, during a time when, day and night and day after day, he had been working to get good measures passed like the Land Bill, like vote by ballot—measures passed of all the liberal kinds which they could possibly get; and the ideas that he had enunciated then he still believed in. (Hear, hear.) The great question now before them was the question of education—he should leave that to the last. He might tell them of many things which he had done both in and out of the House. They might take the city endowment. Who living in the city would not vote for that endowment. He was in the City Council twenty-five years ago. They tried to make it as respectable as they could. They got Mr. John Campbell, of the wharf, and others to allow themselves to be elected to the City Council, as they wished to make it respectable and worthy of being looked up to. (Hear, hear.) There was no money to make streets or carry out improvements. What did the Government do? They took away the Council and appointed Commissioners. They spent £600,000, and the city was foolish enough to take that debt back and put it upon its shoulders. £10,000 was now the endowment, but the city did not get it. No thanks to the Government that this sum was voted, as it was voted to pay the interest on this debt, caused by three Commissioners who spent it to make streets and carry out sewerage. The only thing he might talk about was the liberal Land Bill. He might tell them that they ought to have more members in the two electorates of East and West Sydney. But he did not think that he ought to keep them much longer, as it was time that they were home for tea or dinner. (Hear, hear.) He would come to the question of education. Twenty years ago there was a league formed to bring about a scheme of National education; and Mr. Parkes and Mr. Robertson gave their aid in passing a bill through the House to bring about such a system of education. These were his views then, and they were his views now. He might risk his election by speaking of education as he had done. But if the Education Bill were altered to suit the present day, it would be the better for all of them. He was in the House when the Education Bill was passed. They accepted this bill as something in the right direction which might afterwards be improved upon. It was something that they were glad to get. At the next general election they should return men who would vote for National education for the people throughout the length and breadth of the land. [Interruption.] He was not so mad as to tell them that he would vote for doing away with Denominational schools to-morrow. They knew him well enough to know that he would not do anything of the sort—that he would rather do it gradually than do it so rapidly, even though it were to take two or three years to bring about a change. He would advocate his views on this question in or out of Parliament. They would have National education if it were possible to get it. If they did not get it this election they might get it the next. He did not belong to any League, but he believed that the League would support him in this measure. (Hear, hear.) He very much preferred to stand on his own bottom. (Laughter.) He would promise this—that he would not join himself to any party, would stand or fall by what the electors knew of him. They had known him for a number of years, and he thought that he could depend on their giving him their support on Wednesday next. He did not say that he was going in to oppose the present Ministry; whenever he had been in the House he had always given the Ministry his support. He did not care what a Ministry was so long as it was not too bad. [Cries of "Time."] He did not believe in these alterations of Ministries. It was either this side in, or that side in. They might think that he would support the Ministry for what he got out of them; but he had never got a shilling out of the Government. (Hear, hear.) If they returned him to Parliament, he would never ask the Government for a shilling. [Hear, hear, and a voice, "You would not get it if you did."] He would not detain them. They knew what his sentiments were respecting education. (Hear, hear.) He would go in for a more extended Education Bill than what they had at the present time. The present Public Schools Act was a great credit to Mr Parkes. He had been in the country, and in several of the Public schools there he had seen examples of the benefits of the system which the children were receiving. He believed the measure was a good one, and he would give Mr. Parkes every credit for passing a measure of this sort. In consequence of what Mr. Parkes had done for public education, many of his shortcomings might be overlooked. (Cheers.) He would finish, as it was now about half-past 6 o'clock; and he knew that, as Britishers, when they got hungry they got cross, but they had done wonders to-day. He hoped that on Wednesday next, if he were not first, they would return him second on the poll. (Cheers.)

The RETURNING-OFFICER then called for a show of hands, in the following order:—For Mr. Macintosh, fully half the hands; Mr. Parkes, three-fourths; Mr. Stuart, about one-third; Mr. Douglas, three or four hands; Mr. Young, about one-fourth of the hands; Mr. Flood, nearly one hundred hands; Mr. Moore, about the same as Mr Flood; Mr. Davies, about half the hands; Mr. Cameron, about three-fourths; Mr. Pawsey, no show of hands—some received with laughter; Mr. Forster, nearly as many as Mr. Cameron; Mr. O'Connell, three hands; and Mr. Pemell, about two hundred hands.

The RETURNING-OFFICER declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Forster, and Mr. Davies.

Mr. DANGAR demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Stuart.

Mr. CAMERON proposed a vote of thanks to the returning-officer for the performance of his arduous duties with fairness and impartiality to all.

Mr. PARKES said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote which had been proposed by Mr. Cameron. He congratulated Mr. Thompson on the manner in which he had discharged his duties, and those present on their orderly proceedings.

The vote was duly carried, and three cheers for the returning-officer were proposed and duly carried.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.

MR. GEORGE THORNTON'S MEETING.

A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. George Thornton, in his candidature for a seat in Parliament as member for West Sydney, was held at Goodwin's, Turon Inn, corner of George and Harris streets, last evening. There were three or four hundred persons present, and Mr. Thornton addressed them from one of the windows of the hotel. Mr. William Macpherson occupied the chair.

The CHAIRMAN in his opening remarks referred to the fact that Mr. Thornton was a native of the colony, that he had been Mayor of the city, and a representative of Parliament.

Mr. THORNTON, who was received with cheers, said it would be his duty to let the electors know the reasons which induced him to seek their suffrages. As the chairman had told them, he was a native of the colony. He was proud of it; and he felt that that was not his least claim to the suffrages of the electors. If the natives would not look after the interests and welfare of their own country, who did they expect would? He did not seek the honour of being a representative in Parliament for any personal advantage, beyond the great honour it would confer upon him and the opportunity it would give him of serving his fellow colonists. (Cheers.) He felt a strong love of country, and he did not say that with any clap-trap spirit. He had of late years travelled much in England and other countries, but wherever he was he had always had a longing desire, an unceasing craving, for his kind friends in Australia, his own native country. (Cheers.) He had now come back to live amongst them, and as his business vocations for the future would have very little demand upon his time he did not think he should be doing his duty, either to himself or to his country, if he were to sit down in idleness and keep his money for his own selfish purposes. What energies, principles, or sincerity of purpose he possessed he was willing—nay, he was anxious—to put them forward on behalf of the country to which he owed so much. Now, he would say something respecting the principles he held, notwithstanding that in doing so he should be laying himself open to the charge of making a stock speech. He was not a stranger to the citizens of Sydney. He had been twice Mayor of the city, and several times an alderman; and he had also represented the city in Parliament. (Cheers.) He would first of all speak of the necessity of an increased endowment for the city. He ventured to say that few men amongst the citizens of Sydney were more fully acquainted with the workings of the Corporation than he was. He had always taken an active leading part in civic matters. The government of the city was handed over by the Government as a very bad bargain; and the citizens got the worst of it. The Government, tired of the expense and difficulty of working city affairs, threw its management on the citizens, with all its risks and heavy debt. It was an uncontrollable and irremediable debt. The Government at the same time did not confer upon the City Council the proper powers to enable it to carry on the business of the city generally. The Corporation had never been sufficiently endowed. (Cheers.) It should receive the fees from the publicans' licenses and the public vehicles, and revenue from other sources. But it had been the ill-advised system of the Parliament to lop from the city all privileges which should properly belong to a corporation. If elected, he should use his influence and power in getting for the city an increased endowment. For it was of no use to say that if additional taxes were imposed, the landlords would have to pay them. They would be added to tenants' rents. (Cheers.) Then it was absolutely necessary that the city should have a more permanent water supply than it had at present. He had always looked upon the present source as a temporary source, which was likely to fail at any time. It had been said during the East Sydney election that the working men should be represented by members of their own particular class. He did not object to that. It was the political right and privilege of every man to seek the suffrages of his countrymen. But he would put himself second to no man—even the choicest man the working men could choose from amongst themselves—in a desire to protect and defend the privileges and rights of the working classes. He believed it was out of the power of any man in the country to say that he had turned a deaf ear to any complaint. (Cheers.) When he was a member of the Assembly some years ago, and when it was an unpopular thing to talk about the Irish orphan girls, he felt himself equal to the task and got a select committee upon the subject, and refuted every calumny that had been brought against them. And he had also been of some service to other classes of the community: for instance, there was that large and respectable class of persons, the draymen, who were labouring under grievous laws. They placed a petition in his hands, and he had it passed through in the usual way, and got their grievances redressed, and they sent him an address, which was one of the greatest compliments that had ever been paid him. (Cheers.) Another reason he desired to obtain the suffrages of the electors was this—he desired to earn a political reputation amongst them. He had the time to devote to them, and he had the independence of thought and freedom of spirit, and, he thought he might say without egotism, he had had some experience, and had some intelligence to enable him, to render useful services to his country. (Cheers.) He was in favour of railway extension, for there was no doubt in his mind that they were as necessary as the atmosphere we breathed for making this country great. And we should have a railway brought to the centre of population. Another matter that required attention was the destruction which our harbour was undergoing. Our harbour was once the pride of Australia, and was once beautiful; but through mal-administration in reference to the sewerage, it was fast getting silted up and polluted. It was time the sewerage system was altered. It would require a large sum of money to do it; but what was that compared to the healths of our families and the necessity of keeping the port navigable? Now, with regard to another subject upon which there was great diversity of opinion. He was a freetrader to the backbone. He held that free trade was necessary for the development of this young country, and the working men were those who were most benefited by it. With respect to the land laws, they required amendment. They should be such that the humblest and poorest man should be able to become a freeholder. The present free-selection laws had no doubt done a good deal to get the people on the land; but evils had crept into the system, and a remedy required to be applied. And our mining interests should also be dealt with in a fair, intelligible, and equitable manner. Our mining laws, as he conceived, were at present in a state of chaos and confusion. They ought to be framed in such language that the humblest could understand them, and so that our Law Courts could be able to come to speedy and intelligent decisions upon disputes. (Cheers.) Another matter that required urgent dealing with was the Insolvency Law. At present it was—and he spoke advisedly—simply a premium for crime. No man was safe in giving credit to his fellow-man. If a hungry man stole a loaf of bread the act was by law made a crime. And he thought that a man who defrauded his brother trader should be considered equally guilty of a crime. (Cheers.) The last subject he had to touch upon was education. His views upon that question were these: There was no doubt that in the course of time Australia would become one of the greatest nations of the earth. But to make it a great country we must educate the intelligence of our rising generation. He should like to see every child—the poorest child amongst us—have the benefit of education, which would more certainly fit a man or child for the reception of moral principles than if they were without education. As to the system of education, he was aware that it was a popular thing just now to go with that particular party who cried out for national, secular, compulsory, and free education. He told them frankly that he was not disposed to disturb the present state of things. He was not disposed to disturb an arrangement which had cost so much thought, so much expense, and for which such a large amount of vested interests existed. He said he was not disposed to fly away from that to join in a movement the end of which no one could foresee. The present Public schools were sufficient for present purposes, and should not be hastily or unwisely disturbed. If it could be shown to him that an amendment of the Public schools system would materially improve the standard of education, he should support the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the whole question, so that it could be properly ventilated both in the House and out of it. He conceded to those who differed from him the right to think as they pleased; but he nailed his colours to the mast, and the electors might support him or not, as they thought proper. (Cheers.) If returned, he should go in to support measures and not men; and so long as the present Government brought in measures of which he could approve, he should give them his hearty support, because there was no place in that Assembly which could move him to any other action, for he desired to go into the House to earn a political reputation.

In answer to questions, Mr. THORNTON said that he was not in favour of a wheel tax, and he was opposed to the present Public Vehicles' Act; he was in favour of the eight-hour movement, or anything else that would benefit the material and moral condition of the working man.

A motion to the effect that Mr. Thornton was a fit and proper person to represent West Sydney, was moved by Mr. B. MORRIS, seconded by Mr. T. S. HARWOOD, and carried by acclamation.

MR. G. R. DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

Mr. G. R. Dibbs addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of the electors of West Sydney from the balcony of Mann's Hotel, Kent-street. Alderman Merriman took the chair, and among those present on the balcony we observed Captain Broomfield, Mr. W. Hezlet, J.P., Mr. Maclean, Mr. Warburton, Mr. James Brown, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Fyfe. The chairman said that Mr. Dibbs was a native of the soil, a man of sterling character and unimpeachable integrity. Mr. Dibbs was largely concerned in mining and mercantile pursuits, and all his interests were identified with the colony. Mr. Dibbs was thoroughly honest and conscientious, and he would vote on all questions for the public good. He hoped the electors would return him at the head of the poll. (Cheers.) Mr. DIBBS, who was well received, said, in the course of his address, that political institutions in this colony were still on their trial. It was his duty to speak of the Governor with the respect due to the office. After the Governor's promise to release Gardiner, he for one would not object, although had it not been for that promise he should decidedly have taken exception to the exercise of clemency in regard to the greatest desperado who had infested the colony. He, however, did not desire to discuss that aspect of the question; but he was bound to condemn the unconstitutional proceeding of the Governor in telling the people through the Legislative Assembly that their petitions were clamorous, unreasonable and unjust. Had he been in the House he should have voted for Mr. Combes's motion—(cheers)—and he had no doubt that the voice of the constituencies would declare against the action of the Ministry in that regard. Parliament had been dissolved on no principle, but rather as the result of pique on the part of the Premier, who had sought to intimidate members from voting against him. The water supply of the city was most inadequate, and if the city were visited by an extensive fire, the results would prove most disastrous. The sewerage arrangements of the city were utterly bad, and the result was a pestilential nuisance, and the conversion into an open sewer of one of the finest harbours ever created. With regard to electoral reform, he thought that when the question came to be dealt with, Sydney ought to have a larger share of the representation. The Treasurer's budget showed a surplus of £700,000. In 1859 Mr. Parkes carried a resolution calling for the abolition of the tea and sugar duties, and now that his Government had so large a surplus he might apply that to the reduction or repeal of those duties; and the Stamp Duties Act, which expired at the end of the year, ought not to be re-enacted. He was in favour of railway extension into the centre of the city population and to the remotest bounds of the colony. On the question of education his views were sufficiently well known, for during the last three months he had not kept them under a bushel. (Cheers.) He desired that every child in the country should be taught to read and write; and he considered that this colony would not rise to the position of a great nation until education was made universal. (Cheers.) He had lived nearly all his life in West Sydney. He had always striven to maintain an honest reputation, and he hoped, if they chose to give him a political position, no action of his would ever disgrace it. In reply to questions, the candidate stated he had never had a coolie in his employ; that he thought the working classes had the question of eight hours labour in their own hands, and that he was opposed to class legislation on the subject. On the motion of Captain BURNS, seconded by Mr. JAMES BLAIR, Mr. G. R. Dibbs was declared a fit and proper person to represent the electorate in Parliament. Cheers for the chairman, the candidate, and the Queen closed the proceedings.

MR. J. ROBERTSON FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A number of the electors of West Sydney met at the Wynyard Hotel, corner of Clarence and Erskine streets, last evening, for the purpose of forming a committee to endeavour to secure the return to Parliament of the Hon. John Robertson. A committee was formed, and arrangements were made for the proper fulfilment of its object.

MR. WEARNE FOR WEST SYDNEY.—Last night Mr. J. Wearne addressed a large meeting of the electors of West Sydney in the Masonic Hall. The candidate was well received, and a vote of confidence was passed.

ALDERMAN HARRIS FOR WEST SYDNEY.—A meeting of gentlemen favourable to the return of Mr. Alderman Harris as one of the members for West Sydney in the ensuing Parliament, was held last night in the Wheatsheaf Inn, George-street South. Mr. Chandler, who was called to the chair, stated that, acting by the advice of his medical man, and for other reasons, Mr. Harris had declined to come forward to contest the election for West Sydney. Mr Guinn thought that if a deputation were to wait on Mr. Harris, perhaps he would reconsider his decision. The chairman said that he thought that it would be a waste of time to do so. It was proposed, seconded, and duly carried,—"That a deputation should wait on Mr. Harris, to express their regret at his inability to come forward in consequence of the state of his health, as they felt assured that he would be elected if he came forward."

MR. DARTON FOR WEST SYDNEY.—An influential meeting was held last evening at the Occidental Hotel, to request Mr. C. R. Darton, president of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, to contest the election for West Sydney. Mr. Darton thanked the deputation, but declined the honour. The gentlemen expressed regret at the decision arrived at, but hoped that Mr. Darton would see his way clear on some future occasion to accede to their wishes.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE CLARENCE.—The *Examiner* says—We are informed, on what we believe to be reliable information, that owing to the sudden and unexpected dissolution of Parliament, our present member—Mr. Thomas Bawden—has been requested to allow himself to be again nominated, as the new Parliament, it is thought, will have to be dissolved after the passing of the New Electoral Act. We believe we are correct in stating that Mr. Bawden will consent to stand only in the event of a very numerously signed requisition being presented to him. There are gentlemen in town who have been in communication with Mr. Bawden, but who for private reasons would, we presume, wish to keep the matter a profound secret. In any case, we believe, Mr. E. C. Madgwick has no intention of withdrawing from the contest; and should Mr. Bawdon positively refuse the proposed honour, we believe Mr. T. Fisher will offer himself as a candidate, so that we are almost certain to have a contested election for the Clarence. [Since the above was in type we have received a telegram from our Casino correspondent, to the effect that Mr. Charles Hugh Fawcett, formerly police magistrate of the Richmond River, will offer himself as a candidate; while Mr. E. G. Holmes, proprietor of the *Express*, is also spoken of.]

YASS PLAINS.—The *Courier* is of opinion that the Yass Plains election bids fair to create a good deal of excitement. Canvassing is progressing actively on both sides. Mr. M. Fitzpatrick, the late member, has arrived in Yass.

THE LACHLAN.—The supporters of Mr. James Watson (says the *Burrangong Chronicle*) are already at work with a view to ensuring that gentleman's return for the Lachlan electorate. Meetings are to be held at Mr. Bonner's, Australian Arms, Wombat, and at Mr. Minter's, Criterion Hotel. There is no other candidate in the field, and in any case Mr. Watson's return is looked upon with perfect safety.

BRAIDWOOD.—The friends of Mr. Greville are not long in answering the "call to arms," meetings in his favour having been called in various parts of the district, and a requisition sent round immediately the date of the election was made known in our telegrams in last issue, inviting him to offer himself again as a candidate. A correspondent sends us an account of the meeting at Major's Creek on Wednesday last, held in the Temperance Hall, Mr. John Wallace, J.P., being in the chair, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—1. "That, in the opinion of this meeting, our late representative, Mr. E. Greville, is not only entitled to, but has our entire confidence." 2. "That this meeting pledges itself to use every legitimate means in its power to secure the return of our late member, Mr. E. Greville, to the ensuing Parliament of New South Wales."

THE HASTINGS.—The *Manning River News* states that a public meeting was held at Mr. Thomson's room, Taree, on Wednesday last, T. W. Dugdale, J.P., in the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—1. Resolution proposed by Mr. J. Andrews, J.P., seconded by Mr. Thomson,—"That a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. R. B. Smith, our representative, by this meeting, representing as it does the whole of the Manning River district, for his indefatigable exertions in promoting our interests in the Legislative Assembly." 2. Proposed by Mr. C. Crofton, seconded by Mr. J. Abbott, and supported by Rev. J. A. Waddell,—"That this meeting requests Mr. R. B. Smith to allow himself to be nominated as the representative of this district in the forthcoming election, and, in the event of his acceding, pledges itself to support him and use every effort to effect his return." 3. Proposed by Mr. C. Boyce, seconded by Mr. D. Wynter,—"That the chairman sign on behalf of the meeting, and that Messrs. Crofton and Thomson be requested to wait on our member with the resolutions." The above resolutions were carried unanimously. Mr. Smith has also been invited to a public dinner at Port Macquarie on the evening of the nomination day, and at Kempsey on the evening of the 15th December.

GOLD-FIELDS WEST.—The *Gulgong Argus* says:—"The political horizon is very quiet as yet in this part of the country, and save and except the fact that Mr. D. Buchanan is a candidate for Gold-Fields West, it is not really known what candidates will come forward. Mr. Sweeney is spoken of as an opponent to Mr. Buchanan."

EAST MACQUARIE ELECTORATE.—The names of Mr. W. Cummings and Mr. W. H. Suttor, junr., are freely spoken of (says a Bathurst journal) as the probable candidates for East Macquarie; but the former of those gentlemen has not yet declared himself. We have heard two or three other gentlemen mentioned as likely to engage in the contest, but we really know nothing about their intentions except from rumour.

WEST MACQUARIE.—Mr. Pilcher, barrister, will offer himself as a candidate for a seat in the Parliament, as the representative of West Macquarie.

MUDGEE.—The *Post* says no one has yet announced himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the Mudgee electors. Three gentlemen are named as likely to allow themselves to be nominated, viz., Mr. Salomons and Mr. Church, both of Sydney, and Mr. Stott, of the Canadian. Whether it is the intention of these gentlemen to contest the election we are unable to say, as the information given is merely a rumour, and has no foundation that we are aware of. As we stated in our last issue, Mr. Church has been asked to stand, but we have not since heard whether he consented or declined.

QUEANBEYAN.—For the above electorate there are now two candidates in the field—Mr. John James Wright, and Mr. William Gregg O'Neill. An active canvass is now going on by both Irishmen and Protestants. The former is brought out under the auspices of the Orange body, the latter as a liberal.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE following candidates are announced for the electorates named. Those marked with an asterisk held seats in the late Assembly.

Argyle	E. Butler*
	W. Davies
	Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert
Balranald	J. J. Phelps*
Bathurst	E. Webb
	J. B. Suttor
Bogan	G. W. Lord
Canterbury	R. Hill*
	J. Lucas*
Central Cumberland	C. E. Jeanneret
	J. Lackey*
	J. Byrnes
Camden	Captain Onslow*
	T. Garrett*
Carcoar	T. R. Icely
	S. Meyer
Clarence	T. Bawden*
	E. C. Madgwick
Glebe	Hon. G. W. Allen*
	John Booth*
	C. Mossman
Gold Fields (South)	E. A. Baker
Gold Fields (West)	D. Buchanan
Goulburn	W. Teece, jun.*
Hunter	J. F. Burns*
Hastings	R. B. Smith*
Hawkesbury	W. R. Piddington*
Illawarra	S. W. Grey
	E. R. Evans
	A. Lysaught
Kiama	J. Stewart*
Lachlan	James Watson*
Macquarie (East)	W. H. Suttor
Macquarie (West)	Mr. Pilcher
Maitland (West)	H. E. Cohen
Maitland (East)	S. Scholey*
Morpeth	P. O'Keeffe
Narellan	John Hurley*
Nepean	P. L. C. Shepherd
Newcastle	Hon. G. A. Lloyd*
	C. J. Stevens
Newtown	S. C. Brown*
Orange	H. L. Nelson*
Paddington	Hon. J. Sutherland*
Parramatta	Hon. J. S. Farnell*
	Hugh Taylor*
	C. J. Byrnes
Paterson	Hon. W. M. Arnold*
Patrick's Plains	W. C. Browne*
Sydney (East)	Hon. H. Parkes*
	R. Flood
	John Young
	A. Stuart
	C. Moore*
	J. Macintosh*
	J. Davies
	A. Cameron
	J. B. Douglass
	W. Forster*
	J. Pemell
Sydney (West)	J. Wearne*
	G. R. Dibbs
	G. Thornton
	J. Robertson*
	J. G. O'Connor*
Shoalhaven	J. Warden*
St. Leonards	B. O. Holtermann
Wellington	J. S. Smith*
Windsor	R. Driver*
	W. Walker
Wollombi	J. A. Cunneen*
Yass Plains	M. Fitzpatrick*
	J. Reamington

SYDNEY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

PURSUANT to a notice issued by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, a meeting of the Municipal Council was held at the Town Hall, York-street, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the special business being to pass accounts and to fix the allowance for the Mayor for the year 1875. Present—The Right Worshipful the Mayor (in the chair), and Aldermen Oatley, Green, Chapman, Harris, Fowler, Rowe, Palmer, Kippax, Merriman, Macintosh, Moore, Linsley, and Davies.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Town Clerk and confirmed.

ACCOUNTS.

Alderman MERRIMAN moved, and Alderman MACINTOSH seconded,—"That the report of the Finance Committee, now submitted, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be received and adopted by this Council."

The motion was put and carried.

MAYOR'S ALLOWANCE.

Alderman DAVIES moved, and Alderman MERRIMAN seconded,—"That the sum of £800 be voted as an allowance to the Right Worshipful the Mayor for the year 1875."

Alderman OATLEY moved, and Alderman FOWLER seconded,—"That the sum of £600 be voted as an allowance for the Right Worshipful the Mayor for the year 1875."

After a short discussion, the MAYOR put the amendment, which was lost.

The motion for the £800 was then put, and carried on the following division:—

Ayes: Aldermen Davies, Linsley, Green, Chapman, Kippax, Merriman, Rowe, Palmer, and Moore.

Noes: Aldermen Oatley, Macintosh, Fowler, and Harris.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

The following notice of motion, for the first regular meeting of the Council, was handed in by Alderman Davies,—"That, on and after the 1st January, 1875, eight hours be regarded as a standard day's labour on all works connected with the Municipal Council; the same to apply to all *employés*, without any reduction from the present pay."

The Council then adjourned.

250 PACKAGES Boots and Shoes, Elastic Web, &c., by order of Messrs. Myers and Solomon.—Chas. Moore and Co. request us to call the especial attention of boot and shoe buyers, storekeepers, and others, to their unreserved auction sale of 250 packages boots, &c., ordered to suit the requirements of the Christmas trade, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock. Luncheon provided. The sale will be adjourned at 1 o'clock, and resumed at 2 sharp.—ADVT.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain Knight, from Brisbane 5th instant. Passengers—Mdlle. Dalarno, Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. W. Perry 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Phillips and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Keogh, Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Drinan, Miss F. A. Marsh, Miss O'Mara, Miss Young, Miss M. Young, Miss Ostley, Rev. T. D. Warner, Messrs. E. Wienholt, M.L.A., S. B. Baily, P. R. Robertson, W. Archer, C. Frith, P. Perkins, C. O. Lamb, E. Parbury, J. W. Rowe, T. Goodfellow, A. C. Hewlett, O. C. Beal, J. Webber, F. S. Stevens, G. Anderson, C. Anderson, J. J. Duncan, J. Harvey, W. Rose, G. E. Warren, C. Hussey, N. Bredict, G. Todman, J. M'Lean, T. M'Lean, P. Francis (Lieutenant R. N.), W. Sumners, J. H. Farmer, J. P. Lloyd, G. M. Simpson, E. Kidson, J. Hanson, E. Hoths, Masters Walsh (2), Master Hanson, and 63 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Diamantina (s.), 246 tons, Captain Bedford, from the Manning River. Passengers—Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Stewart, Miss Thomson, Miss Newton, Miss Clayton, Messrs. Crofton, Thomson, Parsage, Perry, and 1 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Co., agents.

Camilla, barque, 261 tons, Captain Gallant, from New Caledonia 24th ultimo, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Gallant, Messrs. Vincent, Coome and son, Tolly. Captain, agent.

Day Spring, schooner, 159 tons, Captain Jenkins, from New Hebrides, 25th ultimo. Passenger—Rev. T. Copeland. J. Cosh, agent.

Mary Campbell, schooner, 144 tons, Captain M'Connachie, from Port Mackay 24th ultimo, in ballast. Captain, agent.

Taufahau, schooner, 135 tons, Captain Finlayson, from Tonga 24th ultimo. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 7.

Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Silver Eagle, for Shanghai; City of Hobart (s.), for Hobart Town; Macedon (s.), for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.—DECEMBER 7.

Saucy Jack, schooner, 156 tons, Captain Tulloch, for Maryborough.

Tien Tsin, barque, 254 tons, Captain Taylor, for Adelaide via Newcastle, in ballast. Passenger—Mrs. Taylor.

Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Beel, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Cameron and 3 children, Miss Watson, Mrs. M'Diarmid, Captain W. C. Winship, Messrs. R. A. Warden, H. P. Macknight, A. T. Winship, E. Brown, Ceculla, F. Thorn, La Teel, and 10 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—DECEMBER 7.

Native Rose, from Broken Bay, with 13 tons wood; Emma and Margaret, from Botany, with 17 tons wood; Elizabeth, from the Hawkesbury, with 1140 bushels maize, 3 coops fowls, 2 cases eggs; Jessie Spears, from Brisbane Water, with 14,000 feet timber; Tasmania (s.), Lalla Rookh, Vibilia, Lady Emma, Gem, from Newcastle, with 1100 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter, with 310 bales wool, 60 bales hay, 320 hides, 7 bags horns, 6 bags hair, 21 cases colonial wine, 40 boxes soap, 3 horses, 1 bull, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—DECEMBER 7.

Native Rose, for Broken Bay; Emma and Margaret, for Botany; Jessie Spears, for Brisbane Water; Vibilia, Lalla Rookh, Lady Emma, Tasmania (s.), Gem, for Newcastle; Gimbola, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

[A special charge is made for consignees' announcements made in this column.]

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 556 bags tin ore, 270 bales wool, 18 bales skins, 41 hides, 1 cask tallow, 1 horse, 91 bags oysters, 86 cases fruit, 7 packages sundries.

Day Spring, from the South Sea Islands: 4 packages arrowroot, 2 packages.

Taufahau, from the South Sea Islands: 175 hogsheads 17 casks cocoanut oil, 5000 cocoanuts, 4 packages fungus, 3 hogsheads whale oil, 2 packages.

EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

Wentworth (s.), for Melbourne: 161 bags dates, 6708 bags sugar, 427 bags coffee, 124 boxes tea, 751 bags maize, 27 ingots tin, 22 bags oysters, 14 cases nutmegs and mace, 47 packages.

Saucy Jack, for Maryborough: 1 package tobacco, 40 packages spirits, 30 cases beer, 152 cases oilstores, 3 cases iron, 35 packages powder, 2 packages hardware, 170 tons coal, 262 bags maize, 86 bags bran, 1 case drapery, 25 packages.

Western (s.), for Brisbane: 271 packages spirits, 275 packages oilstores, 81 packages flour, 6 packages earthenware, 4 cases glass, 3 coils rope, 10 crates bottles, 3 packages tobacco, 155 packages beer, 75 cases kerosene, 19 bales hay, 99 bags bran, 7 cases clocks, 411 cases fruit, 197 bags maize, 1 box opium, 10 cases wine, 122 packages.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the City of Hobart (s.), this day, at 8 a.m.

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Macedon (s.), this day, at 11 a.m.; by the City of Adelaide (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.; and by the Ellora (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Alexandra (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Ben Lomond, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Agnes Irving (s.) and New England (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, December 7: Airy Force, ship, 1029 tons, Captain Cottier, for San Francisco, via Newcastle.

The cargo of the Diamantina (s.), from the Manning River, comprises 1130 bags maize, 157 bags oysters, 40 cases eggs, 25 coops poultry, 70 hides, 79 pigs, and sundries. She crossed the Manning River bar at 6.30 a.m. on Sunday, and arrived in Sydney at 5 a.m. on Monday.

The barque Camilla, which has been engaged in the cattle trade between Australia and New Caledonia, has come on to this port for repairs. She sailed from Noumea on the 24th ultimo, and has had moderate weather throughout the passage.

The missionary schooner Day Spring arrived yesterday from the South Sea Islands. She is last from Aneiteum, New Hebrides, whence she sailed on the 25th November. She had light winds and calms up to the 4th instant, when she was in latitude 29° S., longitude 169° E.; fresh breezes then came in from the S.E. veering to the northward, and on the 6th instant made Port Stephens. She reports the following vessels at the Group:—Lady Darling, P. E., Tena, on September 4th; Sybil, Zephyr, Altona, at Havannah Harbour September 15. A violent gale is reported as prevailing at the latter port on the 11th November, which had caused much damage ashore. The wind came in from the northward, barometer 29·62, the glass gradually falling to 29·21; wind shifting to S.N.W. round to W.S.W., blowing out at S.S.W.

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane on Saturday at noon, and Cape Moreton at 5.30 p.m. She had moderate S.E. and E. winds, with cloudy weather, to the Clarence Peak; thence to Seal Rocks moderate N.E. and N. winds and fine and light variable airs, and thick foggy weather the remainder of the passage, arriving in Sydney at 5 30 p.m. on Monday.

The schooner Taufahau is from Tonga, Friendly Islands, whence she sailed 24th November. She passed Norfolk Island on the 1st instant and Howes Island 4th; light E. and N.E. winds have prevailed throughout. The missionary ship John Wesley was expected daily from Haapai, and the barque Reconnaissance was at Vavau.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

December 5.—Amateur, barque, Crockett, from Timaru.

December 6.—Macedon (s.), Clark, from Sydney.

December 6.—Lady Young (s.), Clayton, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

December 5.—Stag, barque, Watt, for Wallaroo, with 680 tons coal.

December 5.—Abeille, French barque, Ollive, for Hongkong, with 400 tons coal.

December 5.—Fanny, schooner, Lulham, for Melbourne, with 260 tons coal.

December 5.—Narramissie, barque, Clark, for Melbourne, with 350 tons coal.

December 5.—Glenshee, barque, Gay, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

December 6.—Isabellas, brig, Greenwood, for Lyttelton, with 453 tons coal.

BRISBANE.

CLEARANCE.

December 3.—Aarhuus, schooner, 256, Heckendorf, for Sydney. Cargo: 105 tons pig iron, 20 tons sugar, and original cargo from Foo Chow.

WRECK OF THE BATAVIA.—The missionary cruiser Ellangowan, from New Guinea, reported at Somerset on the 8th October that a barque was stranded on Stephen's Island, and supplied Mr. Aplin with the following extract from the Ellangowan's log:—"Wednesday, September, 23, 1874. Noon, abreast of Stephen's Island, saw a barque high and dry, with sails loose, on the N.E. side of the reef; steered towards her, found her to all appearance abandoned. (Signed) J. Thurston, master." Mr. Aplin sent coxswain Powell in charge of the Government cutter Lizzie Jardine to the wreck, and on his return to Somerset he furnished a report, from which we make the following extracts:—"I took charge of the cutter Lizzie Jardine, and left this port at midnight on October 8, and anchored for the night under Keat's Island at 6 p.m. on the 9th; started at daylight on the 10th, and reached the wreck at 8 a.m. Found her to be a large barque, called the Batavia, of Albinaserdam, apparently of about 600 tons, and loaded with coal. She is lying in such a position as makes me suppose that she has been stranded purposely; apparently, she has been leaking very extensively, as all, or nearly all, of her wood ends have started, and there are signs of repairs having been attempted in that place, as the copper has been ripped off up and down the stem over the wood ends, and pieces of batten have been nailed thereon. Having boarded her I found that she had been completely gutted of everything in the shape of stores, with the exception of some 14 tierces and casks of pork, most of which were new, and bore the brand of 'Playfair, Naval Purveyor, Sydney,' and from that I believe that place or Newcastle to have been her port of departure. The beef casks had been overhauled evidently by the islanders, and most of them had the bung stove in with some heavy iron tool. I hauled the cutter close alongside, in order to get some of the beef or any things of value that might be about and fetch them in here, but I found that she could not lie alongside with safety, and, after knocking our main truck off, I concluded to give up all idea of saving the beef, &c. Upon closer examination, I found that the whole of her sails had been cut from the yards, and even the jackstays drawn out of the topsail and topgallant yards; and on deck and down below was one complete scene of destruction. Everything portable had been carried away, and every article in the way of furniture, even to the water-closets, had been smashed with axes or tomahawks. An immense quantity of butter and cheese was lying about, emptied out of kegs and tins, and quantities of green peas and beans were lying about the lower deck aft, damaged also. I could not find any papers or documents of any kind to enable me to ascertain when she left her port, or when she came on the reef, nor any particulars of the vessel herself, other than her name and port being on the stern. I then went ashore to the chief, and he said she had been there four or five weeks; that the people belonging to her had left her in their boats; that the captain had had his wife and one or two children; that they had started away in a westerly direction; and that ten or twelve vessels had passed down the north-east channel soon after their leaving the vessel. I have little doubt but that they have been picked up by some of them. I saw some of the sails in the village, and other things, such as cabin doors, empty tins, and bedding; and most of the islanders had twill and canvas shirts, and some dungaree trousers; and I expect they have a great amount of other things hidden away in the bush. As that was all the information I could procure about the ship or barque, I thought the next thing to do was to get back to Somerset. Accordingly I left the island at 3 p.m., anchored that night at Dalrymple Island, weighed at daylight on the 11th, anchored again that night under Middle Bourke Island, started again at daylight on 12th, and arrived here at 6.15 p.m. Mr. E. L. Brown stopped on board the barque Batavia, with a view to saving anything it may be possible to save, with one white man and two or three blacks. I brought about a dozen tins of butter away with me, as I knew the settlement to be out of meat; and would gladly have brought some of the beef, but it was impossible to put it on board the cutter without danger.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, December 1.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

December 5.—Adeline Burke, from Newcastle; Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.

December 6.—Golden Crown (s.), from Sydney; Alexandra, from Newcastle.

December 7.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

December 5.—John O'Gaunt, Northumberland (s.), for London; Claud Hamilton (s.), for New Zealand.

December 6.—Gold Hunter, Mary Frances, City of Halifax, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

December 5.—Nubia (s.), for Galle; Bulli (s.), for Bulli; Annie Brown for Sydney.

December 6.—Victory, for Brisbane.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

December 5.—City of Brisbane (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DAYS	TIME.	WIND.	REMARKS.
Dec. 7.	8 30 a.m.	N E.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.—DECEMBER 7.

N. S. WALES.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.		
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine		
Casino	NW. Fine	N. Fine		
Grafton	N. Fine	NE. Fine		
Clarence Heads	NW. Fine, smooth	N. Fine, smooth		
Glen Innes	Calm. Very hot			
Inverell	Calm. Fine			
Port Macquarie	NE. Fine			
West Kempsey	NE. Fine			
Armidale	W. Fine			
Tamworth	Calm. Fine, warm	Calm. Fine, warm		
Gunnedah	SW. Fine	SW. Fine		
Narrabri	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, very hot		
Wee Waa	Calm. Fine	Calm. Sultry		
Pilliga	Calm. Fine	Calm. Storm		
Walgett	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot		
Brewarrina	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot		
Bourke	NE. Fine	Calm. Fine, hot		
Muswellbrook	NW. Fine	SE. Very hot		
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine, hot	SW. Fine		
Singleton	Calm. Fine	NW. Fine		
Boggabri	Calm. Fine			
Maitland	W. Fine	SW. Fine		
Port Stephens	NE. Fine, sea smooth	NE. Fine, sea smooth		
Newcastle	NE. Fine, sea smooth	E., light. Sea smooth		
Barrenjoey	NE., light. Fine	NE., light. Fine		
Windsor	Calm. Fine, very hot	NW. Fine, very hot		
Sydney	SW. Fine	E. Fine		
South Head	NE. Fine, sea smooth	ENE. Fine, hazy		
Wollongong	N. Foggy	NE. Fine		
Kiama	Calm. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine		
Jervis Bay	N. Fine	NE., fresh. Fine		
Goulburn	Calm. Fine, warm	NE. Fine		
Braidwood	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine		
Araluen	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine		
Moruya	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine		
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine	NNE. Cloudy		
Bombala	Calm. Fine	SE. Fine		
Cooma	SE. Fine	SW. Cloudy		
Eden	S. Fine	SW. Fine		
Gabo Island	S. Fine	SW. Fine		
Yass	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Gundagai	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Tumut	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Bega	Calm. Fine			
Kiandra		Calm. Fine		
Albury	E. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine		
Mount Victoria	W. Very hot	Calm. Fine		
Bathurst	SE. Fine	SW. Fine		
Carcoar	Calm. Fine	SW. Cloudy		
Hill End	Calm. Cloudy, hot	Calm. Fine		
Woodford	SE. Fine	W. Fine, clear		
Mudgee	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Gulgong	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Cassilis	SW. Fine, hot	Calm. Sultry		
Merriwa	S. Fine	Calm. Cloudy		
Coolah	Calm. Fine	Calm. Sultry		
Wellington	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Dubbo	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Orange	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Forbes	Calm. Fine	SW. Fine		
Grenfell	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Young	Calm. Fine	Calm. Fine		
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine	S. Fine		
Urana	W. Clear, fine, hot	NW. Fine		
Deniliquin	Calm. Fine	N. Fine		
Hay	Calm. Fine, hot	NW. Fine		
Moulamein	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine		
Balranald	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine		
Euston	Calm. Fine, hot	Calm. Fine		
Wentworth	N. Very hot	Calm. Fine		
VICTORIA.			Bar.	Ther.
Melbourne	SSW. Cloudy		29·91	63·
Queenscliff	SW. Cloudy		29·94	64·
Cape Schanck	SW. Cloudy		29·75	66·
Cape Otway	Calm. Cloudy		29·768	64·
Portland	SW. Cloudy		30·06	65·

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 32′ 22″ East. 19th March, 1873.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 h. p.m Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and to mean sea level.

Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force in lbs. on the square foot, deduced from velocity.

Rainfall and evaporation measured in inches.

Scale of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

DECEMBER 5, 1874. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·017	72·8	60	ENE.	8	0·3	8	0·00	6·5
P.M. 3	29·861	75·5	59	ENE.	16	1·3	8		
9	·883	69·0	78	NE.	6	0·2	3		4·0
Mean ...	29·920	72·4	65·7		10	0·6	6·3		5·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·323.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 71·1 | Sun—maximum .... 116·6
Minimum .... 61·1 | Grass—minimum .... 51·1

Thermometer, with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum 192·2.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 66·9.

Total rainfall from January 1 to December 7, 62·672 inches.

Average rainfall of previous 15 years for period January 1 to December 1, 49·165 inches.

Average annual rainfall of preceding 15 years, 51·827 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only fourteen of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Least distance from East coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	At 9 A.M.—Dec. 7, 1874. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rain in inches.
Tenterfield	80		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	68·1	51·3	0
Inverell	124		—	73·1	71	Calm.	0·0	77·6	53·4	0
Narrabri	198		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	97·7	64·8	0
Armidale	80	3278	—	66·2	64	W.	1·0	—	—	0
P. M'Quarie	1	55	—	—	—	NE.	1·0	78·6	65·6	0
Murrurundi	94	1545	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	91·6	61·4	0
Cassilis	120		—	—	—	SW.	—	92·1	62·2	0
Mus'll'br'k	68	475	—	—	—	NW.	9·0	95·6	54·3	0
Dubbo	185		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	94·9	55·4	0
Mudgee	121	1500	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	82·4	67·0	0
Newcastle	1	112	29·912	75·2	60	NNE.	0·2	86·3	60·2	0
Orange	134	2801	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	83·2	66·8	0
Mt. Victoria	61	3490	29·884	78·4	45	W.	0·0	80·1	59·9	0
Woodford	50	2192	29·814	77·2	—	wsw.	1·0	80·1	65·4	0
Forbes	176		—	81·0	—	Calm.	0·0	90·2	69·1	0
Parramatta	16		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	88·6	58·8	0
Sydney	5	155	29·860	78·5	62	S.	0·0	81·2	64·1	0
Wentworth	476		—	—	—	N.	9·0	109·7	72·5	0
Young	140		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	95·0	58·1	0
Wollongong	0		—	—	—	N.	1·0	79·4	59·7	0
Goulburn	54	2129	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	97·6	58·1	0
Wagga	161		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	—	66·9	0
C. St. George	0	170	29·841	69·6	93	N.	4·0	78·2	61·6	0
Queanbeyan	60		—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	97·2	68·1	0
Deniliquin	287	410	29·875	93·0	82	Calm.	0·0	100·3	65·2	0
Cooma	52	2637	—	—	—	Calm.	0·0	89·6	64·8	0
Albury	175	573	29·938	80·6	52	E.	1·0	100·3	54·3	0
Eden	0	107	29·929	75·7	68	W.	1·0	78·0	62·1	0

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR DECEMBER 8, 1874.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h.m.	h.m.		
SUN	4.44	6 59	Last quarter	1st
MOON	3 54 a.m.	6.14 p.m.	New moon	9th
MERCURY	3.45 a.m.	5.20 p.m.	First quarter	16th
VENUS	5·0 a.m.	7.10 p.m.	Full moon	23rd
MARS	1.55 a.m.	2·32 p.m.	Last quarter	31st
JUPITER	2.3 a.m.	2.47 p.m.		
SATURN	8·57 a.m.	10.39 p.m.	Moon's age, 28 9 days.	

MOON.—In Equator, 3rd; G. S. Declination, 10th; In Equator, 17th; G. N. Declination, 23rd; In Equator, 30th; Apogee, 5th; Perigee, 21st.

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m. 7h. 32m., p.m. 7h. 53m.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HON. W. FORSTER FOR EAST SYDNEY.

A PUBLIC MEETING
of the Electors of East Sydney will be held at the
OXFORD HOTEL,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
10th instant, at 8 o'clock;
and Mr. DAN. ROBINSON'S Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 9 o'clock.

Mr. W. FORSTER will be present, and address the meeting.

Electors attend.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.
WALTER H. COOPER, Esq., has RETIRED.
See his advertisement, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, December 7.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.
WALTER H. COOPER, Esq., having retired, is no longer associated with Messrs. Parkes, Moore, and Flood in this election.
THOS. S. HUTCHINSON, } Joint Hon.
F. R. CORNELIOUS, } Secretaries.

SENIOR'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS remove Heartburn, Acidity, and Indigestion, &c., instantly.

ICE FOR THE MILLION.—Quantities and prices to suit. Ice drinks, Ice cream, &c. Corner Phillip and Hunter sts. Ward is the man, with the marble pail & bugle.

SUMMER COATS. SUMMER COATS.—VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT.
CHARLES HEMSLEY, 390 George-street.

20,000 GALLONS Australian WINE for SALE—red and white. Apply to Mr. J. GILBERT, Minchinbury, near Rooty Hill.

PORTMANTEAUS.—W. B. LANCASHIRE, the only Practical Maker in the colony. 121, Bathurst-st.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS CLEARANCE SALE,
To CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS for the YEAR.
For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of Messrs. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
DAY OF SALE, TUESDAY, 8th instant,
Commencing at 11 o'clock,
at the CITY MART, 363, George-street.
By Messrs. R. F. STUBBS and CO.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.—BINOCULAR GLASSES for observing the Transit of Venus, from 20s.
The eye-glasses darkened, as recommended by the Astronomer, without extra charge.
FLAVELLE, BROTHERS, and ROBERTS,
351, George-street.

BAGS for Tin and Copper Ore, Flour, and Sugar.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-street.

ADELAIDE BREWERY, WAVERLEY.—SIMMS, CHAPMAN, and GLEESON beg to inform the Licensed Victuallers of New South Wales and the public generally, that they have commenced Brewing operations, and are now prepared to supply Ales and Porters of first-class quality at the current Sydney trade prices.

The Brewery commands an abundant supply of SPRING WATER, free from decomposed vegetable or organic matter, therefore the public can depend upon the Ales and Porters manufactured at this establishment being of a sound, wholesome, and invigorating nature.

A SINGLE APPLICATION of BARRY'S PEARL CREAM gives back every appearance of fresh youth after it has passed away. One bottle will satisfy any lady of the great superiority of this delightful preparation over all others.
Sold by all druggists.

NEVER has BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS failed to strengthen, thicken, lengthen, soften, and impart a GLEAMY LUSTRE to the hair to which it has been applied.
Sold by druggists everywhere.

SPLENDID SUCCESS!—The career of BRISTOL'S PILLS and SARSAPARILLA in the Pacific States, has indeed been a splendid success; hundreds and hundreds of invalids broken down by the diseases peculiar to this climate, have been restored by them to robust health. Reader, why should they not cure you?

HAMS and CHEESE, Compton's best, just landed.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

ASHBY'S ALE.
Bulk and Bottled.
For SALE.
R. TOWNS and CO., Agents.

MR. JOHN SPENCER, SURGEON-DENTIST
8, Wynyard-square,
Awarded for proficiency in Mechanical Dentistry,
THE LONDON
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1873.

DERWENT AND TAMAR ASSURANCE CO.
Offices, 143, Pitt-street.
Every description of Marine Insurance effected at current rates of premium. A. L. PARK, Agent.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
OFFICES—143, Pitt-street.
Capital paid up.. .. .. .. £50,000.
Unlimited liability of shareholders.
FIRE and MARINE risks of every description accepted at lowest current rates.
A. L. PARK, Agent.

MADDOCK'S SELECT LIBRARY, 383, George-street. Newest books by every mail.

VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS.
The undersigned, AGENTS for Messrs. CAMERON and CO., have for SALE various well-known brands of Twist, Tens, &c.
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO AMERICAN PREPARED CORN,
for children's food, puddings, pies, blancmange, custards, &c., IT HAS NO EQUAL IN THE WORLD.
TRY ONE PACKET.
WHOLESALE AGENTS—M. MOSS and CO.

MR. PEDLEY, DENTIST
1, CARLTON-TERRACE, Wynyard-square.
(Late of 12, George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.)

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly statement of accounts previous to the 20th instant. December, 1874.

SANADENTIUM. SANADENTIUM.
What is it?
It is the latest discovery for the immediate cure of Neuralgia, Tic-doloreux, Toothache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, &c. Retail of all Chemists. Wholesale of E. ROW and CO., 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SODAWATER BOTTLES, now landing, best English, in 2-gross cases, 30s per gross. J. ISAACS and CO., 605, George-street.

MALT.—Prime sample Pale English, ex Vancouver
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL
THE LAND AND THE GARDEN
FINE ARTS—NATURAL HISTORY
MANUFACTURES AND ENGINEERING
SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL
NEW NOVELS, BY THE BEST AUTHORS
AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE.
THE SYDNEY MAIL.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

EAST Sydney has been termed a representative constituency, and there is a tradition with many that its voice at the beginning of a general election gives the key-note of the elections throughout the country. This is clearly the view held by the Government upon the present occasion; and hence the significance of the Ministerial tactics. It is worthy of notice that, although the dissolution has arisen out of the GARDINER minute and Mr. COMBES's motion thereupon, and although Mr. PARKES made that his first subject of reference in both his address and his speech at the Masonic Hall, he afterwards, both in the printed address and the spoken deliverance, allowed that matter to drop. It was not intended in East Sydney, at any rate, that the election should hinge upon the Constitutional question.

On the other hand, it was intended that the election should turn upon the education question. It is in Sydney that the League has its head-quarters; in Sydney also are the head-quarters of the ecclesiastical organizations that are fighting against the League, and (as the Government and the League are in opposition) fighting the battle of the Government also. But, although this contest in East Sydney brings the education question to an issue at the very centre of the agitation for and against educational change, it can hardly be said that the result will be a fair trial of the strength of the respective parties. Whatever may be the result generally of the hurrying on of the general election, it cannot be denied that its unexpected advent has taken the League by surprise. Preparations were in progress for a general election in April or thereabouts, and the League loses the advantage of some months of organization and recruiting work. In East Sydney the League has been not only taken by surprise, but taken aback. In East Sydney the League ought to have been prepared with its strongest representative as a candidate. If the Rev. Mr. GREENWOOD had not felt compelled to yield to the force of circumstances and had contested the election, he would, as the League's candidate at head-quarters, have fairly tested the strength of the League's position. As it is, Mr. PEMELL, though understood to be put forward by the League, is obviously not qualified to take or to hold the same position. Mr. FORSTER, though agreeing with some of the principles of the League, is not an advocate for compulsory education. Mr. DAVIES, though willing to go far enough, is the representative of another organization. Mr. CAMERON, though advocating League principles, is above all things the working-man's candidate. The other candidates, more or less favourable to the same side, require no special mention. On the whole the plain fact is that the League has in the hurry failed to get itself represented on the hustings by a candidate so obviously fitted for the time and place as to allow the election to be as completely as it was once expected that it would be—a test election upon this question.

Upon the other side stands Mr. PARKES, whose strength in East Sydney, under almost any conceivable circumstances, it would be folly to estimate lightly. Of the three Ministerial candidates who started with him, and of their opinions upon this question, after the minor and more local topics have been disposed of, not much need be said. A significance attaches, however, to the operation which the "bunch" underwent almost at the last moment before the day of nomination. Whether Mr. COOPER's retirement was voluntary, and due only to the promptings of his naturally retiring disposition, or to suggestions from without, those may inquire who are interested in the question. Mr. COOPER's retirement, from whatever cause, left a vacant place in the Ministerial ticket, and whether that place might or might not be filled with the name of Mr. ALEXANDER STUART is a point for the electors to determine as best they may. Mr. STUART is a gentleman highly and justly respected in the colony, possessing much influence in the city, and commanding the confidence of commercial men. He is a candidate to bring support to almost any party upon personal grounds only. On the present occasion he is a candidate who, with his personal weight, and with his soundness of principle upon questions that touch the sensibilities of the trading classes, brings also the ecclesiastical vote. He is pre-eminently the opponent of the League, and as such is understood to virtually carry in his pocket some two thousand votes that are at the command of ecclesiastical influence. Will Mr. STUART bring to bear all these forces against the League, and so far on the side of the Ministry, without receiving as a *quid pro quo* the support of Ministerial influence? And will Ministerial influence be given in support of Mr. STUART, except on some expectation, expressed, implied, or hoped for, that there will be a reciprocity? Should the League candidate be defeated, and should Mr. STUART be returned in conjunction with the following of Mr. PARKES, in virtue of any such combination, the League cause will for the present be defeated in East Sydney.

We have referred above to the ecclesiastical vote and its influence. That there is such a vote may be denied by some. Others may say that its influence has been over-estimated. Its existence, however, may be inferred from its effects as truly as that of the great forces of nature. It is not the seaman only who trims his sails to catch a wind that can neither be seen nor measured. And in the case of the politician, the tendency to trim is strengthened by the tendency to over-estimate. It is possible that there may not be nearly so many as two thousand votes at the disposal of ecclesiastical personages in Sydney. But the question is—whether in the minds of leading politicians there is a belief that anything like that number can be depended upon if a given course be followed. It is an anomaly in our political system—a reflection upon our political intelligence—that the conduct of public men should be deflected, and the representation of the people should be governed, by such influences as these. There are questions upon questions of grave importance pressing for speedy settlement by the Legislature—questions unaffected in the remotest degree by ecclesiastical considerations—and yet, in the election of the men with whom may rest the settlement of these questions, the balance is turned by a compact ecclesiastical vote. At the present juncture of affairs, we want men of general capacity and thought in Parliament—men who will steadily support a Government that keeps in the right way, but will cross its path when it takes to devious courses. But the tendency of ecclesiastical influence is to fill the House with men of one idea.

How is this evil to be abated? Ecclesiastical organization may be met by anti ecclesiastical organization, but that at the best is a bad policy, producing results of the same mischievous character. The true course is to cut away the connections through which ecclesiastical organization and influence can operate upon the field of politics. If ecclesiastical influence had no foothold in politics, how could it affect the disposal of such questions as social law reform, finance, municipal government?

It does affect them because it interferes with the elections at which the men who legislate upon such questions are chosen. It does so interfere because this matter of State support to Denominational schools is still a question for legislation. We severed the connection to a large extent in passing the Act that prohibits future grants of public revenue in aid of public worship. But having followed this policy in the case of adults, we have not followed it in the case of the children; and the assistance to Denominational schools remains an open question by which ecclesiastical influence gains access to the field of political action. If we want to eliminate that influence, and set our politics free, we must be logical, we must be consistent; we must in some way take steps to ensure in the case of Denominational schools a total cessation of State support after a reasonable period, just as we did in the case of public worship. The principle would then be fixed, and, though its complete development would be a work of time, the political atmosphere would be immediately purified.

WHETHER by accident or design, it seems to have been left to Mr. FARNELL, in the quiet atmosphere of Parramatta, to furnish the Ministerial defence with respect to the act that precipitated the dissolution. The PRIME MINISTER has avoided enlarging on the subject, preferring to dwell on the more congenial theme of his own merits. The view taken by Mr. FARNELL is that the whole affair was really a very small matter, not worth the hubbub that was made about it. Yet it led to a vote of censure in committee, said by the PREMIER to be one of the most serious ever penned. There must be some extraordinary infatuation either on the part of those friends of the Government who joined in the censure, and who see a mountain where there is only a mole-hill, or else on the part of the Government, who only see a mole-hill where there is a mountain. Whichever side is right or wrong, it can hardly be considered a small matter that such an extraordinary difference of opinion should exist with respect to a transaction so variously described, for there must be, either on one side or other, a most important misapprehension as to constitutional action and constitutional privileges.

Mr. FARNELL affirms that the object of presenting the minute in the way in which it was presented was simply to give information to Parliament. To give information is certainly a very proper thing, and that great anxiety for information existed was shown by the frequent questions that had been asked, and to which an answer had been promised. But a Parliamentary question should receive a Parliamentary answer. A question to a Minister should be answered by a Minister. Will Mr. FARNELL undertake to say that it is a proper mode of procedure for a Minister to answer an hon. member's question by simply laying on the table an argumentative minute of the GOVERNOR's? In this particular case, this is the only way in which the questions were answered, the only way in which the information was given to Parliament.

It is a fair way to test the soundness of a method to look at its results. In this case the result was a debate, in which the GOVERNOR and his action and his arguments were brought in a most undesirable way under discussion in Parliament—his written argument as it were leading off the discussion, and the other speeches being either replies thereto or defences of it. Will any one undertake to say that this was expedient? If it was not, with whom did the responsibility rest of bringing it about? Was it so small a matter that the Assembly should have taken no notice of it, and was the Assembly wrong in deprecating it?

Another way in which we may look at the question is to ask whether the Ministry is prepared to maintain that it is a good precedent, and that there is no possible objection to the same thing happening again? If it is a good thing we cannot have it too often, and if it is a bad thing we cannot have it too seldom. Are the Ministry prepared to say that they will repeat the experiment as often as the opportunity occurs, and that they intend to patronise the plan of replying to Parliamentary questions by producing Governors' minutes? We venture to say that they will do nothing of the kind. After what has now happened, they will, to use a phrase of Mr. GLADSTONE's, "think once, think twice, think three times," before they do it. However much they may seek to pooh-pooh the whole matter, or whatever may be their general triumph at the elections, they have received a warning which they will be too prudent to neglect. Henceforward this plan of using the Governor to argue indirectly on the Ministerial side, will silently drop into disuetude, and its abandonment will be the best proof that the censure passed on it was neither premature nor unnecessary.

It has been said that nothing was further from the intention of the Government to commit any breach of Parliamentary propriety, or to assail Parliamentary independence. It is proverbially difficult for outsiders to form a true opinion as to intentions; and credit for good intentions may always be fairly asked by those whose character for truthfulness is unimpeached. But at the same time in politics a blunder stands censurable, and even punishable almost like a crime, and, under the severe criticism to which those who hold responsible offices are necessarily exposed, important actions are judged of by their inevitable effects more than in the light of intention. The plea, too, on behalf of the Government, that there was no bad intent, is somewhat weakened by the recollection that this was not the first offence of the kind. Twice before the Government had made use of the GOVERNOR to fight its political battles, and it requires a large stretch of charity to look upon a third offence as purely accidental. At any rate, whether accidental or not, it was quite time the Assembly took some steps to prevent such accidents for the future.

It was naturally the case that Mr. FARNELL, in giving an account of his stewardship to his constituents, should have been unable to separate his action as Minister for Lands from his conduct as a member; and in explaining his action as the head of a great department, he certainly had nothing to be ashamed of, and much that he might fairly take credit for. We certainly do not think all the decisions he has come to are sound; but he has been a most industrious Minister, and we have every reason to believe has administered the Act with a thorough impartiality. That the Act itself is defective is no fault of his, but it has fallen to his lot to have to contend with its defects to an extent of which no previous Minister had had experience. He has had to work the Act through the mining rush, and through the rush of free-selectors and squatters, and he has had to superintend an amount of business unprecedented in the history of the Department. He made one statement, however, which amounts to a very severe censure on those who had preceded him in office, and also very largely to an exculpation of those who have lately been playing the game of dummyism. He said that up to the time of his coming into office not a single selection had been forfeited under the 20th section of the Act for non-residence and abandonment. This is equivalent to saying that the intent and purpose of the Act had been deliberately ignored, and that obvious evasions of it had been winked at. This being the case, it amounts very largely to a condonation of those squatters and selectors who proceeded on the presumption that the administration of the law would continue as it had been, and that what had been the practice for nearly ten years would continue the practice. If SMITH sees that the Minister is satisfied with JONES's declaration of residence and improvement, although JONES had never slept but one night on the ground, and had only knocked up a bark shanty, he naturally thinks that he has the Ministerial sanction for doing the same thing himself. People do not look so much to the words of the law as to the known modes of its administration, and the land law as it stands gives such immense power to the Minister that the popular attention has naturally been more directed to the way in which the Minister interprets the law, and the way in which the Department works it, than to the wording of the clauses. In Mr. FARNELL's hands the Act has been so differently administered as to become, so far as dummyism is concerned, practically a new law. People who thought to do as their neighbours have been doing for years past have found themselves suddenly trapped. It is not necessary to waste any words in deprecation of Minister-made law, or in arguing in favour of a fixed rule for all classes, and during successive Administrations.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGES IN VICTORIA.—His Honor Mr. Justice Fellows will resign his judgeship (states the *Telegraph*). A painful disease is daily rendering the Bench more uncongenial to him. The *Bendigo Advertiser* understands that his Honor Judge Skinner, who has always exhibited a predilection for agricultural pursuits, is about to resign his position on the Bench with a view to turning his attention to more congenial employment.

SUPREME COURT.—Business This Day.—Term List.—Motions generally. Motions, &c.: Municipality of Waratah v. Waratah Coal Company, motion nisi for new trial, part heard; ex parte J. Russell and P. N. Russell and Co. in re Australian Paper Company; Lyle v. Sorister, rule nisi; Renwick v. Borough of Randwick, motion nisi for new trial; Casey and wife v. Fisher and others, demurrer; Busby v. Farnell, demurrer; Mills v. Wright and another, special case; Bank of New South Wales v. Armstrong, demurrer; Deane v. Moloney, demurrer. Master's Office, at 10.30 a.m.: Lloyd v. Vickery, to tax costs of Dunlop. At 11 a.m.: Bucknell v. Vickery, adjourned examination.

DISTRICT COURT.—Tuesday, 8th December.—Causes: Loughnan v. Geary, Hawkes and another v. Kenny, Municipality of Five Dock v. Rodd, Hewett v. Borough of Ashfield, Stubbs and another v. Asher, Toohey and another v. Dimond, Clarke v. Henry, Price v. Cohen, Veseys v. Cross, Matson v. Henning, Hall v. Hamilton, Hall v. Dalveen, Yeates v. Gibbons, Martin and another v. Landrigan, Challener v. Butler, Challener v. Foley, Noble v. Clark, Hamburger v. Hurley, Rogers v. Ringland, Allt and another v. Kettle, Abbott v. Allen, Drew v. Coleman, Corbett v. Moran, Rose v. Hayes, Forster v. Hampton, Municipality of St. Peters v. Johnson, Municipality of St. Peters v. Taafe, Mahoney v. Isbester, Hamburger v. Gallagher, Gibson v. Cohen.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—ELECTION OF MAYOR.—A meeting of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, to-morrow, Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Mayor for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of general business.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—A very able, interesting, and eloquent lecture was delivered last evening by the Rev. George Martin, of Newtown, in the Wesleyan schoolroom, Botany-street, Surry Hills, on the subject of the transit of Venus, the celestial phenomenon to take place to-morrow, which is absorbing the attention of scientific men all the world over. It was feared that the excitement in connection with the elections would place his gathering in the cold shade of neglect, instead of which, however, the large room was well filled with an attentive and evidently an appreciative audience. The lecturer described the preparations made by the leading nations of the world to obtain from several points of observation the most minute and accurate description of the event, as well as the object to be attained—the settlement of one of the noblest questions of physical astronomy, the real distance of the sun from the earth; a point which, when once settled, the extent of our solar system may be accurately, or at least approximately determined. The phenomenon may be witnessed, if the weather be favourable, in any part of Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and many islands of the Polynesian seas, but in no part of Europe or America. The next transit of the planet, in 1882, will not be visible in any part of Australasia; but the next similar event which will be visible from any part of this continent, no man now living will witness. The reverend lecturer was several times interrupted by applause in the course of his address; and at the close, on the motion of Mr. Long, seconded by Mr. J. Youdale, received a unanimous vote of thanks. The proceeds of the lecture will be appropriated in aid of the building fund of the new Wesleyan Church, in Cleveland-street.

THE DAY NURSERY.—The Creche or Day Nursery, recently established in Sydney by the exertions of Mrs. Goodenough and a committee of other ladies, was yesterday opened for the reception of children. The object of the institution is to receive and take charge of infants under five years of age whose mothers are compelled to go out to work. The building chosen by the committee is situated in Charlotte-place, No. 21, and contains every requisite for such an institution. There are seven rooms, all large and well ventilated, with bath-room, pantry, and large playground. Three of the rooms are set apart for the use of the matron, Mrs. Cooper, and the remaining apartments are furnished for the reception of children. On the ground floor, there is an office for the hon. secretary, adjoining which is the children's nursery, opening on to the bath-room and playground. Upstairs the largest room is set apart as a bedroom for the children, the other four rooms being furnished for the use of the matron and the servants. Each child on being brought to the institution is washed and carefully fed and cared for from 7 a.m. until 7 p.m. at a small charge of 6d. per day upon the production of a certificate from a clergyman, magistrate, or a respectable householder. This sum it is found will just cover the cost of the children's food, and the committee therefore invite subscriptions towards defraying the other expenses of the establishment. Yesterday only one child was brought to the institution, a fine healthy looking infant of 14 months old, whose mother residing at the Glebe had an engagement to work in Lower Fort-street. The child after being washed and fed was put to bed, and was enjoying a sound sleep at the time of our visit. Mrs. Cooper, the matron, seems from her kind manner well qualified for the duties she has undertaken, and as Mrs. Goodenough, the hon. secretary and treasurer, attends every day to superintend the general arrangements, there is every reason to believe that the institution will prove a great success.

LIBERATED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.—A meeting of the committee of the Liberated Prisoners' Aid Society was held at Mr. Windeyer's office on Tuesday last, for the transaction of general business, when several cases were recommended for assistance. Many persons having already received help were in situations, and likely to be fully restored to the paths of honesty and respectability. The committee have great reasons, therefore, to rejoice, yet although many have come forward very generously, they need much help and sympathy from the public in order that this excellent work may be carried on with energy and success.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.—Number of paid telegrams transmitted through this Company's Cable from Port Darwin for the week ending Friday, November 27:—Sent from the colonies: South Australia, 3; Victoria, 32; New South Wales, 18; Queensland, 3; Tasmania, 1; New Zealand, 4—total, 61. Sent to the colonies: South Australia, 9; Victoria, 25; New South Wales, 23; Queensland, 1; Tasmania, 1; New Zealand, 4—total, 63. Total number of messages, 124.

DEATH FROM ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A man named Michael Smith, residing at Blue's Point, was found drowned on Saturday last, near his residence, which was close to the water's edge. At the inquest, held yesterday afternoon, the following particulars of evidence were adduced. Deceased, who was about 57 years of age, left no family. He was a splitter and fencer. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, his wife (Bridget Smith) returned home, and found him there, when he said to her, "You are no swimmer, but if you come with me, I will show you how to swim." He then took his clothes off and went into the water. He was not under the influence of drink at the time. He went about half-way between where he went into the water and Bald's Head, when his wife noticed him floating on the top of the water, and she sang out to him, and, getting no answer from him, she screamed for assistance, which she received. The body was taken from the water, and the usual remedies applied for restoration of life, which were of no avail. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from accidental drowning."

INQUEST.—CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A man named Michael Geering was yesterday morning sent to gaol for 48 hours, for contempt of Court. The adjourned inquest on the body of the man George Boon, who died from animal poison, was about to be resumed when it was found one of the jury was missing. The absentee, however, soon arrived in a cart, but in such a wretched state of intemperance that the Coroner thought it advisable, to ensure his appearance in the Court sober, to commit him to gaol until the meeting of the Court on Wednesday next.

RICHMOND.—On Sunday last the Richmond Volunteer Corps, under the command of Major Holborow and Lieutenant Guest, attended divine service in St. Peter's. The men had a martial appearance and seemed to have been drilled with much care, whilst the band, which has been formed principally through the exertions of Mr. Samuel Boughton, played very well to and from church. After the usual morning service, the Rev. Dr. Woolls preached from Acts xxvii. 1, and having reviewed the character of the Centurion Julius and the circumstances of St. Paul's voyage towards Rome, he called upon all present to imitate the philanthropy of the Centurion and do something for the material benefit of their fellow creatures by contributing towards the funds of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society. By a curious coincidence the collection was the exact amount of that which was made last year. The captain of the Penrith Corps was present at the service, and he is going to arrange with Major Holborow to have a church parade for the Penrith and Richmond Volunteers together on the same day.

MR. JOHN DAVIES FOR EAST SYDNEY.—Two meetings of the friends and supporters of Mr. John Davies (one of the candidates for East Sydney) was held last evening. The first meeting took place at Mulry's, Victoria Hotel, Oxford-street; about 3000 electors were present. Mr. M. F. Leader was voted to the chair; that gentleman spoke in warm terms of the candidate and forcibly urged his claims upon the electors. The candidate, upon making his appearance was received with cheering, and was listened to with marked attention. The usual motion was put and carried unanimously. The second meeting was held at Mr. D. Robinson's Hotel, William-street; about 800 electors attended. Mr. Graham in the chair. The candidate was again heartily received; his address occupied about one hour. Mr. Mason proposed, Mr. G. L. Carter seconded, and Mr. Teece supported the candidate's fitness for the position of one of the representative for East Sydney, which was carried unanimously.

THE CONDEMNED ABORIGINAL.—On the 14th of October (says the *Mudgee Times*), an aboriginal, named Jack Sawyer, was sentenced to death here by his Honor the Chief Justice, then presiding at the Circuit Court. From that time to the present the criminal has been confined in a condemned cell. He has, we believe, not been left alone.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.—Adv.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday last (the *Burrangong Chronicle* reports) a man named Edward Stott, a brickmaker, in the employ of Mr. Mackay, Wallenbeen, who had been complaining of a pain in his chest for some time previous, went into a paddock where another man was at work, and said he did not feel well, and thought if he took a little exercise it would do him good. He took up a scythe, gave two or three strokes with it, and exclaimed, "Oh, I am dying." He then fell on the ground and expired.

PURE-BRED BULLS.—At a meeting held at Wynne's Royal Hotel, Wellington, the shareholders of the pure-bred bull bought from Mr. J. A. Gardiner agreed to name him "Thackomban."

A SNAKE IN A BEDROOM.—On Monday evening (says the *Armidale Express*) Mr. Alexander Macalister, of Beardy, returned from his farm duties to his home, and having entered his bedroom for the purpose of performing his ablutions, was amazed at finding himself suddenly hobbled. Looking down, what was his horror upon discovering that his legs were in the embrace of a brown snake, from four to five feet in length. Mr. Macalister very naturally shouted, kicked, and plunged, whereupon the reptile untwined itself, and made its exit through an opening in the floor without inflicting any injury.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—The Eden correspondent of the *Southern Standard* states that "the Transit of Venus Expedition arrived there on Wednesday last per City of Hobart. The Rev. W. Scott, as astronomer, and Mr. Sharkey, as photographer, together with an assistant, form the first contingent, the rest of the party following by next steamer. The Market Square has been chosen as the most suitable site, and the observatory to be erected will be a circular wooden building, 18 feet in diameter, the upper portion being made to revolve, and openings constructed in the roof to allow the telescope to be directed to any part of the heavens. A pillar will be built where the observations are to be taken, to be used as a permanent record of the precise longitude. The telegraph wires will be carried into the observatory to enable the result of the observations to be forwarded instantaneously to the other posts of observation throughout the colony."

DROWNING.—The fourth fatal accident this week (observes the *Grafton Observer*) occurred to Anthony Stokes, formerly a sergeant of police. He had been engaged a short time as fireman on board the steamer Settler's Friend. On Friday the steamer was up the river, and he was seen going into the stokehole. A short time after Mr. Menning saw him in the water astern, when near Whiteman's Creek, swimming from the ship. The ship was put towards him and he turned round but sank within three yards of help. Deceased leaves a wife and seven children in a state of destitution.—An inquest was held at the Royal Hotel, Grafton, December 1, on the body of T. C. Shoveller, a son of Mr. Thomas Shoveller, for many years a resident of Grafton. James Kinnear said the Presbyterian Sunday-school children went to Clarenza Garden in Settler's Friend on Monday, arriving at 10 a.m.; on landing he and the deceased with several other boys went up the river to bathe; several boys swam across the river; I and Shoveller remained where we went in; I had swam out a little way when a cry arose that deceased was drowning; I caught hold of him; he grasped my arm and pulled me under; when I got away from him he sank, and I went ashore and called for assistance; Messrs. Hewitt, Brownhill, and Currey went in immediately and dived for some time, and the river was dragged afterwards, but the body could not be found; I was about fifteen yards from him when the alarm was given; no other boys were near when he sank. The body was ultimately recovered. The lad was about twelve years of age.—An inquest was also held on the body of a man named Samuel Irwin. The deceased, who was intoxicated, lay down to sleep on the bank of the river near South Arm, and when he woke up, pulled off his clothes and jumped into the water, and shortly after sank. Two persons, named Foggo and M'Auley, dived for, but could not find the body, which was eventually recovered by constable Travers. The verdict was, "Accidentally drowned." The unfortunate man was twenty-nine years of age. Deaths by drowning in the Clarence River are very frequent.

FINDING THE BODY OF A CHILD.—We learn from the *Braidwood Dispatch* that about six weeks ago the remains of a male child were found by Mr. James Ellis, of Major's Creek, in his paddock, wrapped in a man's shirt, and concealed in a hole. For some reason or other, best known to the parties concerned, nothing was said of this until Wednesday last, when the pricking of conscience suggested it might be as well to let the police into the secret. The officers proceeded to the spot and found the body, and at once gave information to the Coroner, who proceeded to the creek on Thursday, and there held an inquest at the police barracks. The evidence proved that the deceased was the son of a woman named Isabella Boyd; but the body was in such a state of decomposition that it was impossible to say whether the child had been born alive or not. The jury found, "The remains were those of the male child of Isabella Boyd, but whether the child was born alive or not they could not say." To this they added the following rider:—"We consider that great blame is attached to all parties for not giving information sooner." The woman Isabella Boyd was brought up on Friday at the police court on the charge of concealment of birth before his Worship Mr. Larmer, who, after hearing the evidence of senior-constable Johnson, who apprehended her, remanded the case till Thursday next for the production of evidence.

DISCOVERY OF A BOAT.—The *Mackay Mercury* says:—"We are informed by Captain O'Dwyer, of the Morning Light, schooner, which arrived here on Thursday, the 19th November, that while working north to Mackay from St. Lawrence, which he left on the 17th, he saw what appeared to be a boat stranded on the beach, and went on shore to examine and see what it might be. On landing, Captain O'Dwyer found a boat of about six tons burden, apparently constructed out of the materials of a large ship. This craft was painted 'Our Hope' on both bows and also on the stern; her bottom was covered with strips of copper two inches wide, tacked all along the seams; her deck beams were formed of ship's planking; a small portion of the deck remained, the rest was all washed away, and both bilges were stove in. The boat was flat in the bottom, like a punt, and was painted white all over. In her Captain O'Dwyer found a lot of ship carpenter's tools, some preserved milk, fruit, meat, &c., a ship's log, one of Walker's patent harpoon logs, a hand-lead, a pillow slip, and what appeared to be part of a white shirt. There were no human remains in the boat or anywhere about the shore. The presumption is, that the boat was constructed by the crew of some vessel that had been driven ashore, and who must have been some time occupied making the craft. This is evident from the careful manner in which she was coppered and painted. The words 'Our Hope' painted on her bows would also lead to the inference that the boat was looked upon as their last refuge by the wrecked crew, but what has become of the men who built her it is hard to conjecture. They cannot have died in the boat or their remains would have been found in her, and she evidently got safe to land, as is proved by the articles that were found lying in her, loose. The probability is either that her crew were picked up by some passing vessel or that they have landed and are trying to make their way overland to port. We think some search should be made along the coast in the vicinity of the wreck, to see if any traces of the men can be found."

ACCIDENT TO MR. R. M. ISAACS.—The correspondent of a contemporary says:—An accident occurred on Friday last which might have ended seriously. It appears that Mr. Isaacs, the Crown Prosecutor, had occasion to cross the Macquarie at Ponto Falls; but when in mid-stream, a fresh being in the river at the time, the horses jibbed. After vainly endeavouring for some time to get the refractory animals to proceed, every moment getting into more dangerous proximity to deep water, Mr. Isaacs shouted for assistance, and a farmer living close by brought down a pair of horses, and, harnessing them to the buggy horses, a struggle commenced, one pair pulling backwards and another forward, the vehicle being nearly upset between them, and Mr. Isaacs and all parties concerned getting a thorough wetting. At length it was thought advisable to return to the bank and make a fresh start. This was, however, unsuccessful, and an additional horse had to be procured from Morley's Inn, 1½ mile distant, when the buggy was at once extricated, the buggy horses being previously taken out; and Mr. Isaacs, finding it too late and being too much fatigued to proceed to Wellington that night, put up at Morley's.

THE LATE EMIGRATION LECTURER FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Register* of the 27th ultimo observes:—"The cause of emigration to South Australia has met with a sad blow and sore discouragement in the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Gowling, news of which has reached the Commissioner of Crown Lands by telegram. All the facts which have come to hand are that he died from colic after a brief illness of thirteen days. During the few months in which the deceased has held the position of Emigration Lecturer for South Australia he has emphatically shown himself to be the right man in the right place."

MADAME BUSHELLE'S CONCERT.—A grand concert, principally by pupils of the abovenamed lady, will be given in the Masonic Hall, this evening, under the patronage of his Excellency and the Hon. Lady Robinson. A decidedly attractive feature of the programme is that offered by Mr. John Bushelle, a vocalist of high culture and ability, who but too seldom gives the public the benefit of his talent.

THE MORTON AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.—Yesterday evening, under the patronage of his Excellency Sir Hercules Robinson and the Hon. Lady Robinson, the abovenamed dramatic society gave an entertainment at the School of Arts, for the benefit of the Female Training School for Domestic Servants. There was a large audience. The performance commenced with Bernard's domestic drama, "A Farmer's Story, or Labour, Wealth, and Want," which was very creditably enacted by the members of the society, who performed their different parts to the satisfaction of the audience, who were very liberal with their applause. "The Unfinished Gentleman," a very amusing farce, followed the drama, and the amateurs again showed to advantage. The band of H.M.S. Pearl played selections of music during the evening. About £25 is the amount expected to be handed over to the Training School.

We are requested by Mr. C. Teakle to call the attention of storekeepers, drapers, clothiers, bootmakers, and others to his important sale, this day and to-morrow, of 110 packages drapery, woollens, clothing, boots and shoes, &c., all in original packages. Vide advertisement.—ADV.

The cargo of new teas ex Maid of Judah will be offered for sale by auction, by Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

THE money market is tighter, and a further advance in the Bank rate of discount is expected. In the open market money is firmly held by some for 8 per cent.

Owing to the dearness of money, there has been a relapse in the copper market; and there have been large offers of Chilian copper at £86 without making sales.

Australian tin is steady at £93. Straits slab is quoted at £92.

FIJI.

SINGAPORE, DECEMBER 3.

The Hon. Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Mauritius, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

GERMANY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

A violent scene has taken place in the German Chamber of Deputies. Prince Bismarck, in replying to an attack made by a clerical deputy, declared that Kuhlmann, who attempted to assassinate him, belonged to a Centre of an organized party.

Prince Bismarck has announced the suppression of the German Legation at the Vatican.

SHIPPING.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

ARRIVALS.—Agamemnon, from Melbourne 12th September; Chalgrove and William Davie, from New Zealand.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

YOUNG.

MONDAY.

The foundation stone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was laid on Sunday by Bishop Lanigan, of Goulburn. A numerous concourse of persons belonging to all denominations attended. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Dillon, of Sydney. £2500 were laid on the stone. There was a grand procession on the occasion.

BATHURST.

MONDAY.

At the Quarter Sessions, to-day, Thomas Hine Green was put upon his trial for embezzling £3 7s. 6d., funds of the Corporation, but the case broke down, and another case against him was not proceeded with. In F. W. Holland's case—also a Municipal case—defendant was bound over to appear at such place as the Attorney-General may appoint.

WEST KEMPSEY.

MONDAY.

The weather continues dry, and grass is scarce on the high lands. The crops look well. Old maize is scarcely procurable.

BRISBANE.

TUESDAY.

Business is brisk. A shipment of corrugated iron (Gospel Oak) realised £41 10s. per ton. Three vessels are loading with sugars for the Melbourne and Adelaide markets. Maize is fully supplied. Tin ore is selling at Stanthorpe at £50 per ton.

ARRIVED.—Governor Blackall (s.), Legislator (s.)

TOWNSVILLE.

TUESDAY.

Information was received from Cooktown on the 3rd instant that there has been a new rush to Laura and Normanby, which is declared to be a success, and the prospectors have secured good claims. Water is scarce. The rush is about fifty miles S.S.W. of Cooktown, and there is a fair track. The markets in Cooktown are receding; horses are cheaper, and salt provisions plentiful. The Lord Ashley (s.) takes a re-shipment of salt beef to Sydney. Flour is scarce at £20 to £22 per ton.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY.

A prospectus has been issued of the Western Port Coal Company. Capital £15,000, to be raised to £50,000.

A woman named Lawford has committed suicide by hanging.

The body of the young woman, Elizabeth Gordon, missing from home, was found in the Yarra this morning.

During a storm yesterday the roof of the building containing the great telescope was carried away.

In the baby-farming case at Collingwood, where the child died, the jury censured the mother and grandmother for neglect.

Very large speculative transactions have taken place in candles. The balance of the Emma's cargo of barley has been cleared on private terms. Hennessy's case brandy, 28s. 6d.; breadstuffs firm and unchanged.

ARRIVED.—You Yangs (s.), from Sydney; also Golden Crown.

SAILED.—City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY.

SAILED.—At 6 p.m., City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

CAPE OTWAY.

MONDAY.

Passed, at 1.15, a steamer—supposed to be the Bulli, bound eastward.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY.

The Nubia sailed at 7 o'clock on Saturday night.

Mr. B. Gollin, a well-known broker, died suddenly to-day.

The directors of the Union Bank have arranged to pay their officers a bonus of ten per cent. for the current year.

Glenelg Railway shares are held for £12.

Wheat transactions for delivery during the first three months of the new year are pending at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. There have been sales at 4s. 6d. for immediate delivery, and at 4s. 4d. for later delivery.

ELECTIONEERING NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEWCASTLE, MONDAY.

THE nomination took place at noon to-day. About 1500 persons were present. Dr. Bowker proposed, and Mr. Gow seconded the Hon. G. A. Lloyd as a candidate. Mr. H. J. Brown proposed, and Dr. Brookes seconded the nomination of Mr. C. P. Stevens. Both candidates addressed the electors at considerable length, and amid great interruptions. The show of hands was declared in favour of Mr. Lloyd, amidst great cheering, but also with some expressions of dissatisfaction. Mr. Lloyd, in the course of his address, said that this was the fourth time he had asked for their suffrages. The question remitted to them was whether the present Government should retain their offices. He defended the Governor from the charge of insulting the Parliament, and said that his Excellency, in the minute referred to, only gave his reasons for the course he had adopted. The present Government claimed no undue credit for themselves in connection with the unexampled prosperity of the colony, but only for having taken at the flood the tide which led on to fortune. They found the Consolidated Revenue overdrawn to the extent of £304,717, but now that sum had been paid, and we had about a million to our credit. They had restored the wages of Government *employés*—settled the superannuation question—abolished the ad valorem duties and many of the specific duties—the tonnage dues—the newspaper postage. They had restored the railway surveys—commenced extensions towards Tamworth, Yass, Wagga, and Orange, which would cost over two millions. They had spent over a million pounds on roads and bridges. They had also done much for Newcastle, including the erection of new cranes to take ships alongside, and the staiths had been completed; a time-ball and gun had been provided. He referred also to the new Post Office, to the Marine Board, suburban municipalities, the eight-hour system, the new Custom-house contracted for. The Government proposed to give increased facility to free election by granting larger areas. They desired to extend railways and municipalities, and to improve the water supply of Sydney and Newcastle. To this end they had sent to England for a competent engineer. With a view to encourage education, the Government were in favour of defraying the cost of school buildings. They wished that teachers should not be dependent on the *fees*, and they desired to abolish small competing schools. He also mentioned that our railways now paid 4 per cent. on the cost of their construction, the revenue being over three millions, or about £6 per head of the population. The taxation was a little over £2 per head. 176,000,000 of acres of land were yet unalienated. The Government intended giving increased facilities for the shipping of coal. A bill having reference to the valuation of coal mines would be introduced next session, and the Government also contemplated an improvement of the harbour regulations. He referred also to sums on the Estimates for the Southern breakwater, the coal basin wharfs, and lighthouses, as well as increased telegraphic communication in the district.

WEST KEMPSEY, MONDAY.

A numerously attended meeting has been held in Kempsey to secure the return of Mr. R. B. Smith. A requisition has been adopted and a large committee formed. Arrangements have also been made for a public dinner to the late member on his visiting the electorate. No opposition is anticipated.

INVERELL, MONDAY.

A large requisition is being got up from Inverell, Tenterfield, and Glen Innes asking Dr. Fraser to stand for Tenterfield. It is expected that he will consent. Another telegram states that Dr. Fraser is a candidate, with a fair chance of success.

WEST MAITLAND, MONDAY.

Henry E. Cohen, barrister, is a candidate for West Maitland.

WOLLONGONG, MONDAY.

Mr. E. R. Evans, of Dapto, has consented to become a candidate for the representation of Illawarra. Mr. Andrew Lysaight is also a candidate. There are now three candidates in the field.

GRAFTON, MONDAY.

A requisition has been numerously signed requesting the present returning-officer to apply to the Government to proclaim South Grafton, Brushgrove, Southgate, Palmer's Island, Chatsworth, Dalmorton Heads additional polling places. A large number of residents at these places will be absolutely disfranchised if the present polling places only are appointed.

OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

NOVEMBER 4.

THE phases of the Land Laws, in their dummying aspects, are legion; and the rapidity with which "startling novelties" follow one another is, to say the least, bewildering. The most recent, and certainly not the least amusing, occurrence is the following. For some time past the Inspecting Commissioner of Crown Lands has been holding open Courts, at which he has called upon certain individuals, whose selections he had previously inspected, to appear and show cause why their selections should not be declared forfeited on the ground that the conditions had not been fulfilled by them. The boldness of the procedure for some time blinded the persons interested to the fact that these Courts were not contemplated by the law, and that attendance or absence when called upon would not make their position better or worse than it stood on the merits. On a recent occasion, however, at Dalby, the parties summoned appeared to have contemplated resisting the action of the Crown, and had brought up from Brisbane a solicitor of high standing to represent them. I am told by an eye-witness that the affair was what our cousins would call a "regular eye-opener." Upon the lawyer stating that he appeared for the parties summoned—apparently still unaware of the irregular constitution of the Court—the Commissioner thought it wise to explain that he was not holding any Court under the Act, but that, as an act of courtesy to the parties, the opportunity was thus afforded them of publicly producing any evidence they might have to bring forward as to fulfilment of conditions. Upon being pressed as to his reasons primarily for asking the parties to appear to show cause, he said that he had reason for supposing that the selections had been abandoned, but stated that such evidence of this as he possessed had been forwarded to the Government, and declined to produce it. Upon this the solicitor formally objected to the proceedings, and handed in declarations from the parties in each case as to fulfilment of conditions, giving notice that he should require them to be produced by the Commissioner hereafter in any action which might be taken, by the Crown, under the law. Meanwhile the Government are receiving every encouragement to proceed to eject all occupants who cannot show that they have fulfilled the conditions under which they hold. The Crown got a verdict again yesterday, in the second of the batch of cases, "The Queen v. Davenport." The evidence for the plaintiff and the summing up of the Judge were both much the same as in the previous case—the only question left to the jury being whether there had been a waiver of forfeiture or not. This having been decided in the negative, the Judge directed a verdict to be entered for the Crown. Evidence was given for the defence that in the early part of 1869 the Commissioner for the district reported that the condition of improvement had not been fulfilled; and the Hon. James Taylor, who was then Secretary for Public Lands, was examined as to his knowledge of the fact at that time. He admitted that he had received a formal report to that effect, and that he had consulted his colleagues. No written instructions were, however, given as to the course to be pursued; but the tenor of several conversations with the Surveyor-General about the matter was that no action was to be taken in the direction of forfeiture—the reason alleged by Mr. Taylor being that they "could not afford it." Upon this expression the Judge harped for some time. He said that a meaning had been unkindly attached to it that the Government of the day "could not afford" to lose the political support which would be withdrawn were they to eject the persons concerned; but he (Mr. Justice Lutwyche) could hardly imagine that any Minister of the Crown would, when his duty was so plainly before him, be led astray from the path of rectitude by any such consideration. It might mean to point to the low state of the exchequer, and to the disastrous effect upon the revenue of having to pay back three-fourths of the rent which had been paid up to the time of the leases becoming voidable, or it might mean that the country "could not afford" to plunge into long and complicated litigation. But, whatever it meant, and whatever action or inaction followed the Commissioner's report, the rights of the Crown had not been weakened. It is impossible within the limits of a letter to give you all the points of the evidence; but one of the weakest for the defence was the crediting this particular portion of land with its proportion of the aggregate improvements of a paddock of 1500 acres, of which it formed a component part, and claiming that such proportion should be taken as the improvements contemplated by the Act within its own limits.

The head of the firm of Collier and Co. is coming up from Melbourne by appointment to confer with the Government upon the big railway project; at least, so says a portion of the Press "upon good authority;" and I believe it to be quite true so far as the contemplated visit is concerned. But as it is also as authoritatively stated that no Cabinet meeting has ever yet been held upon the matter, the appointment can amount to little more than consent of the Minister in charge to receive Mr. Collier in the event of his presenting himself. This is not inconsistent with the signs, which I described in my letter of 25th ultimo, of weakened interest in the project on the part of the Administration.

Hospital Sunday, a useful institution, having its periodical outbreaks in all the colonies, is before the public here under a new form. The usual annual circular letter being sent by the committee of the Brisbane hospital, requesting that collections in aid may be made in the different churches, a reply was received from the incumbent of St. John's Anglican Church, as the mouthpiece of the clergy of that denomination, to the effect that they would make a collection on the first Sunday of the new year, and hand over half the proceeds to the hospital on condition that tickets of admission of equivalent value be given to the clergymen or churchwardens, and the other half be devoted to the spiritual work of the hospital. The committee interpreting this to mean that for the first half they were to give full value, and that the second half was to be returned to the clergy for services rendered, did not see in what way the institution was to be benefited, and declined to accept such doubtful aid. The reply to this refusal was a most vigorous but very *mal àpropos* attack upon the management of the hospital, and now there is a general *melée*, in which much ink will evidently be expended—the committee finally denying the accusations made against their management, and some prominent members of the Church of England coming forward to deny the complicity of that Church as a body with the exceptional proposition out of which the dispute has arisen.

The owners of the Clifton coal mine have succeeded in completely overcoming the influx of water by which their operations were so suddenly impeded a few months ago. They have two seams to work, an upper and a lower one; but, while the lower stratum is the best of the two, the coal in the upper workings is pronounced to be superior to any yet found in the colony. Sidings have been laid down to connect the mine with the railway, and active operations are in progress. The proprietors are tendering for the supply of the S. and W. Railway for 1875; but the working of the mine does not at all hang upon the success or failure in securing this contract. It is not known what arrangement, if any, has been made with the Government for bringing the coal to port, but this must be a very important item in their calculations. To those who regard such questions purely from the point of view of the good of the colony, and have no pecuniary interest in the concern, or official interest in the paying of the railway, it seems that a far-seeing and enlightened policy would induce to carrying at a price which would only grease the wheels of the trucks rather than a valuable industry like this should languish. The local consumption may keep the mine open, but I should think it very doubtful; but for its full development an export trade is indispensable.

Your readers will learn with regret that Mr. J. T. Rose, a gentleman for many years well and favourably known in official circles in Sydney, and who during the present year has held office of Engineer for Harbours and Rivers in this colony, has succumbed to the illness from which I mentioned a few weeks ago that he was suffering. In the few months that he had been amongst us he had earned the respect and liking of all with whom he came in contact; and Queensland has lost in him one of the best officers in her service.

Among the properties in Brisbane lately brought to the hammer by the executors of Captain Towns, was an allotment in Queen-street nearly opposite the Custom-house, which has been purchased as a site for a theatre. It has a frontage of 74 feet to each of two streets, one being the main street of the city; and, with a depth of 200 feet will give ample room for a commodious building and all the accessories of a good theatre. The amusement of so many people in a large city depends upon its theatres, and Brisbane is so miserably deficient in this particular, that it is here thought to be a subject for congratulation that there is at last a prospect of the want being filled.

We are rejoicing in a beautiful harvest. When, however, I say "we," it is necessary to qualify the expression, as this particular district continues to suffer so severely from drought that the farmers are terribly discouraged. But at Toowoomba, Warwick, Allora, Emu Creek, King's Creek, and other places within the influence of the main range, the crops are very fine. Nearly all the farmers have commenced reaping, the grain being plump and good and the straw bright and strong. Some time ago rust made its appearance and fears were entertained of failure; but rain came when it was wanted, and the plants outgrew the indications. It only remains now that there shall be no heavy rains while the crops are being harvested to make a most extensive district prosperous, and to encourage further settlement where a few years ago it was a favourite theory in certain circles to assert that nothing would grow. Darling Downs is no longer a vast sheep-walk, but the farming interest is rapidly making for itself an important standing. The yield of wheat this year varies a good deal, going as high as 35 bushels to the acre, but on some farms not being more than half that quantity. It is quite clear, however, to an observer, that the higher the cultivation has been the better the crop; and the man who has twice ploughed his land has been well repaid the outlay and trouble.

Mademoiselle Azella has had a second tumble in trying the unwomanly, but thrilling feat of walking on the ceiling head downwards. This time one of the leading members of the troupe was compelled to come forward and apologise to the audience, and to promise that this part of their programme should be omitted for the future. The public were so disgusted with the risk which the unfortunate little lady was compelled to incur under the erroneous belief that she was amusing her audience, that but for this promise she would have had no more audiences in Brisbane.

DECEMBER 5.

A very amusing scene took place yesterday, in the Supreme Court. After the second case against Davenport and Tooth had been dealt with, and a verdict for the Crown entered—the evidence being nearly identical in its features to that of the other cases, and the jury having decided that there had been "no waiver"—the second case against Tooth was proceeded with. The proceedings were of a nearly formal character, no new features appearing to vary them; and at the close of the evidence, Mr. Pring, for the defence, told the jury that as they had heard the arguments and the Judge's direction in the previous cases, he did not think it necessary to address them, but he must be understood as urging the same arguments as in the former cases, so far as they were applicable to this case, whereupon the Attorney-General said that he must be understood as making the same reply to Mr. Pring's arguments as he had done before; and the Judge, determined to have his part in the joke, said he wished to be understood to give the same directions as before, and asked the jury one question, "Waiver, or no waiver?" The jury did not retire, and counsel did not take objections as before, but they were both understood to do so. It is seldom that opposing counsel, jury, and Judge come to so complete an understanding when one side loses and the other wins. In the third case against Tooth, much valuable time was saved by an agreement to take a verdict for the Crown on this condition—both parties consenting that whatever judgment may ultimately be pronounced by the Supreme Court or Privy Council in the case of Regina v. Tooth, 374 (that being the number of the block of land in the first action), the same judgment should be taken in this case.

A new rowing club has been established in Brisbane, with every prospect of being successful. We used to have some capital boat clubs here in the early days of the separation, when Mr. Herbert (then Colonial Secretary) was a leading spirit in the pulling matches, and one or two men now resident in Sydney were among the committees; but who, I dare say, like the writer, are not now so well up to violent exercise as when they were younger. Whether it is the result of climate, or from what cause arising, we have had wonderfully little boating in the face of the fact that we have a splendid river at our doors to encourage this most useful developer of the muscles.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.—In the sixth line of the letter published in our issue of yesterday referring to the transit of Venus, for "left hand side as seen direct," read, "right hand side as seen direct."

HON. H. PARKES AND HIS FORMER FELLOW-HELPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In the address of the Hon. H. Parkes to the electors of East Sydney, he begins his paragraph on the education question by the two following statements:—"I am not aware of a single petition from the people on the subject. Nor have I noticed that any person who rendered service in the cause when the struggle was fierce and difficult has joined in the proceedings of the last few months."

On these averred facts permit me to say, except on very rare occasions, I leave politics to those who have more time and taste for them; but on the above statements I feel it would be wrong in me not to animadvert. Mr. Parkes is not to assume that the lack of petitions against Denominationalism is a proof that the electors are content with the present system of paying from the public funds teachers who teach their pupils the creeds of conflicting sects. His Excellency's minute on the release of Gardiner, laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly and incorporated in its records, stigmatised as "unreasonable and unjust clamour" petitions against the release of one of the worst criminals, condemned to 32 years' imprisonment by our most impartial and venerable Chief Justice. The release of Gardiner and some twenty other notorious highwaymen in this new country, where their crime is so chronic and contagious, I looked on as a fearful abuse of the Royal prerogative of mercy, and in every way a moral disaster. To brand petitions against it as *clamour*, *unreasonable* and *unjust*, I took as the expression of passionate haste and self-will. But to submit the wrongful statement to the representatives of the people, and leave it on their records, I did take to be adding a wanton insult to a national injury. After such an act, or until Parliament had vindicated itself, I neither could sign a petition to Governor or Legislature, or advise any one else to do so. As a citizen of the State, and a minister of religion, I am most grateful to the men who braved the loss of their seats rather than bear such an insult to their fellow-citizens, and still more to truth and justice.

This, as well as the fact that the education question was being agitated in more effective ways, may, I think, account for the absence of petitions. As an additional reason for leaving the Education Act of 1866 very much in its present state, Mr. Parkes says he notices that his helpers then take no public part in the movement now. This is not exactly so. The Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist bodies, who favoured and helped the bill of 1866, have all recently passed resolutions condemning the Denominationalism of our present school system.

I lent my humble aid in 1866, by lecturing and speaking, to pass Mr. Parkes' bill, which was greatly and badly amended before it became the present Act; and for my help was honoured by Mr. Parkes's written thanks. I lately presided over the Assembly of the Congregational Union which passed a strong resolution condemnatory of the Denominational element of our present school system. I have not identified myself with the League, because I do not see with them in all things; but I sincerely deplore the injustice and inefficiency of our present Education Act, and had hoped Mr. Parkes would have had boldness and statesmanship enough to replace it by a measure that would have insured future peace and progress in the education of a great and growing British people. I look on the present Act as *unjust* in many most important respects. Some of these have been incontrovertibly demonstrated from the returns of the Council of Education by the Rev. Dr. Barry, in a letter in the *Herald* of 20th October last. The State annually contributes from the funds of the whole people, £27,716 10s. 4d. towards the Denominational schools of the churches of Rome and England. Let Mr. Parkes fling whatever splendid dust of words he chooses in our eyes, we cannot but see that this is just so much *State-aid* given to 87 Roman Catholic and 96 Church of England schools to secure the only ends for which they have a Denominational existence, viz., to teach the tenets of Roman and Anglican theology. This is not only inconsistent in a colony that professes to have abolished State-aid to religion—it is *essentially* and *relatively unjust*. *Essentially unjust*, for it pays our money to sects that brand each others teachings as false and heretical, as fond fables or soul-ruining errors. There is, I know, a great basis of common Christianity; but that is given in the four volumes of Scripture lessons used in the Public schools. It is to teach sectarian dogmas and formulas that Denominational schools have a distinct existence. This the respective clergy know; and therefore they fight so hard for Denominationalism. No sophisms, however oily or boisterous, can do away with this plain fact. Justice demands that if sectarian and contradictory catechisms and creeds are taught, the futility should not be carried on at the cost of the State, or of multitudes who do not sympathise with the specialities of either sect, however they may gladly yield to all the toleration that they themselves claim. This is unjust to the Great Head of the Church, who has thrown the propagation of His truth on the zeal and love of those who believe in it and love it *as His truth*. It is unjust to legislators, for it tempts them to treat truth and error alike, while indifferently throwing "a sop to any mouth of Cerberus to silence his noisy tongues," as some of them unscrupulously do and say. It is unjust to those who conscientiously believe that it contradicts the revealed will of Christ and hinders His religion to sustain it by other than the loving gifts of his people, as it was sustained in its most triumphant days. Many of us think so, and the Bible and history, we believe, demonstrate the truth of our belief. Now, is it *fair* for two powerful sects, so well able to support their own religious efforts, to turn round on the weaker—if we prove to be so—and compel us contrary to conscience to give our common funds to support the spread of *their* dogmas, some of which we believe false in matter and pernicious in tendency?

This is not only *essential* and *relative injustice* as to the *support*, but still more so as to the *operation* of the Denominational schools. In all our Public schools time is given, an hour daily if desired, "when the children of any one religious persuasion may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of such persuasion." In the State-paid Denominational schools no minister but that of the Denomination to which the school belongs can teach the children who may attend it. This is partial, exclusive, and unjust where the school is sustained by all. It is fearfully irreligious or most unfairly *proselytic*. It either prevents the children of *other* sects getting any religious instruction, or exposes them to the teachings of a parson and a creed their parents disown. And there are 5161 children in this position in the State-supported schools of our colony at the present time! How any honest man, or any minister of the Just and Righteous One, can insist on the continuation of such a state of thing I cannot comprehend. But men will practice an unfairness in relation to the holiest of all things that they would shrink from in the most common affairs of life. And they will even do it for the glory of God, as they induce themselves to believe. Take an illustration. We all agree that plenty of pure water is needful to our houses, and for it as a *common* acknowledged good all are willing to pay a fair price. But some say it is tasteless or contains elements to be neutralised by brandy, rum, gin, or wine, and we must have it so mixed for all; but certainly for us at public expense. Teetotalers in vain object. Moderate drinkers, who are willing to pay for their own luxuries, object. No, say the majority, we have the power, and we will do it. The only concession we make is, you need not have the liquor through *your* water system, but we shall have it through ours, and you must pay your share for our favourite drink. The total abstainer's pocket rebels—and even his conscience and his benevolence—against the equivocal luxury. But the majority tyrannise, and he must yield and protest and pay. He avers such conduct to be unjust, mean, and destructive of the peace of citizenship. But let him cease his "clamour, unreasonable and unjust."

The same injustice might equally well be illustrated by the justice of all paying for the acknowledged good of the illumination of our city by gas. It is good for all, and all should pay. But if some will have in their streets roman candles, catherine wheels, or the fame and odour of choice woods, let them pay for the luxurious questionable lights that their neighbours neither fancy nor approve.

The application is plain. Secular education is a good acknowledged by all but barbarians. Let all pay for *it*. For that is most just; for sectarian education let *those* who believe it good pay. I know the sectary will say "mine is the true light—mine is the living water." But on that for the present we cannot agree, nor can we use it in common; and to make us pay for it *is injustice* under whatever form.

I pass over the fearful injustices involved in the loss of State funds, teaching power, pupil proficiency, and peace and good-will involved in the small competing intermediate schools of town and country; and also the crying wrong of leaving some 40,000 children (let opponents say as low as 17,000, if they will) uneducated, unfit for intelligent citizenship, and unarmed among so many perils, while funds are squandered on competing schools, and while hereditary crime and pauperism loom in the no distant future.

Mr. Parkes says it would take £250,000 to do all needed to an efficient national Public school system. What better use could be made of part of the exuberant Providential abundance with which our national treasury overflows? Suppose we even, like Victoria, spent £380,000 in one year on school buildings; that would not be an annual expense, more than the cost of building a house once for all has to be repeated annually in housekeeping. Could we by so doing keep pace with the enlightened policy of our sister colony in bringing up the average attendance at school from 16½ per cent. to 26 per cent. of the population, then the expenditure would be the most economical ever incurred by our country.

The present Denominational system encourages injustice in its radical principle; and that injustice will ever cause trouble and disturbance as surely as an undigested crudity disturbs the alimentary system till it is expelled.

I am, your obedient servant,
JOHN GRAHAM.

Sydney, 7th December.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Spirits	£655	1	8
Wine—still	65	5	0
—— sparkling	1	5	4
Cigars	21	17	6
Tea	143	0	0
Coffee and chicory	21	3	0
Sugar (unrefined)	18	5	1
Opium	65	10	[illegible]
Rice	33	14	6
Sarsaparilla	10	0	0
Specific duty	300	16	7
Gold	2	12	0
Pilotage	16	5	[illegible]
Harbour and light dues	5	0	0
Total	£1319	15	10

Our London telegram of Saturday states that the money market is tighter, and an advance in the Bank rate of discount expected. Some now ask eight. There has been a relapse in the copper market, owing to dear money and large offers of Chili at £86, without making sales. Australian tin, steady, at £93; Straits slab, £92.

The excitement respecting election matters stopped the transaction of business in the Import markets to-day. No sales worth noticing were effected. In local produce we note a decline in the value of maize—prime samples sold to-day at 4s. 7d.; wheat, firm, at 6s. 6d. for best; flour, £13 10s. to £14 10s. Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb will sell by auction to-morrow the shipment of teas ex Maid of Judah, from Foochow. A very dull feeling pervaded the Stock and Share market this morning. Some descriptions of bank shares easier. Joint Stock offered at 13¾, and New South Wales at 51. Commercial, fully paid, sold at 89½; new issue obtainable at 76. Union very scarce, and wanted at 51½; buyers of City at 10¾; sellers firm at 10½. Steam quiet; Australasian offered at late rates, Clarence and Richmond scarce. Insurance stock also unaltered. For debentures there were offers for New South Wales fives at 108½, sellers at 109; A. S. N. fives sold at 102; New Zealand fives offered at 101.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1048 tons of slab tin were shipped from Brisbane to London, and 17 tons to this market, exclusive of 3467 tons ore exported during the same period.

Messrs. Franck, Brothers, and Co. have received a private telegram from a leading London firm, dated 5th instant, to the following effect:—"All Sydney wools fully 2d. down; prospects unsatisfactory."

Messrs. G. M. Pitt and Son report having sold, by private contract, 4000 shorn wethers: R. Binnie's, delivered on his 4 D station, at 14s. per head cash; 5000 ditto, J. M'Elhone's, delivered on Liverpool Plains, at 13s. 3d. ditto; 2000 ditto ditto, delivered at Homebush, at 12s. 6d. ditto; and 300 bullocks, delivered on Liverpool Plains, at £8 10s.

Messrs. Stubbs and Co. will hold an extensive sale of liquors, general merchandise, &c., at their rooms.

The Melbourne *Argus* of Friday, says:—

> In the import markets business generally has maintained an exceedingly quiet tone throughout the day. In breadstuffs a very much improved feeling has been experienced. Flour in parcels has been selling more freely, and higher rates are wanted, £12 5s has been offered for considerable lines of best brands, without leading to business, and up to £12 10s is unhesitatingly asked. About a hundred tons, medium brands, were, however, cleared off privately at £12 2s 6d. In wheat a large business has been done at an improvement; 2500 bags were disposed of this forenoon under the hammer, of which 1200 bags alone went off in three lines at 5s. 9d to 5s 10d; interior to common was taken at 5s 6d to 5s 8d. Oats are wanted for export, and business is pending, which is likely to lead to sales. A better demand for common qualities has been experienced from the country, and several parcels have been placed at 4s 11d to 5s; for fine feeding we quote up to 5s 4d. Maize is quiet; holders ask 5s 8d, and buyers offer a penny less. Sugars have been largely sold, but though the market shows great firmness, the advance established as yet has only been slight; the tendency, however, is upwards. At the public sale in the forenoon the cargo of the Flodden was first offered, but buyers were not inclined to operate in that class, and the whole had to be withdrawn. Afterwards several lines were closed for at full rates. The Yarraville refined sugars were then offered, and the biddings being very brisk 16,578 packages were soon cleared off at 29s 9d to 38s 6d. The Victoria Sugar Company have also been selling very freely, and we believe that close on 600 tons have been cleared off privately at 33s 6d to 38s 6d. About 2000 mats China sugars have likewise been taken up privately at a full price. Trade sales of brewing crystals have been made at £34 5s, and finest white crystals have been sold as high as £37 10s. A speculative demand for currants has sprung up, and we understand that the market on the spot and to arrive has been cleared to the extent of 50 tons. Prime old currants have also changed hands at very full rates. Sales of D.R.O. candles are reported at 10¼d. Cornsacks are rising into more prominence. Dundees are wanted, and sales could now be made more readily at 10s; one parcel for shipment has been placed at even more money. Calcuttas are moving in small lots at 11s to 11s 3d. Tasmanian hops have been got rid of to a moderate extent at 1s 5d to 1s 7d, according to quality. Business in Hennessy's pale brandy is reported at 7s 9d.

MINING.

MONDAY EVENING.

A VERY dull market for every kind of shares was what we heard from the brokers to-day. In coal there were no transactions. Copper quiet; Peak Downs offered at 10s., sales of Mount Coora at 7s. 9d. Gold unchanged; Paxton's sold at 3s.

Our Hill End correspondent reports by telegram:—"Paxton washed up on Saturday 165 tons, yielding 417 oz.; 30 tons remain now going through; total to date 535 tons and 1324 oz."

Star of Peace G. M. Co.—Under date 5th December, the mining manager reports as follows:—"The vein in the stopes north and south of main shaft at the 385-feet level is as follows, viz., south stope, 8 to 10 inches wide, good payable stone; north stope, 5 inches wide, 5-oz. stone. We have taken down the vein in the south drive at the 244-feet level western workings, the same being 3 inches wide, yielding 5 oz. per ton. No vein taken down in the stope south of south shaft. The same will apply to back stope and Meyer's ground since our last crushing. We have commenced taking down the vein in front workings, but having done so little cannot say anything about its value. All the necessary work has been done on surface, so as to enable the stuff to be brought to surface by the engine from the front workings. Stone at grass, 35 tons."

MELBOURNE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[RICHARD GIBSON AND CO.]

FAT Cattle.—An unusually large number, viz., 1571, were entered for the week, about 950 of which were penned and disposed of to-day, they were nearly all from New South Wales, and consisted principally of good useful quality. The opening sales were generally considered dull, but as the day wore on biddings became a little more animated, and closing quotations showed fully higher prices than last week's currencies. We quote—Best bullocks up to £11, in pens; good, to £9 10s; medium, to £8; interior, £6 10s upwards. Cows are not selling quite so well in proportion, which is generally the case at this season of the year.

Fat Calves.—A heavy supply to hand, a good proportion being prime quality, and prices gave way about 10s per head. We sold —22 for Mr. D. Robertson, Boochus Marsh, 4 for Mr. Adams, 5 for Mr. M'Auley, at from 40s to 77s 6d each.

Fat Sheep.—27,500 penned, the majority being from good to prime quality, but the demand throughout was exceedingly dull, and a reduction of fully 1s per head had to be submitted to before any business could be transacted, and even at this reduction a total clearance was not effected. Shorn sheep, as usual, commanded the most attention, and brought more satisfactory prices than those in the wool, considering the market value of their skins, best making up to 16s 6d, good ditto, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; others from 6s upwards; best merino wethers, in the wool, 16s; good ditto, 12s to 13s; others 8s 6d upwards; very few ewes offering. We sold—5820 wethers for Messrs. J. and J. Phelps, Albemarle, Darling River, at the top price of the day; 50 wethers for Mr. J. Cooper, Bundoora; 50 ewes for Mr. W. J. Clarke, Bald Hill; 21 ditto for Mr. W. J. Clarke, Rockbank; and 52 wethers for Messrs. Ritchie Brothers, Gowrie Park.

Fat Lambs.—2140 penned, quality chiefly medium to inferior, and really good lots were readily sold at satisfactory prices, whilst other descriptions were difficult to quit at late rates. We quote best woolled lambs, 9s 6d; good ditto, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; others, from 5s; best shorn ditto, 7s to 8s 6d; good, 6s; others, 4s. We sold—164 for Mr. W. J. Clarke, Rockbank; 150 for Mr. W. J. Clarke, Bald Hill; 150 for Messrs. J. and J. M'Gregor, Gisborne; 340 for Messrs. Ritchie Brothers, Gorrie Park; and 60 for Mr. John Cooper, Bundoora, at quotations.

Store Stock.—The demand for first-class forward cattle is never brisk at this time of the year, most of the larger buyers being supplied, whilst inquiries for sheep are very limited, with very large quantities offering. We quote:—Best bullocks, in forward condition, at £7; good, £6; inferior, £4 and upwards. Cows are scarcely as high in proportion, whilst best shorn store wethers are making 6s to 7s; ditto ewes, 5s to [illegible]. Victorian rates are fully 1s per head lower for wethers, whilst ewes are almost unsaleable at any price.

Pure Stock.—We sold, on account of Mr. Richard Morton, of Mount Derrimut, the pure shorthorn bull Brunswick's Cadet, 15 months old, by 4th Duke of Derrimut, by Duke of Brunswick (25,987) for the sum of 600 guineas, to Mr. P. Green, of Messrs. A. Ross and Co., Bulloo River.—December 2.

[J. C. WALKER AND CO.]

Fat Cattle.—1571 were drawn for the week's supply. Of these 1036 were sold to-day, leaving 535 for disposal to-morrow, Thursday, mostly good useful quality and light weights. Market opened very dull, and continued same to close, with a reduction on last week's rates of from 7s 6d to 10s per head. Very few really prime bullocks in to-day. The quality of some of the cows was superior, and realized good prices. Quotations—Best bullocks, £8 10s to £9 10s; single beasts and picked pens, £11 17s 6d; good bullocks, £7 to £8; medium ditto, £5 15s to £6 10s; best cows, £7 10s to £8 10s; a few as high as £10; others, £5 10s to £6 10s.

Fat Calves.—119 penned to-day. This was a heavy supply, and far beyond the requirements of the trade. Prices somewhat lower: Best calves made 50s to 68s; good ditto, 35s to 45s; others from 20s upwards.

Fat Sheep.—27,100 were penned, against 30,200 drawn for at the agents' meeting yesterday, about half of which were shorn. The majority were from good to prime; a large number of really prime wethers in, and no ewes worth noticing. Prices for shorn sheep were slightly lower, but a fall of from 6d to 1s on woolled sheep had to be submitted to, and eventually a large number were turned out unsold. We quote—Prime shorn wethers at from 9s to 10s 6d, one lot realizing the latter quotation all through; good shorn wethers, 7s to 8s; ditto light weights, 6s to 6s 6d, very few ewes in; trade took 9937; Melbourne Meat Preserving Co., 3781; country, 1500; shippers, 860; J. M. Ashton, 4057; turned out, 4345—nearly all woolled.

Fat Lambs.—1580 penned; majority were of only middling to inferior quality, and had to be quitted at low rates. Anything good to prime brought an advance upon last week's rates of from 6d to 1s per head. Best shorn lambs, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; good ditto, 6s to 7s; inferior, 3s 6d to 4s; best lambs in wool, 9s to 10s; middling to good, 5s 6d to 7s 6d. We sold—127 lambs for Mr. M'Farland, of the Loddon, at 7s 6d; also 14 wethers, at 7s; 319 for Mr. Kirkham, of Serpentine, at 6s 6d; 144 for Mr. Maynard, from Echuca, at above quotations.—December 2.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY, DECEMBER 7.

SITTINGS IN BANCO.

BEFORE Sir JAMES MARTIN (Chief Justice), Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

SUGAR LOAF TIN MINING CO. (LIMITED) V. PILE.

This was an application to set aside an order made by Mr. Justice Hargrave on the 14th of August last, allowing the plaintiffs to issue execution upon the memorial of a judgment of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Curtis and Gannon, appeared for the defendant who appealed from the order, and Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. William Smith, for the plaintiffs.

An action was commenced in the Supreme Court of Queensland in December last, to recover from the defendant as a shareholder of the company, the sum of £662 13s., which was made up of £12 2s. as a call made in September, 1872, of 6d. a share on 484 shares, and £650 11s. interest on the call at the rate of one penny per share per day. The defendant, while objecting to the jurisdiction on the ground that the cause of action arose in Sydney, appeared and pleaded, and was represented at the trial by counsel. A verdict was returned for the plaintiffs for the full amount, and this verdict was on appeal upheld by the full Court, and judgment was signed for £662 13s. debt, and £123 8s. 3d. costs. In August last an application was made to Mr. Justice Hargrave sitting in Chambers to allow execution to issue upon the memorial of the Queensland judgment as upon a judgment of the Supreme Court of this colony. The Judge granted the order asked for, and in last term the defendant obtained a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the order of Mr. Justice Hargrave should not be set aside, and this rule came on now for argument.

Affidavits at considerable length were filed on both sides.

The facts appear to have been as follows:—The company was formed in November, 1872, in Sydney, but was registered in Queensland, under the provisions of the Companies Act in force in that colony. All the directors, and most of the shareholders, resided in Sydney. Its objects were to work and mine for tin in the Sugar Loaf Creek Dividing Range in Queensland. By the memorandum of association signed by Mr. Pile, the directors were given power to make calls of sixpence a share, and the 15th clause was in the following terms:—"If the call be not made before or on the day appointed for payment thereof the holder for the time being of such share shall be liable to pay interest for the same at the rate of one penny per share per day or portion of a day to the time of the payment thereof or until such share is declared forfeited." The defendant alleged that he was ignorant of this clause when he signed the memorandum. He also set up by his affidavit misrepresentations by the promoters of the company, illegal proceedings of the directors, and consequent invalidity of the call, and a claim of his own against the company, which might have been set off against the call, and produced a number of letters from a large majority of the shareholders of the company, repudiating the action of the company against Mr. Pile, and expressing their disapproval of the proceedings. By the affidavits of Captain Pockley, Mr. James Robson, and Mr. Robert Gilfillan on the part of the company, many of these allegations were denied, and it was alleged that Mr. Pile and his partners had originally floated the company as brokers, and that Mr. Pile had acted as secretary and legal manager until required by the directors to resign.

The principal grounds on which the defendant's counsel relied were technical objections to the regularity of the acts of the directors and the authority of the attorney. It was urged that the memorial of the judgment was signed, not by the company, but by an attorney who was not appointed under seal for that purpose; that there was no properly constituted board of directors; that no resolution had been passed authorising the application against Mr. Pile; and that, under all the circumstances, the application must be taken to be the unauthorised act of Mr. Smith, the agent for Mr. M'Pherson, the attorney who appeared for the plaintiffs in Brisbane. But it was also insisted that the power given to the Court by statute to allow execution to issue upon foreign judgments is discretionary and ought not to be exercised in a case of hardship like the present, and that the Court ought to take into consideration the fact that the majority of the shareholders disapproved of the action of the directors, and that the other circumstances disclosed in the affidavits showed that the judgment in Queensland was erroneous. Mr. Davis contended on the other hand that the judgment being the decision of a competent Court before which the defendant appeared and pleaded could not be impeached, and that the circumstances of the case could not be gone into. He also argued that there was no necessity for an authority under seal in the present application, and also that the absence of such an authority was not to be presumed. It should be understood that the plaintiff would not be concluded by a refusal of the Court to allow execution to issue as they would afterwards be able to bring an action upon the judgment, and the defendant's counsel urged very strongly that in such a case the Court would not put the summary proceeding in force while the plaintiffs had their other remedy. The argument began on Friday afternoon and was continued to-day.

Their HONORS by a majority (the Chief Justice dissenting) discharged the rule, Mr. Justice Hargrave and Mr. Justice Faucett holding that Mr. Smith had sufficient authority to act in making the application to this Court as the agent of the duly appointed attorney in Brisbane, the Chief Justice, on the contrary, being of opinion that the attorney in Sydney ought to have been appointed by the company under their seal for the purposes of the application, and that, not having been so appointed, he had no authority to make the application. The Court were unanimous in holding that the merits of the judgment of the Supreme Court in Queensland could not be inquired into, and that it must be taken as conclusive upon all points which were raised or might have been raised before that Court.

As it was intimated to the Court that it was the intention of the defendant to appeal to the Privy Council, the Judges will give their reasons in writing. We therefore reserve a detailed report of the judgments.

Rule discharged, without costs.

Execution was stayed till a petition for leave to appeal could be presented.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

DOUGLASS V. WADDLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Salomons, instructed by Messrs. Cape and Westgarth, moved for a rule nisi for a new trial, or to enter a verdict for the defendant, or a nonsuit, pursuant to leave reserved at the trial which took place before Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of four, on the 25th and 26th of November last.

From the evidence at the trial it appeared that the plaintiff, a squatter, entrusted some of his wool to a carrier named Robinson, to be carried to Sydney. Messrs. Waddle who are wool buyers in Bathurst, bought this wool from Robinson, not knowing that he was a carrier, or that the wool was not his to dispose of. They then sent it on to Sydney, and had it sold by Harrison, Jones, and Devlin. The plaintiff without any demand or refusal of the wool brought the action of trover against the defendants. At the trial Mr. Justice Cheeke directed a jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff subject to the question of the identity of wool, and the jury gave £200 damages.

The grounds on which the rule nisi was asked for were—1. That the wool having been entrusted to the defendants' vendor, from whom the defendants were purchasers for value without notice, the defendants were entitled to the wool as against the plaintiffs. 2. That the sale itself being innocently made was not a "conversion," and there being no evidence of a demand and refusal, the plaintiff could not maintain this action. 3. That by virtue of the Factors' Act, the defendants had upon the admitted facts the right to the wool as against the plaintiff. 4. That his Honor ought to have directed a verdict for the defendants.

The COURT, without expressing any opinion on the questions involved, granted a rule nisi on all the grounds.

Before the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF WARATAH V. THE WARATAH COAL COMPANY.

This was a motion to make absolute a rule to reduce the verdict or to enter a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Butler, Q.C., and Mr. Healy, instructed by Mr. Wood Readett, of Newcastle, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Davis, instructed by Mr. Barker, for the defendants.

The arguments were not concluded at the rising of the Court.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge WILKINSON.

M'KEW V. HARKNESS.

This was an action brought by Thomas M'Kew against John Harkness for having, at Sydney, on the 8th July last, illegally distrained on the goods and chattels of the plaintiff for rent (£2 10s.) alleged to be due by him to defendant; and plaintiff claimed £10 15s. The action was brought before the Metropolitan District Court in August last, when the Judge had held that there was no jurisdiction. The case having, however, been referred to the Supreme Court, that Court had held that there was jurisdiction, and by consent had directed trial of the cause. The landed property, in respect of which the rent had fallen due, had been mortgaged, and the defence to the defendant's levy was that he (the plaintiff) had paid the rent to the mortgagee. The general facts of the case were admitted, and the case was argued as a matter of law; the existence of the mortgage having been taken as proved. The defence in this action was that payment had been made unnecessarily, without compulsion—there having been no threat as assumed. The Judge said he should reserve his decision. Dr. Donovan, instructed by Mr. W. F. M'Carthy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. S. Stephen, instructed by Mr. Roby, appeared for the defendant.

TAYLOR V. WRIGHT.

This was a claim brought by Michael Taylor against John Wright and wife for the sum of £2 17s. 6d., the amount of a bill for supplying milk. Verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Russell Jones for plaintiff, and Mr. Pigott for defendant.

HOUSE AND ANOTHER V. MAIL AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought by Job House and wife against John Mail and wife for slander. Plaintiff claimed £10. This was a question between two married women, who were neighbours on bad terms. Mrs. Mail had used some bad language towards Mrs. House, conveying very gross imputations on her respectability as a woman and a mother. The defence was that the language was merely abusive; not slanderous—not adapted to injure Mrs. House's character. Verdict for the defendant, without costs. Mr. W. Roberts appeared for the defence.

SMITH V. STEPHEN.

This was an action arising out of non-delivery of scrip. The evidence was that defendant had sold to plaintiff 200 shares in a tin mining company. Plaintiff swore that the £45 claimed was paid conditionally to an undertaking to deliver scrip, which had not been done. Defendant denied the alleged terms of the sale of the shares. The Judge reserved his decision, giving it as his opinion that plaintiff, if entitled to anything, would only be entitled to nominal damages. Mr. Windeyer for plaintiff, and Mr. Manning for defendant.

GOUGH AND ANOTHER V. GEARY.

This was an action brought by John Gough and John Shanahan against Alfred Geary for work and labour done. Verdict for plaintiffs, £2.

CHILDS V. MOON.

This was an action brought by Henry Childs against Thomas Moon, for £2 4s. 6d., board and lodging. Plaintiff claimed this sum of defendant as the price of a week's board and lodging, because he had been illegally discharged from his weekly employment as a journeyman baker. Defendant said plaintiff had been summarily discharged for spoiling some bread. Plaintiff denied that he had spoiled bread. Verdict for plaintiff, 9s. 6d.

BOROUGH OF ALEXANDRIA V. BROWN.

This was an action to recover 18s. for rates due by William Brown, to the Borough of Alexandria. The defendant's wife denied that her husband was the owner of the property levied upon; saying that William Brown had only bought the material of the house. Verdict for defendant.

DOHERTY V. FENNELLY.

This was an action between Bernard Doherty and John Fennelly, to recover £6, for goods sold and delivered. The claim arose out of the sale of a bay mare, in 1863, which was subsequently bought back by plaintiff. Verdict for the defendant. Mr. J. Williamson for plaintiff, and Mr. R. Forster for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

SURRENDERS.

JAMES Farrell, of Pyrmont, drayman. Liabilities, £35 6s. 8d. Assets, £3. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Charles Cooper, of South Grafton, wheelwright. Liabilities, £52 1s. 11d. Assets, £6. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, December 8, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Timothy Henery, Ann Wills, Peter M'Donald, Robert Harrison, Henry Thomas Camper (the younger), Mark Kosmisky, Robert Collett, Edwin Hampton, Patrick Carroll, adjourned certificate from the 17th November last; Jeremiah Murphy, William Thomas Cozens, adjourned from the 1st instant. In re Planet Gold Mining Company (limited) and Acts 1 Vic. No. 19 and 38 Vic. c 1, consideration of list of shareholders.

Tuesday, December 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Shaw, adjourned from the 29th September last; John Jacobs, adjourned from the 13th October last; William Monteith, adjourned from the 20th October last; Silas Stockley, Robert Miller, Michael Herbert Scanlan, Daniel M'Kindrick, William Dillon, John Austin Keighran, adjourned from the 1st instant.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, December 9, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Dugald Little, first and only meeting; George Birkbeck Mason, first and only meeting; Gilbert Isaacs, first and only meeting; John Noble, first and only meeting; The Cornish, Scottish, and Australian Copper Mining Company (limited), and Act 11 Vict., No. 19, adjourned single from the 26th November last; John O'Meara, adjourned second from the 30th November last; Robert Dickson, adjourned single from the 2nd instant.

Friday, December 11, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Joseph Stack, senior, first meeting; Edward Ryan, adjourned third from the 27th November last; George Catley, adjourned single from the 27th November last; William Pritchard, special for proof of debts.

Monday, December 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Patrick Carroll, adjourned examination from the 30th November; Willis, Lloyd, and Co., adjourned examination from the 30th November; George Willoughby, special for examination of a witness.

Monday, December 14, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Allen, first and only meeting at Goulburn.

Wednesday, December 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Kennedy, first and only meeting; Charlton Park, first and only meeting; Edward Alymer Goggin, first and only meeting; Richard Huckstepp, first and only meeting; George Peers Wainwright, special for proof of debts and directions of creditors; William Hannan, first and only meeting.

Wednesday, December 16, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Auguste Becus, first and only meeting, at Tumut; Alexander Young, first and only meeting, at Tumut; Michael Mulholland, first and only meeting, at Wollongong.

Thursday, December 17, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: Henry Hinds, first and only meeting, at Tenterfield; Henry Dent, first and only meeting, at Shoalhaven.

Friday, December 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Cranswick, first and only meeting; Louisa Harriet Dawson, first and only meeting; Haydon Hezekiah Hall, adjourned second from the 13th November last; James Small, third meeting; Charles Pitman Corrie, first and only meeting; Henry Baines, first and only meeting; John Hay, of Groeup Station, adjourned third meeting from the 27th November last; Willis, Lloyd, and Company, adjourned second from the 27th ultimo.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, December 10, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestrations, rules nisi returnable: 1st, David Alexander Brown v. William Moffit Somerville; 2nd, John Bartholomew Hoare, James Watson, and James M'Ewan v. Michael Abrahams; Alexander Greville, adjourned motion to make order for imprisonment absolute, adjourned from the 3rd instant. Estates in arrear: Official assignees to be heard thereon, adjourned from the 3rd instant:—The Waratah Gold Mining Company (limited), and the Act 11 Victoria, No. 19, members or shareholders to show cause, adjourned from the 3rd instant. In the matter of the New United Quartz Reef Mining Company and the "Companies Act," 37 Victoria No. 19, consideration of list of shareholders, adjourned 3rd instant. Motion: Estate of Owen Hudson, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors. Notice as to motions and applications in matters in insolvency, and in matters before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, under 183rd section of the "Companies Act." Friday, 4th December, 1874: The long vacation commencing on Thursday, the 24th instant. Any motions or applications in the above matters can be entered for the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday preceding that day, besides the ordinary business appointed for those days. By order of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Murphy, Pearce, Spence, Bailey, Hunt, Solomon, Levey, Josephson, and Goldring.

Sixteen persons were fined in sums varying from 5s. to 20s. on conviction of drunkenness or of disorderly conduct or of using obscene language.

Robert Morrison and Margaret Morrison were charged with stealing from the person. Constable Maguire deposed that about 8 o'clock yesterday morning he received the prisoners in custody from one Patrick Byrnes, who charged them with having stolen from him one £1-note and one half-sovereign; female prisoner said that she had never before been accused of stealing, while the man made no reply to the charge. Patrick Byrnes, residing in Campbell-street, deposed that between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning he was accosted in Castlereagh-street by the female prisoner, the man being in her company; they walked together a short distance, when male prisoner asked him to "shout," and he agreed to do so; they knocked at the public-houses, but did not obtain admittance at either; at length the female said that they had some liquor at home, asked him to accompany them; he consented, and went with them to a house in Athlone-place, the door of which the female opened with a key she took from her pocket, and they entered; in a few minutes the woman said that she was mistaken, and that she had nothing in the house to drink; he then had in his trousers' pocket a purse containing one £1 note, one half-sovereign, and one gold locket, and in his vest pocket silver and copper money to the amount of 3s. 9d.; he gave male prisoner the 3s. 9d. to get some drink, and he went out as if to purchase the liquor; at that time he (witness) was sitting upon a bed on the floor, and the female on a chair or stool or box, he could not say which; it was then about 1 o'clock; male prisoner was long in coming, and witness fell asleep on the bed and lay asleep until about 5 o'clock, when the male prisoner awoke him, gave him some rum from a bottle, and told him to clear out, as he did not wish his father to know that his sister had brought any one into the house; taking out his purse he found it minus the locket, the note, and the half-sovereign; he said to the man, "I want the locket and the money from you," to which he replied, "Nonsense, man;" witness said that until his money and locket were given to him he would not leave the house; the woman said, "Bobby, chuck him out;" the man put his hand upon him as if to put him out of the house, whereupon he struck him; the woman took up a poker or piece of iron and struck at him, but the blow fell on his hat and did not hurt him; the man came before him in a fighting attitude, and witness knocked him down, and he retired into a corner of the room; witness soon after went for a constable and gave the prisoners into custody. By Mr. Carroll: Could not swear which of the prisoners robbed him, as it must have been done while he slept; cannot swear but that other persons besides prisoners may have come into the house while he slept; supposed that he slept about four hours; he did not go with them for any improper purpose, but only, on account of the lateness of the hour, to pass away the time until he should go home in the morning. Mr. Carroll submitted that the prosecutor's story is so unsatisfactory that nothing beyond a mere suspicion of guilt could attach to the prisoners, that no jury would ever convict on such evidence, and, that being so, it was the duty of the justices to discharge them from custody. The prisoners were committed to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions, and were admitted to bail for their appearance.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases, of which two were dismissed, one was postponed, and three were not prosecuted. In Maguire v. Stone and M'Nab v. Smith, undefended proceedings under the Tenants Act, a seven days' warrant was granted in each. In Kemish v. Hall, for assault, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined (including costs) £6. William Hart v. Joseph May was a case under the Masters and Servants Act for the recovery of wages, in which complainant obtained an order for payment. In Ling v. Moon Boy, and Turner v. Turner, for threatening language, the defendants were ordered to enter into recognisances to keep the peace; and in Exton v. Booth, to recover possession of a mattress, alleged to be illegally detained, complainant obtained an order.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Lester, Holborow, Penfold, Curret, and Jackson.

Several persons were fined for drunkenness.

Daniel O'Brien and John Edwards for riotous conduct, and Edward Heales and John Boyce for being drunk and disorderly, were each fined 10s., in default to go to gaol for four days.

FUNERAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY evening, pursuant to notice, a public meeting of "persons desirous of doing away with the unnecessary expense and display which now characterise our funeral and mourning customs" was held in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Funeral Reform Association, Mr. T. S. Mort being in the chair. The attendance was numerous and influential—the chairman being supported on the platform by Sir Alfred Stephen, K.C.B., the Hon. T. Holt, Mr. J. H. Palmer, Mr. G. H. Reid, Mr. W. D. Meares, Mr. F. J. Thomas, the Rev. Canon H. S. King, and the Hon. J. B. Wilson. There was a very enthusiastic concurrence in the objects of the meeting throughout, and the speakers were repeatedly cheered.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by reading the advertisement under which the meeting was convened, and by reading the proposed conditions of membership of the intended association. He explained the object of the movement, which was briefly to do away with the expensive, inconvenient, and absurd funeral customs now obtaining amongst us. He utterly disclaimed any idea of assuming a dictatorial position in the resolutions drafted by the committee. All that was proposed was to shadow forth something definite that might be discussed and improved upon by a public meeting. In submitting the matter to them, he cited the circumstances of the funeral of Bishop Kenn at Longleat, as described in the *Athenæum* of 26th July, 1874. This account, written by Hilkiah Bedford, was as follows:—"Bishop Kenn was buried before 6 in the morning, by his own appointment, for the more privacy; attended to the grave by Lord Weymouth's steward and twelve poor men, who carried him by turns, and had 6s. apiece for it; the coffin covered with a few yards of black cloth instead of a pall, and that given to the minister of the parish for a gown." From an old will made in this colony, a desire for a similar unostentatious funeral was made by the captain of a merchant ship. This person said: "I desire when the cable snaps and I go on a lee shore that I may be stowed away in a coffin of the plainest description possible. If it be smeared over with black, well; if not, well also. And I desire that instead of those extravagant harbingers of death, the undertakers making a job of me, I may be carried to the grave, the coffin laid on three handspikes and borne by six of the servants of Simeon Lord." Another will, noticed in the *Illustrated London News* for the 8th of August last, expressed somewhat similar sentiments. That will, "dated June 26, 1873, of John Wyatt, C.B., Regimental Surgeon-Major of the Coldstream Guards, late of 76, Cadogan-place, Chelsea, and of Llandudno, Carnarvonshire, who died on April 2 last, at Bournemouth, was proved on the 17th ultimo by Sir Henry William Peek, Bart., and John Kendall, the executors, &c., &c. The testator desires to be buried in the full-dress uniform of his regiment, in which he had passed the best part of an eventful life, and that the Bible given to him by his wife may be buried with him; that the horses used at the funeral may not be decorated in any manner; that the hired attendants may not wear any hat-bands or scarves; that each person attending his funeral may wear only a black band of medium width—crape for relations and cloth for friends—round his hat, black gloves, and a white rose or camellia, or other white flower, in the buttonhole of his coat, as he wishes the ceremony to be as free as possible from all gloomy associations, and to be considered more as an occasion for rejoicing than mourning, in accordance with Holy Scripture, and especially he desires that no description of widow's cap or any crape on her dresses may be worn by his wife, or any particle of crape on the clothes of any of his relations." Professor Cartonby, D.D., of the Heidelburg University, had also expressed an equal dislike of the gloomy funeral pomp which some so unwisely admired. That distinguished scholar said:—"What is interment more than the removal of the dead from our midst in order to protect ourselves from the evil effects of a decomposing body. Is it, therefore, reasonable to invest this sanitary precaution with the pomp and circumstance of an elaborate funeral. If the body is, as it is held to be, the mere excrescence of humanity, of what avail is it to have that which is perishable held up to public show. Why should the time of mourning be the occasion for the loud declamation which a pompous funeral really implies, making us to act the part of savages, who manifest their mourning by hideous noise, and even self-torture. That silent mourning which every death must awaken in us ought not to be disturbed by a gala exhibition." Even men of enormous wealth had been remarkable for their desire for simplicity in their funerals. The [London *Times* of the 15th of August last, speaking of the burial of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild, had the following paragraph:—"The *Jewish Chronicle* states that the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild was buried in the family vault of the Rothschilds, at the Jewish cemetery in Frankfort-on-the-Main, on the 31st of July. According to the late Baron's desire, his body was laid by the side of his deceased wife. The funeral was as unpretending as if it had been that of a poor Jew. The corpse was removed from the railway station in a mere carrier's van. As the hour of the funeral had been kept secret, comparatively few persons were present at the interment." [Having also quoted several extracts from an article in the *Quarterly Review*, 73rd vol., page 453, Mr. Mort proceeded.] He thought these remarks showed that the advocates of this movement were not bringing forth any novel notions, but were treading in the footsteps of a very large number of good and eminent men. The committee felt that this movement was one in which the majority of the community were with them, the only difference of opinion being as to the nature of the proposed mourning attire. All, however, that the committee had done was to suggest "that a black crape or cloth band or bands on the hat or left arm should be considered to be respectful and sufficient."

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN deprecated the use of palls, plumes, black trappings, and other forms of display at ordinary funerals as disgusting and inconvenient. The large gatherings of persons in slowly-moving vehicles at these funerals attracted crowds of unsympathetic people, who stared at the mourners and at others who attended as a mark of respect to the deceased. This great, most unnecessary, and often very burdensome outlay was, he believed, fostered principally by the undertakers, who alone profited by these displays; and the only way effectually to prevent all these things was to bring public opinion to bear upon the question. He suggested, however, that it might perhaps be desirable not to interfere with the existing form of mourning—the wearing of black—as it might possibly be misunderstood. He begged to move,—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, our funeral and mourning customs are characterised by unbecoming display and extravagance—utterly uncalled for by any feeling of respect for the dead, and that it is therefore desirable to effect a reform of these customs."

The Rev. Canon H. S. KING seconded the motion, believing that our present funeral and mourning customs were inconsistent with the hopes of a Christian in a resurrection to eternal life. When we believed that those who had died in faith and hope had been called upon to put on white garments, why should we put on black apparel and make a senseless display of mourning? Everything that was done now in connection with funerals was not in accordance with the dictates of sense. Were we to suppose for a moment that our deceased friends could derive the slightest satisfaction from our funeral customs, and pompous and unmeaning processions? Too often the expenses thus incurred weighed heavily on the lessened means of the bereaved, and led families into difficulties from which it was next to impossible to escape. The supporters of this movement desired to interfere and shield the widow and the orphan from burdens now senselessly imposed upon them by tyrant custom. The expenses thus incurred were very great indeed, and could not be reasonably defended. There might be opposition to some of the things now proposed, but let them invite at the least a general co-operation, and shield, by the force of example, those who could not help themselves.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. A. W. WEBB moved the second resolution, which was as follows:—"That, in view of the opinion expressed in the foregoing resolution, an association be now formed, to be called the Funeral Reform Association; and that the following be the articles to be subscribed to by the members of the association, viz.: That, with the view of discouraging the unnecessary expense and display which have gradually become a part of our funeral and mourning customs, we whose names are hereto affixed do hereby constitute ourselves into an association to be called the Funeral Reform Association, and bind ourselves to adhere as closely as may be to the spirit of the following regulations:—1st. That the coffin be plain and, as far as may be, free from adornment. 2nd. That no pall be used; that neither scarfs nor hatbands be worn, nor gloves be provided; neither shall there be mutes nor plume-bearers. 3rd. That the hearse or carriage in which the body is conveyed be plain and devoid of decoration; that the horses wear neither plumes nor trappings; and that, in lieu of mourning coaches, ordinary vehicles be employed. 4th. That the hearse and other vehicles be driven at a somewhat quicker pace than the ordinary walk. 5th. That there be no funeral procession; that mourners other than relatives or special friends meet at the mortuary or burial-ground only; and that no invitation to a funeral appear in the public prints. 6th. That mourning after the present costly, inconvenient, and unhealthy fashion be avoided; and that the ordinary attire, both of men and women, with the addition of a black crape or cloth band or bands on the hat or left arm, be considered respectful and sufficient mourning." He felt pleased at the large attendance that evening, because it showed him that the promoters of the movement were not far in advance of public opinion. He believed that they were commencing to found an association which would very materially and beneficially modify public opinion on this subject. In the daily newspaper of that day there had been a sort of pleading for the use of black mourning from an æsthetic point of view. He nevertheless thought that the sooner we got rid of all such artificial ideas in this matter the better it would be for us all. A member of the Society of Friends mourned just as earnestly and as deeply as any man in the sombre garments of woe, now generally used. He differed with some hesitation from Sir Alfred Stephen as to the last clause about mourning, for in the interest of the poor he felt that he must plead for its retention. If such a clause were upheld he thought that they might hope to prevent grief being measured by the mere breadth of a hem, or by the present useless and extravagant outlay now demanded by custom. On the grounds of economy he pressed upon them the necessity of what was now proposed, and animadverted on the bad taste of the tinsel and hateful tawdry show which was now lavished on the coffin and the lifeless body. He strongly censured the use of palls as being a too often fruitful source of infection. And so, too, he said, were the mourning coaches in which the bodies of children were generally carried. The rev. gentleman defended the other points upheld by the resolutions, and earnestly commended the articles of the constitution of their society to the public at large.

The Hon. T. HOLT seconded the resolution, and in so doing recommended the society as an institution for the special defence of widows and orphans. He complimented their respected chairman on his public spirit in inaugurating such a movement, one which could not but be strongly opposed by the undertakers. If the movement proved to be successful, as he felt sure it would, it would be a death-blow to their business. From his boyhood he had been deeply impressed with the folly of expensive funerals, so burdensome to families left but poorly provided for. It was painful in the extreme to witness the struggles that were too frequently made to have a large funeral for the departed, and to pay for it afterwards. It might, perhaps, be desirable to honour great public men with grand funerals; but that he very much doubted. He had, however, no doubt but that it would be far better to have nothing but very plain funerals for all ordinary citizens.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR heartily concurred in all the clauses submitted, and would do his utmost to support the movement, but he was not favourable to the adoption of the last clause. He thought that it was very undesirable to express the opinion there enunciated (about the form of mourning), and feared that if it were insisted upon it might imperil the general success of the movement. He hoped that clause would, as a matter of expediency, be left out.

Mr. H. E. A. ALLAN was also opposed to the 6th article; and spoke in general defence of the undertakers. He had unfortunately been called upon to order many funerals, and felt bound to say that in no case had he seen any case of imposition. He hoped the 6th article would be expunged.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that the resolution was conceived in very general terms. It was only proposed that the members would adhere as closely as possible to the spirit of these resolutions. A member might sign with expressed exception to clause 6—if thought absolutely necessary. There were no more bad debts made with the haberdashers than these mourning dresses, ordered by persons whose means were not large. Credit for mourning in such cases were asked for, and could hardly be refused. The haberdashers were all favourable to the movement.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN pointed out that all they had to do was to offer suggestions, and said he did not think it expedient to go into such details as was proposed in No. 6. He also suggested an alteration by which only relatives should be expected to go to the residence of the deceased.

A gentleman in the body of the hall took the same views as those expressed by Sir Alfred Stephen.

Mr. H. E. A. ALLAN moved as an amendment that the sixth clause stand as follows:—"That mourning after the present costly, inconvenient, and unhealthy fashion be avoided,"—the rest of the clause as printed being struck out.

The amendment having been seconded, was put, and negatived.

The resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Webb, was then put, and carried by a very large majority.

Mr. F. J. THOMAS moved the third resolution, which was as follows,—"That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to carry out the objects of the association, and that such committee shall have power to authorise the collection of subscriptions to defray the expenses of the movement, viz.,—Mr. T. S. Mort, chairman, Rev. Canon Stephen, Rev. Canon H. King, Rev. A. W. Webb, Rev. Stanley Mitchell, Messrs. J. R. Street, F. J. Thomas, A. T. Holroyd, J. H. Palmer, Doctors Moon, Cox, Messrs. Trevve, Backhouse, A. C. Fraser, J. B. Wilson, G. H. Reid." In moving the appointment of the committee, he paid a very high tribute to the chairman for his aid in the movement, which he defended against the criticisms advanced in the public prints.

Mr. G. H. REID seconded the resolution.

The resolution was put and carried as before.

On the motion of the Hon. J. B. WILSON, a vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

Mr. MORT acknowledged the compliment, and this terminated the proceedings at half-past 10 o'clock.

NEW ZEALAND.

WE have New Zealand files to the 28th ultimo.

Sir James Fergusson left on the morning of the 27th per Mikado. There was little ceremony, owing to the shortness of the notice. The city from an early hour was gay with flags, the shipping in harbour particularly. His Excellency left Government House at half-past 9, accompanied down to the wharf by Sir George Arney, Dr. Pollen, Bishop Cowie, Sir D. M'Lean, Colonel St. John, Major Campbell, the Mayor and Corporation, Captain Daldy, and the chairman of the Harbour Board, and several others. The Volunteer parade was a failure, owing to the short notice. The Mayor made a short speech, regretting such a sudden departure, and alluded to Lady Fergusson not being present, and trusted the farewell would be taken as a genuine manifestation of goodwill. In conclusion, he wished him God speed. In reply, Governor Fergusson thanked all present for their kindness in gathering at such short notice to bid him God speed, and regretting the suddenness of his departure. He had intended to await the arrival of his successor, to render his advent easy and useful; but he had found that, instead of helping, he would, by remaining, hinder and inconvenience both his successor and the public. He had always found the people of the colony kind and generous, and did not require that such opinion should be confirmed by that manifestation. He expressed his indebtedness to the public men of the colony for their kindness during his stay. It had been a pleasure to watch their disinterested efforts for the good of the colony, which ought to be proud of them. To all classes he was grateful for their expression of regard, and hoped to see the speedy development of the great material wealth with which Providence had blessed the colony. No man who had been in the colonies would be more assiduous or desirous for its welfare than himself; no opportunities or talents should be lost for advancing its interests. [Three cheers for Sir James and three for Lady Fergusson were given.] Sir James continued, and said he had known his successor for twenty years. He had sat in the House of Commons with him, and he believed he would be useful to the colony. He felt sure he would receive a hearty welcome, and called for three cheers for the Marquis of Normanby, which were given heartily, the band playing "God save the Queen." His Excellency then went aboard the steamer Devonport, which steamed off to the Mikado, the artillery firing a vice-regal salute from the breakwater. The Mikado weighed anchor as soon as his Excellency got on board.

An inquiry has been held at Napier, respecting alleged cruelty on the part of the captain of the Bebington to an immigrant girl. The evidence was contradictory. The girl states that she refused to give up a pocketbook containing memoranda of incidents on the voyage, and concealed it about her person. She was seized, tied up, and stripped, when the book was taken from her. No decision has yet been given.

The statistics for 1873 give the population of the colony at the end of that year as 295,946. Commenting upon the returns, the *New Zealand Times* points out that for the year the Government paid wholly or in part passages of 8754 immigrants without colonial experience, and 1500 of them children, while during the same period 4761 persons, a large portion being experienced colonists, left the colony. The *Times* attributes this result to bad land and oppressive mining laws.

TRANSIT OF VENUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—As so great an interest attaches in astronomical circles to the sun's exact distance from us, and such large sums are in course of expenditure to ascertain it through observation of the approaching planetary transit, I cannot understand why our savans do not avail themselves of the electric telegraph to set the question at rest. Cannot means be easily devised by its aid for observing the sun simultaneously from opposite points of the earth's surface?

In Captain Cook's time, when the last transit occurred, this could not, of course, be done; but now that instant communication is possible between parts however distant, why not?

PARALLAX.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Now that it is the eve of a general election, will you kindly publish a few lines from the pen of a working man—in reference to the Education Question. By a large majority the men entitled to vote are working men, and it rests with them to a certain extent whether we are to have *Education* secular, compulsory, and free. The great objection amongst the working class is that compulsion interferes with the liberty of the people, and that it savours of slavery—though I cannot conceive how compelling a man to send his children to school interferes with his freedom. I do not believe there is a man in the colony with a mind so depraved as to wish to see his children grow up in ignorance and crime—for most assuredly ignorance is the parent of crime; for it has been proven to be so from time immemorial.

Where is the man who would not feel proud to see his children grow up into intelligent men and women? and nothing but education can bring forth this result. *Pope* never wrote truer words than when he wrote:—

> "'Tis education forms the common mind—
> Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

It is no criterion that because *England*, the seat of freedom has never adopted the principle of compulsory education that it should not be adopted in the Southern *Hemisphere*; and there is no doubt, in the course of a few years, that those who are its greatest opponents now would be found its most stanch supporters, when they had an opportunity of seeing its beneficial results. There are thousands of free selectors who have the means of procuring hired labour, but, being ignorant themselves, prefer, for the sake of saving a few pounds, bringing up their children in a state of semi-barbarism—which want of intelligence is the precursor; and there is not the slightest doubt that the pounds thus saved will be ten times lost to them when their children grow to man's estate and display that ignorance which a few years of schooling would be a sure preventive.

Another objection of the working man is, that he cannot afford to send his children to school when they might be earning a few shillings per week. But that is a poor consideration when it is weighed in the balance with health and intelligence.

There are thousands of mere boys in Sydney who are doing or trying to do men's work, and employers will not employ men when they can get boys, however indifferently, to do their work; and instead of compulsory education being a disadvantage to the labouring class, it is more likely eventually to prove a great boon, for the natural result would be better wages for the labouring man, and we should have a fine vigorous intelligent race of native Australians growing up to be a credit to the land of their birth, which all must admit is one of the most favoured countries under the sun, and now that the time is drawing near it is to be hoped that the working men, both in the town and country will, with one accord, vote for those candidates only who are in favour of secular, compulsory, and free education.

HENRY BROWN.

132, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

FUNERAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The few letters which have appeared in your paper on the above subject have all been favourable to a reform, although the writers differ in their views as to the best mode of bringing about the change. One writer thought that we were not going far enough, and now a correspondent in Friday's *Herald* under the signature "W." thinks we are going too far—that our propositions are coercive and impracticable, and that a reform could be better brought about by a short business like pledge, such as he sketches in his letter.

It is impossible on any subject of public interest to secure unanimity, and on this one of funeral reform, as on all others, there will be various ideas as to the best way of arriving at the result sought. Those who have been engaged in framing the Articles of Association are gentlemen of business habits, for they include in their number Mr. T. S. Mort, Mr. J. R. Street, Mr. F. G. Thomas, Mr. Backhouse, and others, who devoted some time and attention to their preparation, and no doubt they consider the Articles (as I think a good many others will) both practical and business-like. Certainly they have this feature, which is entirely wanting in the pledge suggested by "W.," that they point out clearly what shape the proposed change is to take; and this, I submit, gives them a strong claim to the character of being business-like, as opposed to "W."'s pledge, where nothing is defined but uncertainty.

People in the bulk are sensible enough to adopt any improvement, but a few must first come forward and indicate the direction to be taken, and then the others willingly follow a good lead. This I take to be the object of the committee in framing the Articles of Association, that there may be a course clearly pointed out, to be adopted by those who wish to free themselves from the unnecessary expense and display now *forced* upon them. And if these Articles seem to "W." to be coercive, what must he consider the present custom to be by which a widow feels compelled to waste what should afford support to herself and family in unmeaning show, and in costly and unsuitable dress. The proposed (or any other) conditions of association *could* not exceed in their scope the coercion, the tyranny, of fashion, but the object of their framers is to remove some of this burden and not to impose another in its place, and while they are intended to give the opportunity to those who wish at once to throw off the yoke, yet they who sign them are not compelled thereby to adopt them to the letter, for in the preamble (which does not appear in the advertisement) are these words:—"* * * we whose names are hereto affixed do hereby constitute ourselves into an association to be called the Funeral Reform Association, and bind ourselves to adhere as closely as may be to the *spirit* of the following regulations."

I hope, for the benefit of the cause, that "W." will modify his views and assist the movement.

Your obedient servant,
W. D. MEARES.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.; at the Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

J. R. LAVERACK.—At 94, Hunter-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

B. BRAUN AND CO.—At the Rooms, at 11, Hats and Caps.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Rooms, at 11, Tin Ore, Jams, Teas, Sardines, &c.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11, Kerosene, Flour, Salmon, Ale, Cement, Holloware, Gunpowder, Salt, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At the Rooms, at 11, City and Suburban Properties.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Billet Wood.

C. R. BEDWELL AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Maize, Billet Wood, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At the Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billet Wood; at Depot, at 12, Dairy Produce.

B. VAUGHAN.—At 127, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, at 2, Household Furniture and Effects.

G. HEAD.—At the Union Auction Room, at 11, Leasehold Cottages, &c.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.

H. L. DUNN.—At his Rooms, at 11 and 3, Unredeemed Pledges.

WELLS AND SMITH.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 10, Corn, Potatoes, &c.; at 11, Wood.

N. W. RAVEN.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at 11, Billet Wood.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday afternoon last, (says the *Bathurst Free Press*) a man named James Siddons had a very narrow escape from death through a heavy fall of earth. It appears that Siddons with two other men had been employed by Mr. Schrieber, of Kelso, in digging a tank in his paddock, about a mile and a half from his public-house. On the afternoon in question the three men were working together in the hole, when a quantity of earth weighing between two and three tons, suddenly fell, completely covering Siddons, and reaching almost up to the waist of one of the other men, who was working directly behind Siddons; the third man was struck violently and knocked against the opposite bank, and was slightly stunned. Siddons began to call out for help, and the men extricated themselves as speedily as possible. One of the men went with difficulty to Schrieber's public-house to procure help, whilst the other man endeavoured to remove the earth from Siddons. As soon as the word was given to Mr. Schrieber, he, with four or five teamsters, returned to the spot where the accident had occurred, and set to work to remove the dirt. They had to remove it principally with their hands, as the picks, shovels, &c., used by the men were all buried underneath. After some time the dirt was removed and Siddons was again brought to the surface, when it was discovered that he was very much bruised about the loins, and complained very much of his left side. He was then put into his dray and brought in to the Bathurst Hospital, where everything that could be done was done for his relief. The boot of one of the men was cut across, and both stated that their legs were slightly bruised by the fall of earth. Siddons retained consciousness the whole of the time.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor, Brothers (the largest manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other cocoa for purity—fine aroma—sanative, nutritive, and sustaining power—easiness of digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a soothing refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution.—"Maravilla" is a registered trade mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor, Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and dyspeptics we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage. For further favourable opinions vide STANDARD, MORNING POST, BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, &c. &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor, Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor, Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick-lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FURNITURE ETC.

FURNITURE and General Store GOODS supplied cheap by JOHN HING, 118, Liverpool-street.

OSBORN.—Chairs, Couches, Easy Chairs Restuffed, pianos polished, mattresses remade. 50, Hunter-st.

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.
THE "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE (Registered).
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY IN AUSTRALIA, packed complete, £4 10s, for hand use.
Tables and treadles, £2.
CAUTION.—Every GENUINE machine has OUR NAME STAMPED on the STEEL FACE-PLATE.
Sole agents for Australia and N. Z.,
M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane.

SEWING-MACHINES.
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £6
SINGER'S GENUINE, FROM £8
HOWE'S GENUINE A, FROM £8 10s
HOWE'S GENUINE B, FROM £10
HOWE'S GENUINE C, FROM £12
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE HOME SHUTTLE, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
GENUINE LITTLE WANZER, £4 10s
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7
WHEELER AND WILSON, FROM £7.
EASY TIME PAYMENTS
EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK
ALL THE ABOVE MAKERS AT 2s 6d PER WEEK.
NOTE THE ADDRESS
NOTE THE ADDRESS.
TURNER AND WOOD
TURNER AND WOOD,
349, GEORGE-STREET.
OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE

WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINES complete, with extras, £7 10s.
The safest test to purchasers is that they can have ONE MONTH'S TRIAL BEFORE PURCHASE, if required.
THEY WILL DO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.
References can be given to 10,000 purchasers.
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

SEWING-MACHINES.
LITTLE WANZER FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE, worked by hand or foot.
Hand Machine, with appurtenances (packed) .. £4 10 0
PRIZE MACHINE OF THE WORLD.
ONLY MACHINE USED IN BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Wanzer A machine, for DRESSMAKERS .. £5 0 0
Wanzer D, for CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS .. 11 0 0
This machine has been in the hands of men of the largest experience, in course of preparation for manufacture during the last four years, and is admitted by the best judges to be the most perfect manufacturing machine in the world. It is almost noiseless.

The "Star" Hand Chainstitch	£2 12
The "Champion" Hand Lockstitch	3 15
The Britannia Wheeler and Wilson	7 0
The Britannia Willcox and Gibbs	6 6
The Britannia Singer	7 15
The Britannia Circular Head, for Leather Work	12 12

The Wheeler, Singer, and Willcox and Gibbs have patented improvements on the old makes, and should be seen by all intending purchasers.

Jones and Co.'s Silent Machine, for Families ..	7 0
Jones and Co.'s A., for Tailors and Families ..	8 8
Jones and Co.'s Flowering Machine	10 10
Jones and Co.'s various Machines for bootmakers and saddlers	11 0

And numerous others, all of first-class make.
Agents: GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Printers, Lithographers, and Bookbinders, 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES, Howe, Wheeler and Wilson, Singer, Home Shuttle, and other favourites, constantly on SALE, at strictly moderate prices, payable by easy instalments. M'RICKARD, BROTHERS, 527, George-street.

FOR SALE, a small COUNTER. Apply Coach and Horses, Cumberland-street.

WANTED to SELL an Invalid CHAIR, in first-class order, cheap; also a good Mangle.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a good second-hand PIANOFORTE; price, £12 10s, a bargain.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL a large assortment elegant PIER GLASSES, new shapes and designs; also Toilet Glasses; all fresh goods, just unpacked.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL Iron BEDSTEADS and Bedding of every description, at reduced prices.
Hardy, Brothers.

WANTED to SELL new and second-hand FURNITURE of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Largest stock in the Australian colonies to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Hyde Park Furniture Bazaar,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, Oxford-street.

FURNITURE of all kinds, Bedsteads and Bedding, to be had cheap, at Moon's Auction Rooms, 294, Pitt-

WANTED to buy, at highest rates, any quantity Furniture. Moon's Auction Rooms, 294, Pitt

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.—A list was advertised in yesterday's Herald. Intending purchasers call at once, and bring the list with you. Hundreds of things, too numerous to mention, now offered to the public at surprisingly low figures. Terms, cash; no abatement. W. B. CAMPBELL, Furnishing Warehouse, 784, George-street South.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

MARBLE LIME.—Marble Lime, now landing; also Portland Cement (Hilton's), at Depot, 8, King-

200,000 FEET T. and G. OREGON, Colonial, and Maryborough Flooring and Lining; Oregon Spars, Planking, Scantling, Pickets, Laths, &c.
PALINGS, 5 and 6 feet; shingles, &c.
BALTIC DEALS, 11 and 9 x 3; red deals
BALTIC G. and T. BOARDS, 1½, 1, ¾, ½, and ⅝ inch
DOORS, SASHES, mouldings, architraves, skirting, &c., &c., on hand and made to order
GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Iron, ridging, spouting; ¾-inch galvanized water pipes, fittings, &c.
CEMENT—best Portland and Keen's cement, plaster, &c.
SHEET LEAD and zinc, assorted sizes.
DRAIN PIPES all sizes, chimney pots, fire and building bricks, paving tiles, &c.
GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw and Joinery Mills, Pyrmont; 483, George-st., and 7, Parramatta-street.

CEMENT, Plaster, Lead, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, ridging and flat; guttering, &c. G. E. CRANE and SO

SLATES, Chimney Pots and Drain Pipes, Marble Chimney Pieces. Crane and Son, 21 and 23, N. Pitt-

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Eden), 256, George-street.

THE GOSPEL OAK IRON AND GALVANIZED IRON AND WIRE COMPANY.
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS.
First Brand — Second Brand.
"G anchor O." — "Eagle."
First quality. — Eagle quality.
The GOSPEL OAK is the oldest manufacture of GALVANIZED IRON in England. The original Galvanized Tinned Iron was first made at these works in the year 18
This iron obtained the prize medal for "EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY" at the Great Exhibition of 1862, it being the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL awarded in the trade.
The price is now greatly reduced.
Works: Gospel Oak Iron Works, Tipton
Mitre Works, Wolverhampton
Regent's Canal, Limehouse, London.
Warehouse: 86, Upper Thames-street, London.
Export Office: 74, King William-street, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES AND CO.,
The Patentees and sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their trade mark, and that all nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails therefore which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
EWBANK'S NAILS,
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

RUBBLE STONE and Squared Stone, about 160 loads, for SALE. M. ASHER, Pitt and Park streets.

BRICKS.—A few thousand for SALE; to be taken from the ground. M. ASHER, Pitt and Park

TIMBER, Staves, Palings, Blackwood Logs, and Seedling. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

HARDWOOD JOISTS, SCANTLING, FLOORING BOARDS, BATTENS, &c., in any quantity and in extreme lengths.
STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

CARPENTERS' CLEAR PINE, OREGON SPARS, T. and G. Oregon and Pine, Cedar Boards, all sizes, Doors, Sashes, Venetian Shutters, I. B. Girders, Felloes, Spokes, &c., &c. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

TURNERY of every description in Cedar and Pine. STREET, BROTHERS, Sussex-street.

SLATES, Cement, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Black and Galvanised Tubing, all sizes. W. Cary, Railway B

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

General Post Office,
Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

MAIL CARTS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on MONDAY, the 14th December instant, from persons willing to contract for the construction of two (2) Mail Carts.

Tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the Post Office, Sydney, and endorsed "Tender for Mail Carts."

Description of carts required can be ascertained at this Office.

SAUL SAMUEL.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

EXCURSION TICKETS at a single fare for the double journey will be issued at all stations for distances over 15 miles, from the 23rd to 25th December, and upon the 31st December, and 1st January, 1875, available for return for 14 days, including day of issue.

For distances under 15 miles similar tickets will be issued upon the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 31st December, and the 1st January, 1875, available for return for two days, including day of issue.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 3rd December, 1874.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 28th November, 1874.

TO CARRIERS, LIGHTERMEN, and others.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th December next, from persons willing to contract for cartage of railway materials from the shipping wharfs to Redfern Railway Stores, or for lightering said materials from the ship's side to Darling Harbour Wharf, for a period of three years from the 1st March, 1875.

Specifications may be seen and further particulars obtained at the Railway Office, Phillip-street.

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for Conveyance of Railway Materials."

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (LIMITED).
For MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS.
PRESIDENT:
His Honor Sir Redmond Barry.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
The Hon. William M. Arnold, M.L.A., New South Wales.
The Hon. Sir M. C. O'Connell, M.L.C., Queensland.
The Hon. Arthur Blyth, South Australia.
The Hon. Sir J. Milne Wilson, M.L.C., Tasmania.
His Honor Judge Pohlman, Victoria.

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

All profits belong to those assured.
No business other than Life Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments can be transacted.
The Society cannot amalgamate with any other company.
Policies unconditional and unchallengeable and non-forfeitable while there is surrender value.
Surrender value after one year's currency.
Special "ABSOLUTE" policies, under which each premium purchases an amount of assurance absolutely and unforfeitable.

NEW SOUTH WALES.
Chief Office: 168, Pitt-street.
Principal Medical Officer: George Fortescue, Esq., M.B.
ALFRED CHANDLER,
Resident Secretary.
from whom prospectuses and all information can be obtained.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA (Limited).

Established August, 1869.

The First Mutual Life Office established in the colony of Victoria, and the pioneer in the Australian colonies of the observance of liberal and equitable principles in dealing with policy-holders, is now open to receive proposals in Sydney.

Agents—W. J. MOXHAM and CO.
Temporary Office, 43, Pitt-street North.
Medical Referee, JAMES C. COX., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.

For further particulars regarding this flourishing institution, see advertisement in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, of 30th November, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
Capital, £2,000,000; invested funds, £620,000.
Fire insurance at lowest rates, town or country.
Office, 227, George-street.

ELECTION MEETINGS.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY.

GENERAL ELECTION.

A Public MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on MONDAY, the 7th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Hyde Park, for the Nomination and Election of Four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of East Sydney.

In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December instant, at the following places:—

A, B—The upper part of the Hustings, Hyde Park North.
C, D—The lower part of the Hustings, Hyde Park North.
E, F, G—The upper part of the Hustings, Hyde Park South.
H, I, J, K—The lower part of the Hustings, Hyde Park South.
L, M—The District Court, top of King-street East.
N, O, P, Q, R—The Scandinavian Hall, Castlereagh-street, between King and Market streets.
S, T—A room at the Colonial Architect's Office, Hyde Park.
U, V, W, Y, Z—Clark's Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth-street North.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, Returning-officer.
East Sydney, December 2, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF EAST SYDNEY.

Presiding Officers and Poll Clerks will please attend, at No. 1 Committee Room, Council Chambers, Macquarie-street, on TUESDAY, the 8th of December instant, at 11 o'clock, to receive appointments, &c.

ARCHIBALD THOMPSON,
Returning-officer.
East Sydney, December 7, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF WEST SYDNEY.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on MONDAY, the 14th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Wynyard-square, for the Nomination and Election of four Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of West Sydney.

In the event of more Candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the following places:—

A, B—Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
C, D, E—Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
F, G, H—Room in the lower part of the Masonic Hall, entrance in Clarence-street.
I, J, K, L—George-street Court, Police Office, George-street.
M, N, O—York-street Court, Police Office, York-street.
P, Q, R, S—The lower part of Hustings, Wynyard-square.
T to Z—The upper part of Hustings, Wynyard-square.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Returning-Officer.
West Sydney, December 2, 1874.

CENTRAL CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

I hereby give notice that the Nomination for Central Cumberland will be held at the Court-house, Liverpool, at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 4th day of January next, and that in the event of more than two candidates being proposed, that the poll will be taken at the undermentioned polling-places, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of January, 1875:—

Liverpool—at the Court-house; Parramatta—at the Court-house; Sydney—at the Central Police Office; Baulkham Hills—at the Cross Roads; Pennant Hills—at Mr. Bellamy's house; Field-of-Mars—at Brown's house; Dural—at the Schoolhouse; Windsor Road—at Gough's Inn, late Scofield's; Haslem's Creek—at Willow's; Black Town Station; Kemp's Creek—at Mr. Michael Byrne's House; Cabramatta, Smithfield, Prospect, and Irish Town.

A. L. M'DOUGALL, Returning-Officer.
Baulkham Hills, December 5, 1874.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE FOR NARELLAN ELECTORATE.

I, EDWARD PALMER, the Returning-officer, under authority of writ from his Excellency the Governor, hereby give notice that a MEETING of the Electors will be holden on the 15th instant, at the Court-house, Campbelltown, at noon, for the purpose of Nominating a Member for this Electoral District. In the event of more than one candidate being duly proposed, a poll will be taken at the following places, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m., and terminating at 4 o'clock p.m., on the 17th instant:—

Campbelltown—Court-house.
Appin—Governor Bourke Hotel.
Narellan—Stein's Rooms.
Greendale—Neill's Store.

E. PALMER, Returning-officer.
Elderslie, 3rd December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF PARRAMATTA.
GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December instant, at the Hustings, corner of Church and George streets, for the Nomination and Election of two members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of Parramatta.

In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on THURSDAY, the 10th day of December instant, at the following places:—

A to M.—At the Court-house, Church-street.
N to Z.—At the house formerly known as the Coach and Horses Inn, at the corner of Church and Palmer streets, Parramatta.

JOHN GOLLEDGE, Returning-Officer.
Parramatta, December 3, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ST. LEONARDS.

GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electoral District will be held at noon on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Berry-street, near Miller-street, St. Leonards, for the Nomination and Election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the Electoral District of St. Leonards.

In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required and a poll demanded the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 21st day of December instant at places to be named hereafter.

W. TUCKER, Returning-Officer.
St. Leonards, December 2, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of the abovenamed Electorate will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of December instant, at ASHFIELD, for the nomination and election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the abovenamed Electoral District of Canterbury.

In the event of more than two Candidates being proposed, and a poll demanded, the Polling will take place on MONDAY, the 28th day of December instant, at places to be hereafter named.

JOHN POPE, Returning-officer.
Ashfield, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF HARTLEY.
GENERAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the Electoral District of Hartley will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at the Court-house, Hartley, for the Nomination and Election of one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Hartley.

In the event of more than one candidate being proposed, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 21st December instant, at the following polling places, viz.:—Hartley, Rylstone, Redbank, Oberon, Wallerawang, Crown Ridge, Mudgee Road, Ilford, and Glen Alice.

The polling will commence at 9 a.m. and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

EDWIN BARTON, Returning-officer.
Wallerawang, 4th December, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF CAMDEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Public MEETING of the Electors of the above mentioned Electoral District will be at noon, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of December instant, at the Court-house, Berrima, for the Nomination and Election of two Members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the Electoral District of Camden. In the event of more candidates being proposed than the number required, and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on MONDAY, the 4th day of January, 1875, at the following places:—

Camden, Berrima, Picton, The Oaks, Burragorang, Murrimba, Wilton, Sutton Forest, Nattai, Moss Vale, Burrawang, Menangle, Kangaroo Valley, Kangaloon, Theresa Park, East Kangaloon, and Bowral.

The polling will commence at 8 a.m., and close at 4 p.m.

JOHN WILD, Returning-officer.
Vanderville, 4th December, 1874.

PADDINGTON ELECTORATE.

In pursuance of a Writ received from his Excellency the Governor, bearing date the 1st day of December, 1874,—

I hereby convene a Public MEETING of the Electors of the Electorate of Paddington, at the Hustings at Redfern, on TUESDAY at noon, the eighth day of December, for the purpose of nominating and electing one Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. If no more than one Candidate be nominated, such will then be declared elected; but if more than one, the election will be made by show of hands, unless a Poll be legally demanded. Such Poll, if so demanded, will be taken on the 10th day of December instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at

Paddington,
Redfern,
Waterloo Estate,
Ocean-street, Double Bay, and
Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

HENRY S. MORGAN,
Returning-officer for the Electorate of Paddington.
Ryde, December 2nd, 1874.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF THE GLEBE.—GENERAL ELECTION, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that a public MEETING of the electors of the above electoral district will be held at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December instant, at the Hustings, Pigeon Ground, Darling Road, Balmain, for the nomination and election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, for the electoral district of the Glebe.

In the event of more than one candidate being proposed and a poll demanded, the polling will take place on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December instant, at the following places:—

Balmain—School of Arts, Darling-street.
Glebe—Shop, corner of Glebe Road.
Sydney—Clarke's Stores, Erskine-street.

The polling will commence at 8 o'clock a.m., and close at 4 p.m. of the same day.

THOMAS S. ROWNTREE, Returning-officer.
Balmain, 3rd December, 1874.

KIAMA ELECTORATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under authority of a Writ received from his Excellency the Governor, dated 1st December, 1874, a Public MEETING of the electors of the said electorate will be held at the Court-house, Kiama, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December instant, at noon, for the purpose of nominating and electing one member to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales for the said electorate; and that in the event of such election being contested a poll will be taken on FRIDAY, the 18th day of December instant, at the several polling places, viz., Kiama, Jamberoo, Shellharbour, Gerringong, Broughton's Creek, Albion Park, and Brogher's Creek, of which more particular notice will be given.

DAVID LINDSAY WAUGH,
Returning-Officer.
7th December, 1874.

EAST SYDNEY.—The COMMITTEE for securing the ELECTION of Mr. MACINTOSH will meet every evening at the CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Camb's Commercial Hotel, King-street, where lists are to be had.

H. M'MASTER, J. THOMAS, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MACINTOSH for EAST SYDNEY.—A full MEETING of the electors who have consented to act on the polling-day to secure the return of Mr. MACINTOSH are respectfully requested to meet at the Central Committee Rooms, Camb's, Commercial Hotel, King-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock sharp. Business: To make final arrangements for the morning of the election.

H. M'MASTER, J. THOMAS, } Joint Hon. Secs.

MACINTOSH FOR EAST SYDNEY.—A Public MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. MACINTOSH will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at Hinchy's Barley Mow Hotel, corner of Park and Castlereagh streets, at 8 o'clock sharp. Mr. MACINTOSH will address the electors on Education and the other political questions now under discussion.

H. M'MASTER, J. THOMAS, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

STUART FOR EAST SYDNEY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
KELLY'S EMU INN, George-street, where Electoral Rolls may be seen, and all information obtained.

Committee MEETING every evening.

THOS. BUCKLAND, CHAS. LETT, } Secretaries.

ALEXANDER STUART for EAST SYDNEY.—MEETINGS of the friends and supporters of Mr. ALEXANDER STUART will be held THIS EVENING as under:—

1. Steele's, Royal Arms, corner of Devonshire-street, at half-past 7.
2. Tighe's, Rising Sun, Oxford-street, at half-past 8 o'clock.
3. Kearey's, Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street, at quarter-past 9 o'clock.

Mr. STUART will address each meeting.

THOS. BUCKLAND, CHAS. A. W. LETT, } Hon. Secretaries.

ALEXANDER STUART for EAST SYDNEY.

MEETINGS THIS EVENING.

Half-past 7, at Steele's, Royal Arms, corner of Devonshire-street.
Half-past 8, at Tighe's, Rising Sun, Oxford-street.
Quarter past 9, at Kearey's, Woolloomooloo Inn, William-street.

THOS. BUCKLAND, C. A. W. LETT, } Secretaries.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

PARKES, MOORE, and FLOOD.

A MONSTER MEETING of the friends of the above will be held in the Temperance Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30 o'clock.

The Candidates will address the meeting.

T. S. HUTCHINSON, F. R. CORNELIOUS, } Joint Hon. Secs.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

PARKES, MOORE, and FLOOD.

A COMMITTEE MEETING will be held at Punch's, Central Rooms, at 10.30, THIS EVENING, to make final arrangements.

T. S. HUTCHINSON, F. R. CORNELIOUS, } Joint Hon. Secs.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, FOR EAST SYDNEY.

Monster Final MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. JOHN DAVIES will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 8 o'clock precisely, Hopgood's, Colonnade Hotel, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

Mr. Davies and several influential electors will address the meeting.

GEORGE L. CARTER, SAMUEL KIPPAX, ALEXANDER M'NEILLY, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, FOR EAST SYDNEY.

Committee, Friends, and Supporters, you are earnestly requested to attend at Central Committee Rooms, New Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, 9 o'clock sharp, to make final arrangements.

GEORGE L. CARTER, SAMUEL KIPPAX, ALEXANDER M'NEILLY, } Joint Secretaries.

JOHN YOUNG'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. The Committee in attendance daily.

WM. M'KNIGHT, Hon. Secretary.

JOHN YOUNG, FOR EAST SYDNEY.—Full COMMITTEE MEETING at the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, on TUESDAY EVENING, to make arrangements for POLLING-DAY.

WM. M'KNIGHT, Hon. Secretary.

MR. JOHN YOUNG'S COMMITTEE meet at the COMMITTEE ROOMS, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, at 8 o'clock, THIS EVENING, sharp.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

JAMES PEMELL'S CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Williams's Hotel, King-street.—A full attendance of friends required THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7.30, to make final arrangements.

P. R. HOLDSWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

PEMELL FOR EAST SYDNEY.

The Secretary will attend from 2 to 5 p.m. for the purpose of selecting SCRUTINEERS.

P. R. HOLDSWORTH, Hon. Secretary.

EAST SYDNEY ELECTION.

A MEETING of the friends and supporters of the Hon. W. FORSTER will be held at Black's Hotel, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock, to take steps to secure Mr. Forster's return.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.—A MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. G. THORNTON will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Drysdale's, Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, and at Mr. J. Holland's, Quarryman's Arms, Pyrmont, at 9 o'clock.

JOHN MURPHY, W. T. PAWLEY, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTORATE.—MEETING of the friends and supporters of Mr. GEORGE THORNTON will be held at Mr. Rogers' Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta-street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock; and at Lighthouse Hotel, corner of Sussex and Bathurst streets, at 9 o'clock. Mr. George Thornton will address the electors.

JOHN L. MURPHY, W. T. PAWLEY, } Joint Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—Mr. G. THORNTON'S Committee are requested to meet every evening, at Mr. Robinson's, Central Committee Rooms, Forbes Hotel, King-street. Electoral rolls can be seen and all information given.

JOHN MURPHY, Secretary.

WEARNE FOR WEST SYDNEY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, MASONIC HALL, York-street.—The Committee are requested to attend at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, to proceed to Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont.

P. R. HOLDSWORTH, HENRY PRIESTLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.

Mr. JOSEPH WEARNE will address the electors, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at the Coopers' Arms, Harris-street, Pyrmont.

On WEDNESDAY, at Goodwin's, Turon Inn, Parramatta-street.

On THURSDAY, at Mann's Hotel, Kent-street, near the Gasworks.

On FRIDAY, at Jones's, Chippendale.

JOSEPH WEARNE will meet the Electors of West Sydney, TO-NIGHT, at the Coopers' Arms, Pyrmont. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

P. R. HOLDSWORTH, HENRY PRIESTLEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

WEST SYDNEY ELECTION.—The Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON'S Committee meet every Evening, at 8 o'clock, at Mrs. Wells', Wynyard Hotel, corner of Erskine and Clarence streets, where the Electoral lists can be seen.

THOMAS DONAGHY, RICHARD DAY, } Hon. Secretaries.

O'CONNOR FOR WEST SYDNEY.

The Friends and Supporters of Mr. O'CONNOR will meet at the Central Committee Rooms, Cummins' Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Erskine and Clarence streets, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 8th December, at 8 o'clock, to form a Central Committee, and make other arrangements to secure his election.

GEORGE MATTHEWS, JAMES COLEMAN, } Hon. Secs. pro tem.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, Kelsey's Queensland Hotel, Erskine and Kent streets.

Committee meets EVERY NIGHT after each meeting.

GEORGE MERRIMAN, H. H. BRADLEY, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

A MEETING of the Electors of West Sydney will be held at Goodwin's Turon Inn, Parramatta-street, THIS EVENING, the 8th instant, at 7.30. Mr. DIBBS will attend and address the electors.

DIBBS FOR WEST SYDNEY.

Mr. G. R. DIBBS will meet and address the Electors
TUESDAY NIGHT, at Goodwin's, Turon Inn, Parramatta-street, at 7.30
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at Holland's, Quarryman's Arms, Pyrmont, at 7.30
THURSDAY NIGHT, at Andrew's, Nil Desperandum Hotel, George-street North, at 7.30
FRIDAY NIGHT, at Lord Clyde Hotel, Pyrmont, at 7.30
SATURDAY NIGHT, at Masonic Hall, York-street, at 7.30.

GEORGE MERRIMAN, H. H. BRADLEY, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE HON. G. W. ALLEN FOR THE GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Central Committee Rooms, Butler's Currency Lass Hotel, Glebe Road, where lists can be seen, and all information given.

WM. CLARK, GEO. A. HEWETT, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE HON. G. W. ALLEN, FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

Central Committee Rooms, Barr's Waverley Hotel, Balmain.

JOHN TAYLOR, ROBERT M'CLINTOCK } Hon. Secs.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.

Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S Committee meet every evening, at the Central Committee Rooms, Queen's Arms, Bay and Parramatta streets, where Electoral Lists are open for inspection, and all information may be obtained.

W. J. HAMILL,
Hon. Sec. for the Glebe.

GLEBE AND BALMAIN ELECTORATE.—The members of Mr. JOHN BOOTH'S COMMITTEE resident at the Glebe are requested to MEET EVERY EVENING until election, at Houschel's, Queen's Arms, Parramatta and Bay streets.

W. J. HANNILL, Hon. Secretary for the Glebe.

BOOTH FOR GLEBE AND BALMAIN.

A MEETING of the Joint Committees of Mr. JOHN BOOTH will be held at Mrs. Prescott's, Clarence Hotel, at the foot of Erskine-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

ARTHUR HUNT, J. W. WATKIN, W. J. HANNILL, } Joint Hon. Secretaries.

Every member who can possibly do so is requested to attend. Most important and urgent business.

ELECTORATE OF GLEBE and BALMAIN.

Mr. JOHN BOOTH will address the Electors at Mr. E. BYRNE'S, University Hotel, Glebe, on WEDNESDAY next, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

Electors, you are especially requested to attend.

W. J. HAMILL, Hon. Sec. Glebe.

"I AM THE STATE."—This maxim of French Royalty led to a French king having his head chopped off. Mr. Parkes with his "I AND MY COLLEAGUES," and with the wish for no followers that won't be dragged through the mud after him, revives the spirit of the old French Monarchy, so chop off his "tail" to be a warning to his head.

ELECTORS OF EAST SYDNEY, BEWARE how you Vote.

The adverse vote to the DICTATOR, Henry Parkes, and his SUBORDINATE MINISTER in the Legislative Assembly was in vindication of the DIGNITY of Parliament, and the RIGHT of PETITION by the PEOPLE.

BE NOT BLINDED by long speeches on other subjects. Your petitions have been spoken of contemptuously as "UNREASONABLE and UNJUST CLAMOUR."

PRESERVE your RIGHT of PETITION.

Your voting for Parkes and his NOMINATED Candidates will be an admission of your subserviency to this would-be Autocrat.

Citizens, be FREE, and teach Henry Parkes that he himself is but a simple citizen.

DOUGLASS FOR EAST SYDNEY.—Public MEETING, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Rowe's Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst-street. Mr. DOUGLASS will address the meeting.

Committee meets at 9 o'clock to arrange for Polling day.

MARTIN GUEST, Hon. Secretary.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on 19th for the Erection of Additions to a Villa at North Shore. Plans and specifications at my office, Terry's-chambers, 130, Pitt-street.

WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of two stores, at Newcastle, for Messrs. Wood, Brothers, and Company.

The works may be tendered for as under:—
1st. Excavation, masonry, drainage, and brickwork.
2nd. Carpenters' and joiners' work, and all finishing trades.
3rd. Or the whole in one sum.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Messrs. MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, of 165, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to Mr. G. H. COX, Architect, of Newcastle.

Security will be required for the due performance of the works.

Tenders are to be delivered at our office on or before SATURDAY, 19th instant.

MANSFIELD, BROTHERS, Architects, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, for the Carpentry, Joinery, and Finishing Trades of a Roman Catholic SCHOOLHOUSE, in course of erection in Abercrombie-place, Parramatta-street. Plans, specifications, and full particulars may be obtained at the Office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS will be received on the 18th instant for erecting a Shop and Dwelling at Pyrmont. Plans and specifications at my office, 142, Pitt-street.

F. H. REUSS, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for the erection of a house in Upper William-street. Plans and specifications, 235, Palmer-street.

DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN, RANDWICK.
SUPPLIES FOR 1875.

The undermentioned articles being required for the above institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to forward TENDERS, accompanied with samples where practicable, to the care of the Superintendent, up to 11 o'clock a.m. on MONDAY, the 14th day of December, 1874:—

Beef and mutton, best quality, per lb.
Corned beef, veal, and pork, per lb.
Beef suet, at per lb.
Coal, best screened Newcastle, as per imperial ton, 2240 lbs.
Coal, slack, for steam-engine, at per ton
Charcoal, per bushel
Ironbark billetwood, 4 feet 6 inches, per ton
Ditto ditto, short lengths (10 inches)
Rice, Java, at per cwt.
Ditto, Patna, at per cwt.
Vinegar, at per gallon
Coffee, best, at per lb.
Salad oil, at per quart
Cornflour, at per lb.
Arrowroot, at per lb.
Currants, at per cwt.
Starch, at per lb.
Blue, at per lb.
Bath Bricks, at per dozen
Blacking (Day and Martin's) at per dozen, pints
Salt, fine, at per 200 lbs.
Soap, at per cwt.
Soda, at per cwt.
Split peas, at per cwt.
Candles, at per lb.
Pepper, at per lb.
Mustard, at per lb.
Pearl barley, at per cwt.

All further particulars may be obtained from the Superintendent, at the institution.

GEORGE F. WISE,
Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, December 3, 1874.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon, of the 15th December next, for the Removal of Refuse as may be required by the Company during next year 1875.

Specifications can be seen at the Engineer's Office.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Australian Gas-light Co.

GOLCONDA GOLD MINING COMPANY, Hawkins Hill.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till TUESDAY, 15th December, 1874, from parties willing to purchase the property known as the GOLCONDA GOLD MINE, situated at Hawkins Hill.

By order of the Board.
MAC DONNELL, BROTHERS, Managers,
326, George-street, Sydney.

TENDERS wanted for Brickwork, labour only. Apply White Bay Hotel, Balmain.

COLONY OF NEW ZEALAND
PROVINCE OF OTAGO.
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUNEDIN DEBENTURES.

1. Messrs. J. B. WERE and SON are AUTHORISED to RECEIVE TENDERS for TEN THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of the above DEBENTURES, issued by virtue of an ordinance intituled the "Otago Municipal Corporations Ordinance 1865."
2. The principal is payable on 1st May, 1904, at Dunedin, Melbourne, or London.
3. The interest, 6 per cent., is represented by coupons, payable on the first day of May and the first day of November, at Dunedin, Melbourne, or London.
4. The debentures are issued in sums of £100 each, payable to holder by special endorsement.
5. The tenders will be opened at the office of Messrs. J. B. Were and Son, at noon, on Thursday, the 17th December, in the presence of the parties interested who desire to attend. The minimum has been fixed at the price of £103.
6. Only tenders at and above the minimum will be accepted, the highest being first supplied in their order, and in the event of tenders in excess of the amount being received, a pro rata distribution will be made.
7. Each tender must be accompanied by cash or a marked cheque equal to 10 per cent. on the amount of tender.
8. The balance of the purchase money will be payable at the office of Messrs. J. B. Were and Son, 80, Collins-street West, Melbourne, on Monday, 21st December, when the purchasers will have the bonds delivered to them.

Intending tenderers can see one of the debentures at the office of the Brokers.

Messrs. J. B. WERE and SON, 80, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until SATURDAY, 12th instant, for additions to St. Matthias's Church, at Paddington (Rev. Dr. Barry's). Tenders may be sent in separately for masonry and carpentry. For plans and specification apply to J. J. DAVEY, Architect, 173 Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS required for painting the Front of Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-st. North.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS required for colouring and painting a House. Mr. HARMAN, 32, Clarence-street North.

TENDERS required for erecting an Awning over a shop. Inquire Mr. PAYNTER, Boot Factory, Botany Road, Waterloo.

TENDERS, in one sum, or separately, will be received until MONDAY, December, 14, for the erection of a residence, &c., Park Road, Moore Park. For plans, &c., apply to J. S. Bradridge, 255, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND EDUCATION DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
165, Pitt-street,

where all communications may be addressed, and Branch Committees and other friends may obtain all information respecting the Association.

H. A. PALMER, F. C. JARRETT } Joint Secretaries.

NOTICE.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The NOMINATIONS of persons desirous of being elected on the Committee of the above Club for the ensuing year must be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 20th instant.

T. S. CLIBBORN, Secretary A. J. C.,
172, Castlereagh-street.

MORT AND CO.
CIRCULAR QUAY, SYDNEY,
WOOL BROKERS,
LIVE STOCK AND STATION AGENTS,
SHEEP AND CATTLE SALESMEN.

LIBERAL ADVANCES on WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, LEATHER, TIN, and other MINERAL ORES, and any other Colonial Produce consigned to them for Sale in Sydney, or for Shipment to their agents Messrs. W. MORT and CO., London.

REMOVED from 183, Pitt-street, to Goold's-chambers, corner of Pitt and King-street. J. Ferguson.

COOK WARD ELECTORS.—Gentlemen, I take this opportunity of thanking the 588 electors who recorded their votes in my favour, trusting next time to be successful. Yours truly,

JOHN YARD.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LEAGUE.

SYNOPSIS.

NATIONAL.—All children of a given age to be either receiving or in possession of a given minimum standard of literary knowledge—the age and standard to be fixed by Parliament.

SECULAR.—This standard to include the course of instruction now in common use in Public Schools; Denominational Schools to cease to be certified or supported by the State.

COMPULSORY.—Parents and guardians neglecting to educate their children to be compelled to send them to Public Schools, if sufficiently available, to receive the minimum of instruction provided by the State.

FREE.—No fees to be charged for this minimum, and all subjects beyond that to be left for the decision of Parliament.

The great aim of the League is to have every adult inhabitant of New South Wales able to read and write.

GILCHRIST AND WESTON
PROPERTY AUCTIONEERS, AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Sale Rooms, 5, Spring-street,

undertake the disposal of Real Property and Estate by public or private Sale, negotiation of loans on mortgage, collection of rentals, and general agency of House Property.

ADVANCES ON WOOL.

The undersigned undertake the consignment of WOOL for SALE, either in this market or for shipment to London, America, and the Continent of Europe, and are prepared to make liberal advances on business entrusted to their care.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO.,
Spring-street, Sydney.

WOOL.—The Undersigned will make liberal Advances on Wool and other Produce consigned to his care for Sale or Shipment.

A. HINCHCLIFF.

Wool Stores, Circular Quay,
26th September, 1874.

CAUTION to all Clergymen and others, not to marry my SON, Charles Newman, he being under age.

JOHN NEWMAN, Bullanaming-street, Redfern.
December 8, 1874.

DR. BOWKER will be unavoidably absent from Sydney THIS DAY, Tuesday.

NO. 2 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A BALLOT for £300 will take place, THIS EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

THOS. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—I, JOHN HENRY MULLER, of Hamburg Villa, Waverley, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by my wife, MARY MULLER, or any person whatever without my written authority.

JOHN HENRY MULLER.

DAVISON'S HOTEL, Lawrence, Clarence River.—Coaches for Casino, Tuesdays and Fridays.

FREE HOUSE AGENCY.—Gentlemen and families on the look-out for houses are requested to communicate with the undersigned, who will use every effort to suit their requirements, free of all charge.

SAMUEL SYMONDS,
Tenants' Free House Agency, 303, George-street.
Fire insurances effected at lowest rates.

NOTICE UNDER THE TRUST PROPERTY ACT OF 1862.—In the Lands, Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of WALTER CAMPBELL, late of Fort Bourke, in the colony of New South Wales, Bookkeeper, deceased.

Pursuant to the Trust Property Act of 1862, notice is hereby given that all creditors, and all other persons having any debt or claim upon or affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died on or about the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1874, and letters of administration of whose estate were granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, on the 28th day of July, A.D. 1874, to ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Mudgee, in the colony aforesaid, Cellarman, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to me, the undersigned Proctor of the said administrator, on or before the twenty-fourth day of December now next, at the expiration of which time the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased ratably among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the debts and claims only of which the said administrator shall then have had notice, and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.

Dated this seventh day of November, A.D. 1874.

RICHARD JOHNSON, Proctor for the said Administrator, Market-street, Mudgee, New South Wales.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—SIR,—In this day's HERALD I find my name added to Mr. Stuart's committee, I beg to state it is there without my authority. The only requisition I signed was one for the Rev. Mr. Greenwood. Trusting you will publish this denial,

I am, yours truly,
B. MOUNTCASTLE.
352, George-street, December 5.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the goods of ISAAC JOSHUA PIPER, late of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the accounts of the Administrator in the Estate of above deceased have been filed in my office, Supreme Court House, King-street, Sydney, and all parties having claims on said Estate, or being interested therein, are requested to come in before me at my office aforesaid on, or before, WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of December, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and (if they shall think fit) object thereto. And if at the time above mentioned no exception shall be taken to the said accounts, then same will be inquired into and disposed of in due course of law.

Dated this second day of December, A.D. 1874.

D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Proctor for the Administrator, 168, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioner's Office,
160, Phillip-street, Sydney, December 7th, 1874.

TO PROPRIETORS OF OMNIBUSES.—NOTICE is hereby given that the annual INSPECTION of all Omnibuses plying in the City of Sydney and Suburbs will be held at this office, on MONDAY next, 14th instant, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 a.m.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

Metropolitan Transit Commissioners' Office,
160, Phillip-street, Sydney, December 7th, 1874.

TO PROPRIETORS, DRIVERS, AND CONDUCTORS OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Intending APPLICANTS for LICENSES for the year 1875, under the Public Vehicles' Regulation Act of 1873, are requested to obtain Requisition Forms from this Office without delay.

W. J. MERRIMAN, Registrar.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS of a Stock and Share Broker and Financial Agent, hitherto carried on at No. 136, Pitt-street, by the late Mr. W. F. CAPE, will in future be carried on at the same office by the undersigned, in his own name.

H. A. CAPE.

Sydney, 7th December, 1874.

STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

MONEY.—NATIONAL LOAN & DISCOUNT COMPANY
Offices—51, Hunter-street.

SUMS of £10 to £10,000 can be obtained on PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ADVANCES made upon personal security, mortgage, deposit of deeds (freehold or leasehold), bills of sale, merchandise, bonded certificates, stocks and shares, &c.

LEGACIES, BEQUESTS, and REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, either in the colonies, Great Britain, or elsewhere, purchased or advanced upon.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted at slight advance upon BANK RATES.

NO BILLS RE-DISCOUNTED.

Forms and all information can be obtained gratuitously at the Company's Offices. Hours, 9 to 5. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPY.,
98, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

The proprietors of this Company are prepared to offer advantages to persons in want of accommodation.

SUMS of £5 to £10,000 advanced on deposit of DEEDS, either Freehold or Leasehold, Bills of Lading, Bonded Certificates, Shares, Insurance Policies, or any other tangible security.

GOOD TRADE BILLS discounted DAILY at slight ADVANCE on BANKING RATES. The utmost privacy can be assured, and all transactions held strictly confidential.

BILLS OF SALE on FURNITURE (without possession).

MONEY advanced upon PERSONAL OR OTHER SECURITY repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments.

ALL TRANSACTIONS ENTERTAINED, and advances made without delay, if the security be approved of.

INVESTMENT AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.—Two fully paid-up SHARES for SALE. Open for three days. A. M. W., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE.—Bank of New South Wales, Commercials, Joint Stock Bank, Bank of New Zealand, Wallsend Coal, Waratah Coal, Sydney Insurance, and other SHARES.

CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE, 69, Pitt-street.

£1200 WANTED, at good interest, for 3 to 5 years, on mortgage of a sugar plantation, with steam-engine, mill, and extensive machinery now in work at Richmond River. R. M., 65, Lower Fort-st.

WANTED, £1000, on first-class country property, for short term; good interest. J. S., 289, George-st.

NEW WALLSEND COAL SHARES and Mineral Permits for SALE. C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-st.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS ETC.

AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT (of a pure green colour) stands unrivalled for its wonderful cures; 1s, 1s 6d.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in lid pots 1s. each, at all chemists and storekeepers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Blooming Complexion.—This ointment counteracts all blemishes of the skin caused by inclemency of the weather, impure air, or gastric derangement. Nothing so speedily removes that unhealthy state of the skin arising from indigestion. Sold at 533, Oxford-st., W.C., London; and all druggists.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn, London, England.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face and arms without injury to the skin. Had of chemists.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—ALEX. ROSS'S CHIROPO removes corns in an hour, turns them into pulp, removing the root. Had of chemists. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England.

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which quickly produces hair and whiskers. Had of chemists. ALEX. ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London, England. Also of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—Be careful to ask for LINGARD'S COUGH LINCTUS, and see the name of "Myers and Solomon" on the wrapper and label. All others are counterfeits.

To be had from JOHN WATSON, Chemist and Druggist, Brickfield-hill, and all respectable chemists.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

Dr. KING'S Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills (without mercury) are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by James Rorke, 47, Mortimer-street, London W., and sold all over the world by most chemists, &c., at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and—Agents, FELTON, GRIMWADE, and CO., Melbourne.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to her Majesty's Government.—This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS to ANIMAL LIFE, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying fleas, bugs, cockroaches, gnats, mosquitos, moths in furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in packets.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in tins of various sizes, by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist, &c.
AGENTS—Elliott, Brothers; E. Row.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY. ETC.

JOHN WETHERILL, Waterloo House, 233 and 235 Pitt-street.

£20,000 WORTH OF THE CHEAPEST DRAPERY IN SYDNEY.

Striped alpacas, only 4½d per yard
Japanese lustres, ditto 8½d ditto
Striped mohairs, ditto 12½d ditto
Plain and fancy lustres, ditto 12½d ditto
Black broche grenadines, 12½d ditto
Batistes, in all colours, 8½d ditto
Children's mohair jackets, from 1s 6d each
Ladies' opera cloaks, only 6s 9d
Lace-covered parachutes, 2s 11d
Coloured French de laines, 9½d per yard
Black llama shawls, 4 yards long, 12s 6d
Coloured check silks, 3s 11d per yard
Daisy fringe, 4½d per yard, worth 1s
Satin striped muslins, 6s 11d the dress
Ditto ditto dimities, 1s per yard
Honeycomb towels, 8½d each
72-inch white sheeting, 12½d
Corded ribbons, in all colours, 3½d
Coloured and black ribbon velvet, 1s for 18 yards
Wide sash ribbon, all colours, 1s 11½d per yard
Dress, mantle, and hat ornaments, very cheap
Black and coloured lace trimmings, 4½d per yard
Cambric flouncings, edgings, and insertions, very cheap
Children's lisle thread gloves, 6½d per pair
Real French flowers in great variety
Ditto ostrich tips, in all colours, 1s each
Ladies trimmed hats, 4s 11d, worth 8s 6d
Ditto white and coloured corsets, very cheap
Ditto and children's underclothing, very low price.

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS, HEADS OF FAMILIES.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY solicit special attention for their DEPARTMENT for
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
now amply stocked with
CLOTHING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
CLOTHING FOR HOME WEAR
CLOTHING FOR DRESS,
manufactured to our special order in the colony from superior English and colonial tweeds.
Also, a most complete stock of
SHIRTS COLLARS HOSIERY
STRAW and FELT HATS
MUSLIN, SILK, and GRENADINE PUGGAREES.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.—M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, have just opened a splendid assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S White and Regatta SHIRTS
BOYS' White SHIRTS, narrow plaits, OPEN BACK OR FRONT, splendid value, 11½ to 13½ inches
Boys and Gentlemen's Regattas, new patterns
Boys and Gentlemen's Military Front Shirts, from 11½ inches to 17 inches, 4s 3d to 8s 6d each
Boys and Gentlemen's Summer Crimeans, will not shrink
Gentlemen's Summer Hosiery, very cheap
Summer Gauze Pants, Vests, and Fine Cotton Half-hose
Gentlemen's Fashionable LINEN CUFFS and COLLARS,
NEW BOWS, NEW SCARFS, NEW TIES
Choice WINDSOR Scarfs, special patterns, from 1s 11d each.
A splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Silk Puggarees, at 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 10s 6d
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Umbrellas, choice goods
Gentlemen's Studs, in Sets and Suites, in pearl, bone, and gold. Choice Pearl Solitaires.
590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

GENT.'S HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW SHAPES AND STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
JUST RECEIVED
from the most Celebrated Manufactories,
BLACK PARIS HATS
of superior quality, style, and finish.
DRAB SHELL HATS,
very light, combined with perfect ventilation.
HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS
in all the prevailing shapes as now worn.
ANTI-SUNSTROKE HATS,
with cork, straw, and pith bodies, improved ventilation.
TUSCAN, STRAW, AND LEGHORN HATS.
We beg especially to call attention to these goods, manufactured expressly to our order in London and Dunstable.
TURBANS, HAT COVERS, AND SUN SHADES.
China Silk, Grenadine, India Muslin Turbans, a varied assortment of styles and prices.
GENT.'S HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Balbriggan, Lisle Thread, fancy cotton and brown cotton Half-hose; spun silk, gauze, and summer Merino Shirts, and Pants to match. Particular attention is called to the quality of these goods, as we only keep the most reliable makes.
PORTMANTEAUS, TRUNKS, AND CARPET BAGS.
A well selected stock of these goods always on hand of English and colonial manufacture.
GENT.'S SILK ZENELLA AND ALPACA UMBRELLAS,
with improved paragon frames, in 8, 12, or 16 ribs, rustic sticks and fancy ivory.
THOMPSON and GILES,
Opposite Bank of New South Wales.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
Leghorn flop hats, 1s 11½d; rustic straw hats, 1s 11½d
Trimmed leghorn hats, 7s 11d; trimmed rough and ready, 8s 11d
Boys and girls' useful hats for the holidays, 1s 11d.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
Ladies' costumes ready for use, 8s 11d; children's costumes, 7s 11d
Girls' print overalls, 2s 6d; boys' holland suits, 5s 11d.

UNDERCLOTHING AND BABY LINEN.
Ladies' chemises, from 1s 11d; children's chemises, from 1s 3d
Ladies' nightdresses, from 2s 6d; children's drawers, from 1s 4d
Children's muslin, alpaca, and print dresses and polonaises, in great variety.

Twenty yards of CHINA SILK FOR INFANTS' LONG ROBES, VERY HANDSOME, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS
Infants' short frocks, squares, hoods, bibs, &c.

TWENTY YARDS OF CHINA SILK FOR 17s 6d
Piques, tassos, batistes, and muslins, equally cheap
FULL-SIZE TWILL SILK PARACHUTES, ONLY 8s 11d
CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS, camellias, and wreaths, for evening wear
Josephines only 2s 6d.

THOMAS BAKER,
Opposite the Cathedral Gates.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR Immediate SALE, good Rosewood PIANO, full compass; small Pembroke Table. A., 142, Oxford-st.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

ADELAIDE FLOUR on SALE.—Hart's, Clark's, Ferguson's, &c. (superfine, households, and seconds).

C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

BY APPOINTMENT PURVEYORS TO
H.H.R. the Duke of Edinburgh
and his Excellency the Governor.
PEATE and HARCOURT,
Grocers and Wine Merchants,
258, 250, and 262, George-street.

LANDED for CHRISTMAS, ex PARRAMATTA.—350 loose Yates's, and Finnis and Fisher's finest selected pale York HAMS; 10 cases prime North Wilts and 10 cases Cheddar CHEESE; 6 cases Wiltshire BACON.

Ex JOHN DUTHIE.

30 Cases finest York hams, 5 cases selected middles of bacon.

Ex DILPUSSUND.

Elemé and Sultana raisins, currants in cases and barrels, muscatels in boxes, halves, and quarters; Turkey figs, Tafilat dates, Jordan almonds, French plums, &c., &c.

Ex CHRISTIANA THOMPSON.

Crystallised apricots, Mirabelle plums, ginger and chenois, Metz fruits, cosaques, Huntley and Palmer's biscuits in great variety; Carlsbad, sugar wafer, and favourite biscuits; Mackenzie's albert and digestive biscuits; calfsfoot; lemon, orange, and red and black currant jellies; tart fruits, a splendid assortment; apricots, greengages, raspberries, strawberries, and cherries, in syrup; whole tomatoes, in quart tins; potted meats; large and small Bologna and Oxford pork, Westphalia, Cambridge, savory and smoked sausages; Italian paste, macaroni and vermicelli, semolina, macedoines, haricot verts and flageolets, Blackwall whitebait, pate de-foie-gras, herrings à la sardine, oysters in jelly, reindeer tongues in jelly; caviare, game, pork, ham and chicken, and veal and ham patés; essence of coffee, Van Houten's cocoa, Schweitzer's cocoatina, Liebeg's extractum carnis, sprats dried and in oil, carrots, turnips, parsnips, peas, &c., &c.

PEATE and HARCOURT.

WE BEG to notify that our Wine and Spirit Department is stocked with GOODS of the very choicest descriptions, amongst which will be found—

Roederer's, Piper's, Clicquot's, Moet's, Ruinart's, and Heidseick's champagnes; Deinhard's No. 1 and 2 moselle and sparkling hocks; Marcobrunn, Hockheim, and Stein wines; good sound to choicest vintages of claret, good dinner to finest Amontillado and very fine dry brown sherries, marsala, burgundies, choicest Madeira, orange bitters. Genuine LIQUEURS, consisting of Heering's cherry brandy, Dubb's brown and white curaçoa, green chartreuse, Kummel and Maraschino, colonial wines. Bottled ales of the following brands:—Anglo-Bavarian, Foster's, Bass', Champagne, Alsopp's, Ashby's, Aitkin's; also very superior English ale in 18-gallon casks; Guinness's, Foster's, Arrol's, and Pig stouts, &c., &c., &c.

PEATE and HARCOURT.

WE HAVE received ex Mail Steamers Jeddah and Legislator direct from our Agents in Foo Chow, shipments of TEAS, consisting of good sound rations to very choicest pekoe congous, scented orange pekoes, and oolong, in chests, halves, and quarters. These teas are selected expressly to suit our station and family trade, and we recommend them with greatest confidence.

PEATE and HARCOURT.

WHEAT on SALE ex Portia, 4068 bags prime fresh samples. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

PRIME New Zealand WHEAT on SALE.

C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invite attention to an EXTENSIVE SHIPMENT of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and fine Gold Jewellery, NEW DESIGNS.

MYERS and SOLOMON.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, every description of CRICKETING GOODS requisite for the game, by all the CELEBRATED MAKERS.

MYERS and SOLOMON.

FOR SALE.—65 Iron TANKS, 400 gallons each. Apply WILLIAM LAIDLEY and CO., Exchange.

FOR SALE, various samples of Port Macquarie Colonial WINES. Graham Coulter, 125, Sussex-st.

TO SPORTSMEN.—A new Double-barrelled Breech-loading GUN, with case and all requisites for filling and recapping cartridges; also 1000 cartridge cases, caps, wads, &c., purchased by a gentleman in England, for last season's shooting but never used, is for SALE, the owner having no use for it; price complete, £30.

Also a combined breech or muzzle loading Snider RIFLE suitable for carrying on horseback, for wild bull or horse shooting, with all &cs., caps, cartridges, and sling; price, £8. Address Sportsman, Kiss's Bazaar, Pitt-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex late arrivals:—
Coach and body varnish
Japan, gold size, white lead
Axles—common, half patent, and patent, 1½ to 2 in.
Axle blocks, turned or unturned, all sizes.
Enamelled hides, japanned splits, blue and maroon roans
Coach material of every description, in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest prices.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
Coach and Buggy Factory,
483 to 489, Pitt-street, near Haymarket.

GALVANIZED Plain and Corrugated Sheet IRON; COPPER and Iron FURNACE PANS, Grindstones, "Kent's" Patent KNIFE CLEANERS; Anchors, all sizes to 6 cwt.; Galvanized Iron Wheelbarrows, Scrap tied Anvils; SHEET, Plate, Bar, Hoop, and Angle IRON; Johnson and Jowett's Octagon Cast Steel; RANSOME and SIMS' and Horsby PLOUGHS and Fittings; Walker's rose and countersunk HORSE NAILS, Wire Nails, Smiths' Bellows, Boiler Rivets, Antifriction Grease—on SALE. JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

LATHE for SALE, back gear, slide rest, 7½ in. centres; also, lot Engineer's Tools. Apply to Engineer, Barrett and Co., Buckingham-street.

IRON TANKS for SALE. J. R. LOVE, 504, George-street.

TANKS.—Iron Tanks, 100 to 400 gallons. Purchasers can see the water in them; brass taps. Cemented if required.

WILLIAM ROBISON, Coppersmith, 67, Sussex-st.

FOR SALE, a large GENERATOR for a Soda Water Machine. Apply 164, Castlereagh-street.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, an old-established Family HOTEL, situate in Pitt-street, doing a good business; rent and incoming moderate. For further particulars apply S. LEVIN, Auctioneer and Hotel Broker, 164, King-street.

FOR SALE, Confectionery BUSINESS, situate in William-street; to be sold a bargain; incoming nominal. Apply S. LEVIN, Auctioneer and Hotel Broker, 164, King-street.

OYSTER BUSINESS for SALE: good stand; fittings, furniture, utensils, £20; rent low. 141, King-st.

FOR SALE, a Manufacturing BUSINESS, cheap; cordial, &c. H. K., Post Office.

FOR SALE, BOARDING HOUSE and Restaurant. T. SHIPWAY, 157, Clarence-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HAWKES AND COMPANY
(Successors to Buchan Thomson).
HORSES and CARRIAGES at Livery
Ditto ditto for Hire
Ditto ditto for SALE.
The Stables, No. 33, Bligh-street; and 61, Hunter-street.

GIBSON'S Horse and Carriage Depot, 282, Pitt-st. Horses and Vehicles bought, sold, exchanged, or hire.

STALLION.—For SALE, "Iron Duke," 2 years old, 16 hands, by Conqueror (imported) from Suffolk Punch mare, a grand colt. Price, 100 guineas.

GIBSON, 282, Pitt-street.

GIBSON, Horse Bazaar, 282, Pitt-street, has several good Buggy and Saddle HORSES for SALE.

FOR SALE, a light Tray WAGGON, Horse, and Harness, only £24 the lot. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st.

3 AMERICAN WAGGONS and Harness, cheap. GIBSON, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

THOROUGHBRED Hack and Buggy Horse, £25; Grey Saddle and Harness Horse, £20. Gibson's.

FOR SALE, thoroughbred HACK, by Deerfoot out of Crazy Jane, 6 years, 15.2. A. R. A., 806, George-st.

FOR SALE, G. Cor. Iron WATER-CART, in good condition. Also, a good stanch Pony, go in saddle or harness. TRUMAN, Baker, Petersham.

BUGGY for SALE, in good order; price, £18. Apply Coachman, No. 7, Oxford-street.

DOUBLE and single seated BUGGIES for SALE. Sydney Coachbuilding Co., 568½, George-street.

HORSE, SPRING-CART, and HARNESS for SALE. No. 38, Market-street.

ROAN, first-class Buggy HORSE, very fast trotter, £20; handsome dapple Grey Cob, good weight carrier, £18; Grey quiet Buggy Horse, £12; Bay fast Buggy Horse, £16; well-bred Hack, £10. Knight, Castlereagh-street.

COVERED Waggonet, £25; Pagnel Cart and Harness, £20; Spring-cart, £7; Dogcart, £11. KNIGHT.

BUGGY Sociable, £45; Double Buggy, £30; Tray Buggy, £35; Hooded Phaeton, £25. KNIGHT.

15 FIRST-CLASS heavy draught COLTS and FILLIES for SALE. Knight, 257, Castlereagh-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class Saddle PONY, £8. RANDALL, 80, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, handsome quiet PONY, to carry children. Apply LEES and M'LAUGHLIN, Liverpool-st.

FOR SALE, cheap, a good Tip TRUCK and HARNESS. COULTER and CO., 201, Parramatta-st.

WANTED, BUGGY with brake and Harness, on Wednesday. Cash, HERALD Office.

WANTED to purchase a Brace WAGGON, capable of carrying two tons, with or without harness. John Cuffe, No. 17, Clarence-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—Beautiful and highly improved ESTATE, with extensive frontage to the celebrated and lovely waters of Lake George, county of Argyle, containing 5350 acres of splendid fattening land, with 6000 acres pre-emptive, subdivided into paddocks, with splendid residence, stables, coach-house, orchard, out-offices, garden and grounds; the ponds abound with fish; 24 miles from Goulburn, and will shortly be within 11 miles of railway-station.

For particulars, apply to
FINLAY and CO.,
Land and Stock Agents,
Goulburn.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, ARNMORE COTTAGE, Belmore Road, near St. Jude's Well, Randwick, now occupied by — Mowle, Esq. The house contains 8 rooms, hall, kitchen, scullery, storeroom, 2-stalled stable, coach-house, and shed; good paddock, and plenty of good water. The area is upwards of one acre, well grassed and planted with trees and shrubs. Apply to S. H. PEARCE, Trustee, Randwick. 26th November, 1874.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—For SALE, the LEWINSBROOK ESTATE, situated in the Paterson district, containing 14,000 acres Freehold Land, and 37 Sections of Pre-emptive Leases.—The improvements are extensive, comprising dwelling-house, kitchen, and large wine store, orangery, vineyard, and garden; large quantity of cleared and ringbarked land; large paddocks, with extensive fencing. The property can be viewed and every information obtained on application to the undersigned.

ROBERT PARK,
Administrator to the Estate.
Lewinsbrook, November 2.

FOR SALE, ninety-nine years' Lease of Seven Hundred Acres COAL LAND, harbour frontage, Newcastle waters; 10 feet seam adjoining. MOCATTA and CAMPBELL, 3, Gresham-street.

FOR SALE, 2 COTTAGES, each 4 rooms, now let at 14s per week, price £180; terms, small portion cash, balance by weekly instalments. Cottage, 4 rooms, stable, good yard, &c., price £80, to be paid by weekly instalments.

WALTER COOK, 170, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Terrace of 5 HOUSES, in excellent situation, weekly rental £5 12s 6d, and never vacant; 5 Houses yielding £3 12s weekly, no reasonable offer refused; 4 Houses, yielding £21 monthly, water, gas, and every convenience, always let to good tenants; terrace of 6 Houses, at Glebe, on reasonable terms; Cottage, of 7 rooms, replete with every convenience, situated at Glebe Point, terms £100 cash, and balance by monthly instalments; Cottage, 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, &c., terms £50 cash, balance by monthly instalments; 2 Houses, each 4 rooms, hall, kitchen, front garden, &c., on very easy terms; House, 5 rooms, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst; Cottage, 6 rooms, at Paddington; Cottage, 6 rooms, at Woollahra.

WALTER COOK, 170, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a good Corner HOUSE, William-street; incoming moderate. Moss and Co., 149, King-st.

FOR SALE, a compact Family RESIDENCE, in suburbs, 11 rooms, &c., £1350. Moss and Co., King-st.

EDGECLIFF ROAD (overlooking the harbour).—For SALE, a very superior stone-built Villa RESIDENCE, comprising hall, and the usual compartments of a good family dwelling, together with garden and paddock, extending to South Head Road, leading to Double Bay. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, Terrace of 5 HOUSES, in first-rate position, and never vacant; water laid on, patent closets, balconies in front; weekly rental, £3 10s. Apply to BENRY QUALMER, Gipps-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a 5-roomed HOUSE and SHOP, large yard, water laid on, and every convenience, No. 34, Elizabeth-street, just past the Albert Cricket Ground, Waterloo. Purchasers are invited to inspect the property; and to give every man an opportunity of possessing a house of his own, the proprietor will sell upon the following easy terms, viz.: 130 monthly payments of £3 7s 6d, extending over a period of ten years, when the property will become the purchaser's. Ground rent, £6 10s per annum, for the unexpired term of ten years. Apply to Mr. ANDREW TORNING, 31, Elizabeth-street; or O'Connell-street, Sydney.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

STORE WETHERS.

For SALE, 10,000 very superior large-framed STORE WETHERS (shorn), from 4 to 6 years, sound, and in good condition, and of superior wool. To be seen at Timor, near Murrurundi.

F. R. WHITE,
Harben Vale, Blandford.

25 LINCOLN EWES and 5 RAMS, with certificate of breeding, for SALE, by MAIDEN, HILL, and CO., 171, Pitt-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

500 Heifers, bred by the P. R. L. and M. Co., can be inspected at their cattle station, 5 miles from Tamworth.

600 head mixed cattle
200 Bullocks
200 mixed cattle
within 30 miles of Tamworth.

10,000 Wethers
15,000 Ewes
6000 Hoggets.
For further particulars apply to
NATHAN COHEN,
Auctioneer, Stock and Station Agent,
Tamworth.

FOR SALE, 9000 mixed SHEEP, travelling down the Bogan from Bourke towards Forbes.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, PRIVATELY.—
1000 cows
1400 bullocks
near Maryborough
10,000 store sheep, Queensland
20,000 store sheep, near Bourke (travelling)
Unstocked cattle station, New England
8700 store cattle, in lots, Queensland
RAMS from celebrated Mudgee flocks
FIRST-CLASS BULLS, in various localities
500 well-bred heifers, Southern districts
6000 first-class ewes from a noted flock, New South Wales, delivery January
Numerous pastoral and freehold properties, in New South Wales and Queensland.

G. N. GRIFFITHS, 271, George-street, Sydney.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light.
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.

Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

FIVE SUPERIOR 'BUSES.

To 'Bus Proprietors, Speculators, and others.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on an early date, at 12 o'clock,

Five superior 27-passenger 'buses, in first-class order, from Melbourne; to be sold without reserve.

Four Fresh Country Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. J. T. Jardine to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay gelding, broken to saddle and harness
A grey ditto, broken to saddle and harness
A grey gelding, broken to saddle and side-saddle.

Heavy Draught Horse.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. James Turner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay draught horse, subject to trial.

Extension Top Buggy.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Messrs. W. Vial and Son to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A Melbourne-built extension top buggy, in good order.

MATCH PAIR.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A handsome well-bred pair of grey geldings, good match, broken to saddle, single and double harness, and accustomed to run together.

LITTLE DICK.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. Brambley to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
LITTLE DICK, bay gelding (thoroughbred), 6 years, won several races, and is broken to harness.

10 Head Young Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. J. T. Riley to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
1 chestnut gelding, 5 years, by Voltigeur
1 bay gelding, by Riton
1 grey gelding, 4 years, by Sir Oliver
7 heavy draught colts and fillies.
☞ The above horses are said to be the best lot that have come to Sydney this season.

50 Head of Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Charles Coulter, Nimitybelle, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 o'clock,
50 head of broken and unbroken horses, consisting of draught, light harness horses, and stylish hacks.

Grey Gelding, by Snowdon.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. M. Reardon to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
A grey gelding, bred by Mr. Cox, of Wagga Wagga, by Snowdon, from a Vagabond mare, stands 16½ hands high, and is a first-class fencer.

25 Superior Horses, from Yass.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. M. Reardon to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, 11th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
25 horses, consisting of
8 heavy draught colts and fillies, by Champion
5 very heavy draught horses, thoroughly broken
4 first-class upstanding buggy horses
2 very stylish hacks
6 useful unbroken horses, fit for 'bus purposes.

30 SPLENDID HORSES FROM GOULBURN.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Mr. W. J. M'Connell to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 10th instant, at Camperdown, at 2 o'clock,
30 splendid broken and unbroken heavy and light draught horses, by the imported sires Champion, Shakspeare, and others, and were selected by Mr. M'Connell personally from the breeders, and very high prices paid for them, and are said to be an exceedingly fine lot.

Fat Cattle.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CO. have received instructions from Samuel Hoskisson, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at Homebush, at 11 o'clock,
150 prime fat cattle.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
70 prime fat bullocks.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Henry Bell, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
2624 prime fat wethers, from his noted Castlereagh Stations, and 58 lbs.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. Glass and Corrigan to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
1284 prime fat sheep, shorn

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from R. Morrison, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at the Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
180 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Mullah Station.

PURE SHORTHORN and HEREFORD CATTLE.

ANNUAL SALE,
for
Messrs. ROBERTSON, BROTHERS,
of Colac.

RICHARD GIBSON and CO. beg to notify to stockholders, breeders, and others in this and the neighbouring colonies that they have been instructed by the above gentlemen, owners of the well-known FF herd of cattle, to hold their

SECOND ANNUAL SALE
of
SHORTHORN and HEREFORD BULLS, COWS, and HEIFERS,
upon a day in March next, to be named.

The great success of these cattle at the last Melbourne Show, together with the well-established character of this herd, should not be lost sight of. The whole of the lots to be catalogued (about 400 head) will consist of pure sires and dams, the direct progeny of imported prize-taking animals, and will include some of the descendants of the grandest sire ever seen in Australia, viz., "Duke of Brunswick" (25,937), besides numerous other importations, extending over a period of 30 years, by the late proprietor of this justly-renowned herd, being one of the largest collections of pure-bred stock in the Australian colonies.

Further particulars will appear in future advertisements.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay and straw, by the truck
Corn, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
Billet wood.

C. R. BEDWELL and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9,
Hay, maize, potatoes, billet wood.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, potatoes, maize, &c.; at 11 o'clock, billet wood.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, &c.

N. W. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, potatoes, &c.
At 11 o'clock, 136 trucks billet wood, all lengths.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock, Hay, straw; also, Bathurst and Goulburn bale hay, and straw: at 10, corn and potatoes; at 11, Wood, by the truck.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at half-past 2 o'clock,
5500 BALES WOOL, among which will be found the following well-known brands, and comprising a number of lots suitable for the American market:—

WASHED.	GREASY.
S&J over Garrawilla	T. EDOLS & Co.
S&J over Westbrook	ROCK
A over Hume	S&J over Westbrook
Burrows over FH	ICELY & SON
SI over B	JE
P&H	gB
N. Wilson over Calool	T.W.S.
GUNGERA	M.M.M.
AM	M2M
S. White	W.A.
JL.	BINNI.

Terms, cash.

Under a Bill of Sale.

TUESDAY, December 8, at 11 o'clock, at Claremont House, 94, Hunter-street.

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE of handsome and substantial Household Furniture and Effects, comprising—
Breakfast and Dinner Sets
RICHLY-CUT GLASS
Electroplated Ware and Cutlery, by the best makers
HANDSOME DINING-ROOM SUITE, in haircloth, comprising Couch, 6 Chairs, 2 Easy Chairs
Massive Telescope Dining Table, Dinner Waggon
Massive SIDEBOARD, with Cellaret
ELEGANT WALNUT COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by Boord, a splendid instrument, nearly new
Handsome GILT PIER GLASS, Lustres, Vases, &c.
Brussels Carpets, Hearth Rugs
WALNUT CENTRE and occasional TABLES
MASSIVE TUBULAR BEDSTEADS, Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Blankets, Bed Linen, &c.
WARDROBE, Cedar Chest Drawers
Neat Washstands and Sets, Toilet Tables
Toilet Glasses, Bedroom Carpets and Chairs
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 8th, at 94, Hunter-street,
The above.

N.B.—The whole of the furniture is nearly new, having been in use only about two months.

On view on MONDAY, after 2 o'clock.

Under Bill of Sale.

TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock sharp, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, Household Furniture and Sundries, consisting of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Lustres, Pictures, Vases, Ornaments and Wax Flowers, Cutlery, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, December 9, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The above. No reserve.

Unredeemed Pledges.

H. L. DUNN will sell by public auction, at his Room, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp, the unredeemed pledges pawned with Mrs. Madden, of Sussex-street. Clothing at 11 o'clock, sundries and jewellery at 3 o'clock.

Sale of Building Materials.

C. CARR and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, on the spare piece of ground in Elizabeth-street, near the new Oddfellows' Hall, A quantity of building materials, joists, rafters, flooring boards, doors, window frames and sashes, and about 25,000 bricks, with sundry other lots of timber. Terms, cash. No reserve.

WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises, 138, Castlereagh-street, near Hunter-street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
SUPERIOR, SUBSTANTIAL, and USEFUL FURNITURE and GENERAL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have been instructed by Mrs. Marshall to sell by auction, on the premises, 138, Castlereagh-street,
The whole of her superior household furniture and effects, on the above date.
Full particulars in a future issue.

Ex John Duthie and Agnes Rose.

280 Packages New and Seasonable
BOOTS AND SHOES,
comprising,
GENT.'S best Kid Almas, all calf kid, Striped Russells, Sewn Garibaldis, Mock Balmorals, and other styles
LADIES' Patent Garibaldis, Kid, Cloth, Lastings, Sewn, Riveted, and Fancy Stitched; Hessians, Kid Alpines, Memel, Imitation Garibaldis, Velveteen, German Lasting, &c.
CHILDREN'S Patent Garibaldis, Calf Croquet, Kid, Lasting fancied with black chenille, &c.
GIRLS' Black Cloth, Patent Gold, Lastings, Kid, Memel, Levant, Bronze, &c.
SLIPPERS—Patent Seal Victoria, Colleen Bawn, coloured Roan, Gauntlets, &c.
ORDERED ESPECIALLY TO SUIT THE PRESENT SEASON
from the following houses:—
J. EUSTACE and SON
S. COOK
SNOW and BENNETT
A. and J. HART
F. BENSON, ELLEY, and CO., and other makers.

Day of Sale—TUESDAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock prompt.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Myers and Solomon to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 8th December,
The abovenamed consignments of boots, consisting of Ladies' German all-lasting pps., M. H.
Ditto ditto lasting pps., peak toes, M. H. and seams to toes
Ditto ditto ditto patent calfwings, ch. M. H.
Ditto lasting E. S. pk. calf, patent toes, M. H.
Ditto ditto hessian, straight and peak patent toes, M. H.
Ditto ditto ditto, fancy black chenille, seams to toes, and patent toes
Ditto ditto ditto, embroidered up front, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, cir. vps., calf, patent, fancy cut caps, M. H.
Ditto lasting E. S., seams to toes and peak toes, plain and fancy stitched, sewn and rivetted, in a great variety of styles
Ditto kid leg, morocco vamps, black tips, M. H.
Ditto kid E. S., patent calf toes, stitched, M. H. and plain
Ditto ditto, blocked, fancy tops, black rosettes
Ditto ditto hessian, mock lace, black eyelets, M. H.
Ditto ditto blocked hessian, calf, patent peak toes, H. H.
Ditto ditto imitation watertight hessian, patent calf, cir. vps., oval toes
Ditto all-kid, M. H., sewn
Ditto kid alpine, M. H.
Ditto kid garibaldi, fancy patent toes, and other new styles
Ditto cloth, patent goloshed, welts, T. P. H., sewn and rivetted
Ditto mock kid terry E. S., high patent vps., p., M. H.
Ditto calf kid ditto ditto ditto
Ditto lasting, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto patent fancy garibaldis, E. S.
Ditto memel E. S. ditto
Ditto velveteen E. S. German lasting, cir vps., oval caps, M. H.
Dit'o ditto, patent calf toes
Ditto patent seal victorias, white lined
Ditto coloured roan and felt Colleen Bawns
Ditto ditto gauntlets
Gent.'s all calf kid, E. S.
Ditto kid almas, square edge, wide fitting
Ditto coloured roan Grecians, patent backs
Ditto patent seal alberts
Ditto russells, garibaldi, mock balmorals, and other makes
Girls' fancy patent garibaldi, M. H., 1 and 2 and 11 to 1
Ditto kid, E. S., patent vamps, M. H., 11 to 1 and 7 to 10
Ditto patent E. S., fancy stitched, M. H., 11 to 1 and 7 to 10
Ditto patent garibaldi, low M. H., 11 to 1, 7 to 10, and 4 to to 6
Ditto cloth E. S., patent gold T. P. H. welts, ditto ditto
Ditto patent calf, E. S., M. H., 7 to 10
Ditto ditto ditto croquet, T. P. H., 4 to 6
Ditto ditto ditto excelsior, ditto, ditto
Children's boots in several makes, 2 to 6, &c.

At 2 o'clock precisely.
1 case Terry elastics, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 inch.
N.B.—Luncheon will be provided.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Unreserved Sale of Original Packages
DRAPERY,
CLOTHING,
WOOLLENS,
STUFFS,
HATS, &c.,
Now landing ex Parramatta and Agnes Rose.

On THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Island Buyers, and others.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the Consignors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 10th December,
170 cases and bales of seasonable goods.
Particulars in due course.

Tin Ore. Tin Ore.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable parcels of tin ore.
Terms, cash.

GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of groceries, oilmen's stores, teas, sardines, jams, twine, hops, bran, and sundries.

HOBART TOWN JAMS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
80 cases Hobart Town jams.
Terms at sale.

FINE CONGOU TEAS.

The Cargo of the Maid of Judah, just arrived from Foochow Foo.

One of the best selected shipments of the season, comprising
CHOICEST KAISOW BREAKFAST CONGOUS
FINEST KAISOW CONGOUS
FINE STRONG COUNTRY CONGOUS, and
FINEST SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers,
on TUESDAY, 8th December.

⁂ Muster packages may be seen at the Sale Rooms, where facilities are provided for liquoring. The special attention of the trade and country buyers is invited to this shipment, which comprises some of the CHOICEST TEAS OF THE SEASON, and a selection of fine Counter Congous and useful Country Teas.

Terms Liberal at Sale.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Cowlishaw, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
The cargo of fine selected congou teas, just arrived, ex Maid of Judah.

Sardines.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Rooms, O'Connell-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases sardines, halves and quarters.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock.

At No. 253, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS
CHINA, CUT GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE
BRILLIANT-TONED PIANOFORTE
BEDROOM FURNITURE
BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING, &c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at No. 253, Albion-street, Surry Hills, on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock, at Triton Villa, Coogee, the residence of J. Hughes, Esq.

Important Unreserved Sale by Auction
of
THE WHOLE OF THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
GLASSWARE, CHINA, ELECTROPLATE
VALUABLE PROOF ENGRAVINGS
SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE
&c., &c., &c.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Cabinetmakers, Furniture Brokers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from J. Hughes, Esq. (in consequence of his departure for Europe), to sell by auction, at his residence, Triton Villa, Coogee, on THURSDAY, 10th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

ON VIEW WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, and morning of sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd December.

At No. 358, George-street, the Warehouse of Mr. T. Cox.

Large and Important Unreserved Clearance Sale by auction
of
The WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE STOCK-IN-TRADE of DRAWING and DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, and BEDROOM FURNITURE; GILT PIER-GLASSES, and TOILET-GLASSES, IRON BEDSTEADS, FURNITURE IN THE WHITE, HORSEHAIR, &c., &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be published.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Thos. Cox (who is retiring from business) to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, No. 353, George-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 22nd and 23rd December, at 11 o'clock each day,
The whole of his valuable stock of furniture, pierglasses, iron bedsteads, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

On FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock.
At Phillip-street North, the Residence of William Rae, Esq.

Very Attractive Sale by Auction
of
The ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS
ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, HAND-PAINTED CHINA
CHOICE and RECHERCHE PLATED WARE, from ELKINGTON, MASON, and CO.'S
BRILLIANT-TONED COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD
SUBSTANTIAL BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS and BEDDING
KITCHEN FURNITURE
And SUNDRIES.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Brokers, and Others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from William Rae, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, Phillip-street North, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his valuable furniture and effects
Terms, cash.

☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be issued as early as possible.

TUESDAY, December 8.

Important and Unreserved Sale of New and Fashionable Hats and Caps.

Just landed, in splendid condition, ex late arrivals, 60 Cases.

For Positive Sale.

BENJAMIN BRAUN and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Rooms, No. 1, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 8th December, at 11 o'clock,
60 cases of hats and caps of very superior quality as particularized in Saturday's issue.

☞ The attention of the WHOLESALE, RETAIL, and EXPORT TRADE is requested to above 60 CASES FASHIONABLE and MARKETABLE HATS, which for style and quality have never been approached in this market. EVERY CASE WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD.

☞ THE TRADE ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED NOT TO MISS THIS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY THEY WILL HAVE OF REPLENISHING THEIR STOCKS OF SEASONABLE AND SALABLE GOODS THIS SIDE OF CHRISTMAS, AND AT THEIR OWN PRICES, EVERY LINE OFFERED BEING FOR POSITIVE SALE, IRRESPECTIVE OF COST.

Terms, extra liberal.

THURSDAY, 10th December.

On the Premises, 124, Bourke-street, three doors from Woolloomooloo-street.

USEFUL and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising
Suite of Furniture, in hair-cloth, viz.—Couch, 6 Chairs, and Easy Chair
Leo Tables
Sideboard
Chiffoniere
Chimney Glass
Carpets and Hearthrugs
Engravings and Ornaments
Handsome Tubular State Bedstead and Bedding
Chests of Drawers, Washstands and Ware
Toilet Glasses, Marble Slabs
Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

ALFRED CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 124, Bourke-street, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the furniture and effects.
Without reserve.

Preliminary Notice.
IMPORTANT SALE
of
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
CHRISTMAS SALE.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Several large parcels of
Bulk and bottled WINES
Bulk and case BRANDIES
RUM, GENEVA
Bulk and bottled ALES and PORTERS
Light WINES
CORDIALS &c., &c.

☞ Full particulars in an early issue.

FRIDAY, the 11th December.

15 Cwt. ROPE
6 Bundles TWINE
12 Bolts CANVAS.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. are instructed to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 11th December, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th instant.

9 Casks Bass's BOTTLED BEER.

CAREY, GILLES, and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 336, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above.

Now landing ex Agnes Rose.
21 Packages General Drapery, &c.
THIS DAY (Tuesday) and TO-MORROW (Wednesday)

MR. CLARLES TEAKLE has bee instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7 Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock each day,
27 packages new and seasonable drapery, clothing, hats, &c., comprising
Black alpacas
Hollands
Silesias
Horrockses' longcloths
Welsh flannel
Huck towels
Canvas, forfar
Shirtings, crimean
Plain and fancy gambroons
Linen drills
Women's W. C. hose
Men's brown half-hose
Trousers and vests
Paget coats
Mole trousers
White shirts
L. G. crimean ditto
Rob Roy and fancy ditto
Children's dresses
Cloaking
Witney cloths
Pilot reefers
Flannel undershirts
Hats and caps
Haberdashery
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE OF 140 PACKAGES OF DRAPERY, WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, HATS, SHIRTS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, &c.

Just landed ex s.s. Wentworth and Macedon.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, December 8.
TO-MORROW, Wednesday, December 9.

To Warehousemen, Clothiers and Outfitters, Country Storekeepers, Boot and Shoe Makers, and the Trade generally.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has bee favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, December 8 and 9, at 11 o'clock prompt each day,
381-1619— 1 bale 20 dozen men's Scotch twill shirts, 58
1620— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
1621— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
399-22— 1 ditto 20 ditto check clydesdale shirts, 76
381-1257— 1 ditto 8 ditto boys' napier shirts, 815
12 ditto youths' ditto ditto
381-1801— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 671, B & C
1802— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1803— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1804— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto
1130— 1 ditto 10 ditto napier shirts, 811, B & C
10 ditto ditto ditto, 812
1134— 1 ditto 10 ditto disto ditto, 803
10 ditto ditto ditto, 806
726— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto, 855, 31
1250— 1 ditto 20 ditto ditto ditto, 825
273-2099— 1 ditto 20 ditto argyle ditto
2100— 1 ditto 10 ditto stanley ditto
10 ditto argyle ditto
1166— 1 ditto, 20 ditto men's twilled wince shirts, 135
1167— 1 ditto, 20 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 135
647-3— 1 case, 36 gent.'s drab shell hats, 22
556-4— 1 ditto, 50 nap witney leopold sacs, unlined patch pockets, 2512
332-201— 1 ditto, 75 white mole trousers, 3-7
202— 1 ditto, same contents
206— 1 ditto, ditto ditto
207— 1 ditto, ditto ditto
282-7— 1 ditto, 76 pairs men's fancy tweed trousers 27696
22-36— 1 ditto, 71 ditto ditto, 6700
38— 1 ditto, 60 pieces fancy prints
513-1574— 1 ditto, 75 pairs men's fancy tweed trousers, 100
22-35— 1 ditto, 71 ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6468
77-978— 1 ditto, 162 dozen floss ruche, 172
1767— 1 ditto, 108 ditto ditto ditto, 10
1769— 1 ditto, 105 ditto ditto ditto, 122
642-14— 1 trunk, 36 men's split bluchers, rivetted
16— 1 ditto, 36 ditto ditto ditto, sewn
17— 1 ditto, 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto
18— 1 ditto, 36 ditto ditto ditto ditto
603-6— 1 ditto, 48 women's cash E. S. boots
7— 1 ditto, 48 ditto ditto ditto
130-2— 1 ditto, 48 mock kid E. S. boots
130-9— 1 ditto, 48 ditto ditto ditto
130-15— 1 ditto, 48 women's black cash. E. S. boots
693-3778— 1 case, 96 girls' C. T. boots
144 ditto ditto ditto
265-619a— 1 ditto, 48 ditto ditto ditto
144 ditto ditto ditto
16 men's buff shoes
208 ditto ditto riveted
185-207-8— 2 ditto, each 200 dozen corah handkerchiefs
16-231— 1 ditto, 30 pieces costume stripe
1— 1 ditto, 212 victoria table-covers, 7-4 to 8-12
2— 1 ditto, 29 ptd. table and velvet pile covers
3— 1 ditto, coloured gossamers and yak lace
4— 1 ditto, white hats (twist and split straw)
5— 1 ditto, ditto ditto
6— 1 ditto, straw hats (assorted colours)
7— 1 ditto, ditto ditto
8— 1 ditto, ditto ditto (white)
10— 1 ditto, 32 pieces fancy tweed
11— 1 ditto, 100 pairs fancy tweed trousers
12— 1 ditto, 46 serge sacs
13— 1 ditto, 72 black cloth sacs.
In addition to the above,
Just landed ex ALEXANDRA,
964-6— 3 cases pongee silks
1684— 1 case fancy striped drillings
59-61— 3 cases ditto ditto ditto
247— 1 case ditto ditto ditto
700— 1 bale, 15 pieces ⅞ American drill
592— 1 case, 35 dozen stays
1873— 1 ditto, 21 pieces union elect. flannel
1874— 1 ditto, same contents
1329— 1 ditto, 18 dozen men's white shirts
2222— 1 bale, 20 ditto blue jean shirts
2311— 1 case, 21½ ditto white shirts
2715— 1 ditto, 22 ditto ditto satteen corsets
2370— 1 bale, 18 pieces brown derry
2580— 1 case, 15 dozen white shirts
2581— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2582— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2584— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2604— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2605— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2606— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2608— 1 ditto, 15 ditto ditto ditto
2646— 1 ditto, 18 ditto ditto ditto
2653— 1 bale, 10 pieces 72 in. hessian
2684— 1 case, 40 pieces linings
2709— 1 ditto, 50 ditto 9-8 Bengal prints
2710— 1 ditto, 50 ditto 9-8 ditto ditto
236— 1 bale, 10 ditto 40-inch hessians
381-221— 1 case, 20 dozen blue jean shirts
84286— 1 ditto, 57 pieces cambric hair cord prints
4— 1 ditto, 10 pieces black union
4— 1 ditto, 10 ditto black melton
2633— 1 ditto, 18 ditto imitation colonial tweed
212— 1 ditto, 306 men's tweed vests
2702— 1 ditto, 176 black cloth vests
2703— 1 ditto, 198 men's white drill trousers
2704— 1 ditto, 150 ditto men's black cloth vests
600— 1 ditto, 9 7-12 dozen men's felt helmet hats
64— 1 ditto, 10 ditto drab stiff felt ditto
69— 1 ditto, 10 ditto ditto ditto
2249— 1 ditto, 28 ditto boys' B.C. caps
2250— 1 ditto, 28 ditto ditto ditto
2251— 1 ditto, 28 ditto ditto ditto
2666— 1 ditto, 24 ditto ditto ditto
2668— 1 ditto, 10 ditto men's ditto
2252— 1 ditto, 28 ditto boys' ditto
2343— 1 ditto, 20 ditto boys and men's ditto
2438— 1 ditto, 70½ ditto boys' cloth caps
2664— 1 ditto, 24 ditto boys' cloth caps
2665— 1 ditto, 28 ditto ditto ditto.

The auctioneer has great pleasure and every confidence in directing the attention of buyers to the above highly important sale—having been instructed to sell every line to the highest bidder.

Catalogues to be obtained on application at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

500 CASES DEVOE'S BRILLIANT KEROSENE
Screw Nozzles.
Just landed, in splendid condition.
Delivery taken from the wharf in bond.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
At the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY,
Tuesday, 8th instant.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 8th instant, at 11 o'clock,
500 cases Devoe's brilliant kerosene, to be taken in bond.
Terms at sale.

FINE SECONDS FLOUR.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 8th instant,
60 bags fine seconds flour.
Terms, cash.

KENSETT'S 1-lb. OYSTERS,
With all faults.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, Tuesday, December 8th, at 11 o'clock,
13 cases Kensett's 1-lb oysters, each 4 dozen
Terms, cash.

QUEENSLAND SUGARS
COLONIAL ditto.
In Pockets.
Fine Grainy Crystals, &c.
Ditto Medium Counters.
For positive Unreserved Sale.
By order of the Consignees.

THURSDAY, December 11, 1874.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, December 10, at 11 o'clock,
About 75 tons Queensland and colonial sugars.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

Hapgood Hume's 1-lb. Salmon.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

200 cases Hapgood Hume's 1-lb. salmon.

Terms at sale.

GREAT CHRISTMAS CLEARING SALE.

To close consignments for the year.

By order of Messrs. Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.

On TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, 8th December,

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 8th December, at 11 o'clock,

The following merchandise, to close up shipments before the end of the year.

CEMENT.

236 casks Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's
299 ditto ditto ditto.

FENCING WIRE.

8 tons White Cross fencing wire, No. 6
12 tons ditto ditto, No. 8
13 ditto ditto, No. 10.

HOLLOWARE.

30 hogsheads Findlay and Co.'s best imperial measure heavy holloware.

GUNPOWDER.

200 kegs, each 25 lbs., Hall's IG blasting powder

FLAX.

29 bales finest N. Z. phormium.

GLASS.

5 cases plate glass, Compagnie de Florence
260 boxes Fourcalt, Fison, and Co.'s window glass, first quality.

OILS.

10 barrels Hubback's boiled linseed oil
75 drums ditto, ditto, ditto
50 drums ditto, raw oil
1000 cases, each 17½ gallons, castor oil
50 drums Blundell, Spence, and Co.'s raw linseed oil
5 hogsheads ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
5 hogsheads ditto, ditto, boiled oil.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

50 cases, each 25 dozen, A lamp chimneys.

DUNDEE GOODS.

2 bales, each 500, flax ore bags
6 ditto, ditto 500, hemp ditto
2 ditto, ditto 800, bran bags
5 ditto, ditto 500, light-weight cornsacks, 27 x 44
21 ditto, ditto 25 dozen, full 2½-15 striped cornsacks
15 ditto, ditto 50, end woolpacks, shipped 10½ lbs.
1 ditto, ditto 100, end ditto, ditto
10 ditto, ditto 50, end ditto, over 10½ lbs.
3 ditto, ditto 50, ditto, shipped 11 lbs.
2 ditto, ditto 60, ditto, ditto, 11 lbs.
10 ditto, ditto 250, three-bushel bags.

SALT.

55 tons coarse Liverpool.

HOPS.

10 pockets Mid Kent.

LEA and PERRINS' SAUCE.

75 cases, each 6 dozen, L. and P. half-pint Worcester sauce
40 cases, each 3 dozen, ditto pint ditto.

CANDLES.

4 boxes Price's Belmont sperms, 4's, each 25 lbs.
500 ditto De Roubaix, Jenar, and Co.'s, full weight five-medal sperms, each 25 lbs.

SUGAR.

O—

49 bags brewers' crystals

RE—

54 bags grainy counters
5000 empty Madagascar sugar mats.

BLUE.

9 cases Ehrensperger's light laundry blue
10 ditto ditto ditto.

FISH.

4 drums finest dry cod, each about 8 cwt.
7 ditto ditto ditto ling, ditto
150 cases Burnham and Morrill's lobsters, each 4 doz. 1 lb. tins
150 ditto Kensett's oysters, each 4 doz. 1 lb. ditto.

RICE.

40 bags Patna rice, each 1 cwt.
460 ditto finest dressed table rice.
500 mats finest Java table rice.

SUNDRIES.

40 cases tapioca, each 60 lbs., rock
28 cases pearl sago, each 120 lbs.
23 quarter-casks Gillon's celebrated Orleans vinegar
50 cases, each 2 cwt. Barry's chicory
4 bales brown paper
60 cases safety matches
9 cases cigars.

BEERS.

1 hogsheads Bass ale, all faults
15 casks Cameron and Saunders' Bass quart ale, each 4 doz.
56 cases ditto ditto
100 casks Bass ale, bottled by London Burton Bottled Beer Co.
15 cases Norway bottled ale
250 cases Bremers ale, each 4 doz.
40 cases Kiorlu beer, pints.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

1 hogshead four-diamond sherry
1 ditto triangle sherry
4 ditto Admiral Pinzon's sherry
16 quarter-casks Admiral Pinzon's sherry
5 octaves A. S. fine amontillado
12 ditto O. Q. ditto ditto
8 ditto R. P. finest dry ditto
88 cases St. Julien claret, 1 30-32 gallon
48 ditto ditto ditto, 2 ditto
50 ditto Medoc, 1 30-32 gallon
20 ditto Margaux, 2 ditto
9 ditto Chateau Yaquem, very superior, 2 ditto
10 ditto Nuits, 2 ditto
10 ditto Beaune, ditto
10 ditto Monthelie, ditto
8 ditto Monthelie, ditto
111 ditto Perrier's Mosseaux champagne, quarts, ditto
25 ditto Perrier's Mosseaux champagne, pints, ditto
32 ditto Perrier's Castle Blanche dry champagne, quarts, ditto
9 ditto Perrier's Carte Blanche dry champagne, pints, ditto
14 cases Perrier's cabinet champagne, quarts, 2 gallons
4 ditto ditto ditto, pints, ditto
7 ditto Chateau Salmer claret, 2 gallons
14 ditto Perrier's St. Estephe claret, 2 gallons
196 cases Key aromatic schnapps, 2 gallons, 17.2 u. p.
17 quarter-casks Rizart's d. d. pale brandy, proof
79 cases Rowlatt Freres brandy, 1 28-32 gallon, 16.9 u. p.
20 ditto ditto old brandy, 1 28-32 gallon, 18·1 u. p.
49 ditto ditto, ditto, 15·1 u. p.
56 ditto Lecoq Freres' 6-year old brandy, 1 31-32 gallon, 19·7 u. p.
9 ditto ditto, 2-year old brandy, 2 gallons, 17·3 u. p.
2 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 26·5 u. p.
5 ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 1 30-32 gallon, 18·1 u. p.
32 ditto Swain Boord's orange bitters, 1 28-32 gallon
64 ditto Angostura ditto, 25-32 gallon
30 ditto sparkling hock
25 quarter-casks Domecq sherry
80 ditto pale sherry, 000 u. p.

☞ The Auctioneers beg to direct special attention to instructions given by the Vendors, viz., that every lot offered will be for ABSOLUTE UNRESERVED SALE.

Terms at sale.

JUST LANDED,
EX S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE SEASON.
PRIME AMERICAN HAMS (in Casks), CORN FED, SUGAR CURED.
FIRST OF THE KIND EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS MARKET.
AND FAR SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED.

☞ The Hams have been unpacked, so that the trade may have every opportunity of inspecting them.

ALL GUARANTEED SOUND, AND IN PERFECT CONDITION.
FOR POSITIVE SALE.
By Order of Messrs. BEILBY and SCOTT.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, 10th, at 11 o'clock,

400 prime American hams.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Damaged Tea,
Ex Janet, from Foo Chow.

21 Chests
250 Half-Chests
20 Boxes.

For Positive Sale,
At the City Mart, George-street,
THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock.

By order of the Importers, Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 10th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Janet, just arrived from Foo Chow.
21 chests congou tea
250 half-chests ditto
20 boxes ditto.

Full particulars of numbers in a future issue.

Terms at sale.

Bass's Pale Ale.
Bottled by J. and G. Bourke.

In splendid order and condition.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

100 casks Bass's pale ale, quarts
50 ditto ditto ditto, pints.

Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the proprietor, in consequence of leaving Sydney, to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 127, Campbell-street, Surry Hills,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, comprising tables, chairs, couches, chiffoniers, Brussels carpet, pier glass, lustres, oil paintings and engravings, fender and irons, four-post iron and wood bedsteads, and bedding, splendid chest drawers, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, and sundries.

COTTAGE.

THURSDAY, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock, on the Property.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Property, Pitt-street, Redfern, near Raglan-street,

Cottage, containing 4 rooms, with verandah, having 25 feet frontage to Pitt-street by 160 feet deep to a lane, commanding a splendid view.

Title—residue 99 years' lease.

Positive unreserved sale.

THIS DAY, at 11.

AT THE UNION AUCTION ROOMS, 141, PITT-STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT, GLEBE ROAD.

MR. GEORGE HEAD has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the above Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11,

TWO VALUABLE LEASEHOLD COTTAGES, situate in the GLEBE ROAD, within 100 yards of the PARRAMATTA ROAD.

The property comprises a brick-built cottage, known as CATHERINE COTTAGE, GLEBE ROAD, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, and let at 15s. PER WEEK; also a weatherboard ditto, containing 5 rooms and kitchen, at present occupied by the vendor, but of the estimated rental of 11s. PER WEEK.

The property has a frontage of 42 FEET TO THE GLEBE ROAD, by a depth of 139 FEET, with a 16-feet lane at back, and side entrance, with a passage 4 feet wide. Held for a term of 45 years, unexpired, at a moderate ground rent.

Further particulars can be obtained or will be forwarded on application to

Mr. GEORGE HEAD,
Auction, Land, and Estate Agent,
141, Pitt-street.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, NEWTOWN ROAD, NEAR PARRAMATTA-STREET.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, AT THE RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER, under contracts dated the 12th and 16th of September last.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by the vendor of the building allotments above alluded to, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the risk of the former purchaser,

THREE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, part of Shepherd's Nursery allotments, having 75 feet frontage to the NEWTOWN ROAD, commencing at the corner nearest to the cottages known as Cooper's or the Sugar Company's, the depths being 190 feet. Mr. Shepherd's residence is 25 feet south of the land for sale.

TITLE—SATISFACTORY, commencing with a grant from the Crown to the late Mr. Shepherd, senior.

Terms at sale.

A PORTION OF TWO LIBRARIES, 800 VOLUMES FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are favoured with instruction to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of December, commencing at 11 o'clock prompt,

A portion of the library of the late Honorable Thomas Icely, and some choice works from another library, comprising—

Scott's Works, 28 vols
Shakespeare's Works, 16 vols
Gould's Birds of Australia
Pictorial History of Scotland and London, Spenser's Poetical Works, Pope's Works. Book of the Poets, Cowper's Works, Gallery of Modern British Artists, Dickens's Works, Waverley Novels, Memoirs of Lord Nelson, Medical Portrait Gallery, Lancashire; Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated; The Imperial Gazetter, Robertson's Works, Plutarch's Lives, Carlisle's Topographical Dictionary of England, Genni on Painting, Vernon Gallery, National Gallery, The Quiver, Chambers' Journal, The People's Magazine, Sunday Magazine, The Sunday at Home, The Leisure Hour, Good Words, London Society, The Argosy, and many other works of general literature, poetical, scientific, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms on and after TUESDAY, the 8th instant.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES, REDFERN-STREET, REDFERN.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

Two cottages in Redfern-street, occupied by Messrs. Taity and Aitken, known as Lane's cottages, near to Albert-terrace.

They are built of brick, verandah in front; one contains 4 rooms, passage, and cellar, a detached kitchen, shingled roofs; side entrance from the street.

The other house has a verandah, and contains, 3 rooms, passage, and kitchen.

A good supply of water, a two-stall stable, and cart entrance.

THE FAMILY RESIDENCE AND EXTENSIVE GROUND KNOWN AS MARION, OPPOSITE NEWINGTON, ON THE PARRAMATTA RIVER.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are favoured with instructions from J. H. Williams, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, No. 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

THE WELL-KNOWN ESTATE OF MARION, containing 44 acres, with extensive frontage to the river, opposite Newington College, and adjoining the Subiaco Estate, formerly the property of the late Hannibal Macarthur, Esq.

The land rises gradually from the river to an eminence commanding beautiful views of the river, Sydney, Parramatta, Ryde, and the country around, limited by the Blue Mountains, being equi-distant from Parramatta and Ryde, say three miles from each.

It is in fact one of the most charming sites for a residence to be found out of Sydney.

THE HOUSE IS SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT OF STONE, containing 16 rooms, with kitchen and cellars. The whole in good order.

The ground is good and subdivided into orchard, cultivation and grazing paddocks. Steamers to and from Sydney and Parramatta pass the property every hour in the day.

When the bridges, now about to be commenced by the Government in Iron Cove and Five Dock, are erected, this property will be within an hour and a half's ride of the city through a pleasing part of the country.

Parties going by steamer to see the property can have a boat sent for them, if the steamer's bell is rung on nearing Newington Wharf.

TITLE—UNDER TORRENS' ACT. Terms at sale.

N.B.—The purchaser can have a paddock if required containing 44 acres of bush land near Marion, well watered by a creek at a sum to be named at the auction.

A LARGE AND CHOICE WATER-SIDE ALLOTMENT IN WATSON'S BAY,
A PORTION OF LAING'S POINT.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, December 17th, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

ONE OF THE EARLIEST SELECTIONS in the subdivision of WATSON'S BAY into building sites, being Lot 1 of Section 1, having 60 feet to the Harbour, 120 feet to Pacific-street, with considerable depth, as shown on the plan of subdivision on view at the Auction Rooms. It adjoins Mr. H. Killick's property, which separates it from Victoria-street, now in charge of the Municipal Council of Woollahra, having recently been handed over by the Government.

Title good.—Terms at sale.

IN THE ESTATE OF Mr. C. W. BELL.

ALLOTMENT AT BELLO RETIRO.

BOWDEN, MILLS, and GORDON are instructed by F. T. Humphery, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,

An allotment of land, having 33 feet frontage to Lord-street, by a depth of 130 feet, being lot 30 of section 1 of the Bello Retiro Estate.

TERMS CASH.

TIN ORE. TIN ORE.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at the Sale Room of his Warehouse, Circular Quay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

WEDNESDAY, 9th December.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on

WEDNESDAY, 9th December.

NORTH SHORE, Berry-street.	That comfortable Cottage Residence, situate in BERRY-STREET, NORTH SHORE, built of stone, with slated roof, containing wide verandah, hall, drawing and dining rooms, 2, bedrooms, pantry, kitchen, and scullery (both fitted with large cooking ranges), and 2 bedrooms upstairs. The property is well-drained, and never-failing supply of water, supplied by large iron tanks.
CHIPPENDALE, Wellington-street.	Two Brick Houses, situate in WELLINGTON - STREET, CHIPPENDALE, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, known as Nos. 30 and 32, and presently in the occupation of Messrs. M'Sheilly and Bradston.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Dowling-street.	A large Block of Land, having 40-feet frontage to DOWLING-STREET, by a depth of 170 feet to JUDGE-STREET, together with the 2 Dwelling-houses thereon,—one containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; the other 6 rooms, &c.
SURRY HILLS, Crown-street.	Two Dwelling-houses, Nos. 501 and 503, CROWN-STREET, SURRY HILLS, built of brick, on stone foundations, cemented fronts, slated roofs, containing, verandah, passage, 4 rooms, kitchen, shed, &c., with back entrance.
REDFERN, Wells-street West.	Two Cottages, situate in WELLS-STREET WEST, REDFERN, each containing 4 rooms, &c., now in the occupation of Messrs. Spooner and Harvey.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE, DARLINGHURST.

LORNE VILLA,
HANDSOME CITY FAMILY RESIDENCE,
together with about half-an-acre of improved ground, Lot 32 of the Macleay Estate subdivision.

TOGETHER WITH THE ADJOINING SITES, LOTS 33, 34, and 35,
UPWARDS OF
2 ACRES AND A QUARTER
IN EXTENT;
the whole having a continuous building line of
568 FEET TO THE RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD,
66 feet wide, now nearly completed by the city authorities.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on

FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,
LORNE VILLA AND GROUNDS,
ELIZABETH BAY ESTATE.

This residence, lately occupied by J. R. Cattell, Esq., is built in a most substantial manner, and finished in an unusually good style. The premises are of brick and stone, with slate roof, and attractive elevation and design, and contains 12 rooms of good dimensions, viz.:—

ON THE GROUND FLOOR, dining-room with pantry, breakfast-room, and bedroom (with French lights opening on to a wide verandah and flower garden), bathroom, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, larder, wine cellar, and all necessary out-offices.

ON THE UPPER FLOOR are wide entrance hall, drawing-room, 4 bedrooms, and dressing-room, some of which apartments enter on to a spacious balcony, commanding extensive beautiful views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. Above this story is a campanile tower, a fine lofty apartment, which enjoys magnificent panoramic prospects and a charming uninterrupted landscape.

Water is laid on, and the drainage is perfect. Gas is at the corner of the road. The whole premises are in complete repair, and ready for immediate occupation by any gentleman's family. Additional rooms may be built at slight cost; and a site is reserved for stable and coach-house.

THE GROUNDS are laid out with considerable taste, and planted with choice shrubs and evergreens, which have been growing some years, and are more mature than what are generally found in gardens attached to newly-erected houses.

☞ As a residence, Lorne Villa possesses superior advantages. In the city, surrounded by its own grounds and within easy walking distance of the great business thoroughfares, it partakes of all the peculiar benefits of a healthy suburb. The site, on the heights of Darlinghurst, commanding charming views, will always be a popular, retired, select, delightful position for a private residence.

Lorne Villa being built on Lot 32 of the Macleay Estate, and Lot 33 being leased to the vendor in the same lease, the two will be sold together in one lot.

LOT 33 has a frontage of 137 FEET ON RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD, with an average depth of 180 feet, abutting on the private garden of Mr. JUSTICE HARGRAVE. This lot contains an elevated site for a FIRST-CLASS VILLA, or for TWO SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS; and the BUILDING covenant having been FULFILLED on the WHOLE LEASE, a purchaser can either add Lot 33 as an additional garden to Lorne Villa, or SUB-LET at an IMPROVED GROUND RENT to great advantage for another villa.

LOTS 34 AND 35 being held DIRECT FROM Mr. MACLEAY under TWO SEPARATE LEASES, will be offered to auction separately.

LOT 34 has a FRONTAGE TO RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD of 137 FEET, with an average depth of 220 FEET.

LOT 35 has a FRONTAGE TO RUSHCUTTER BAY ROAD of 134 FEET, with an average depth of 260 FEET.

These two lots also abut on the private garden and lands of Mr. JUSTICE HARGRAVE.

LOT 35 has a WATER FRONTAGE on Rushcutter Bay, and has been laid out for several pairs of Cottage Villas, so as to form the commencement of a new street across Rushcutter Bay.

All the lots are well worthy the attention of CAPITALISTS and BUILDING SPECULATORS, as well as of gentlemen in search of a FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE in this select and convenient locality.

TITLE, 90 years unexpired lease; aggregate ground rent for the four lots (about 2¾ acres), £61 per annum. Building covenant complied with, with the exception of Lots 34 and 35, which are subject to an expenditure of £200 prior to December, 1875.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the LAND and HOUSE can be obtained on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers; or of R. W. ROBBERDS, Esq., Solicitor, Castlereagh-street; or A. S. HUNTLEY, Esq., Surveyor, Bligh-street, Sydney.

Terms at sale.

INTEREST IN AN ESTATE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th December.

The one-seventh interest of F. W. Perry in and to various properties in the colony of New South Wales, described in a marriage settlement which may be inspected at the offices of Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, solicitors, Pitt-street, subject to the life of a lady about 67 years of age.

Terms, cash.

CITY INVESTMENT.

For Imperative Sale.

The LARGE BLOCK OF CITY PROPERTY situated in

CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
a few feet from the corner of King-street, comprising the
SCANDINAVIAN HALL,
the COLUMBIA HOTEL adjoining,
and NINE HOUSES at the rear.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on

MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER instant,
at 11 o'clock,

The above-mentioned property, being the residue of a lease, having about 14¼ years to run, subject to a rent of £377 per annum. The property occupies about feet to the west side of Castlereagh-street, a short distance from King-street, and is now let at low rentals, and produces an income of £639 12s, made up as follows, viz.:—

Scandinavian Hall, £5 per week
The Columbia Hotel, £3 6s per week
Nine Houses in the rear, at 9s per week each, £4 1s (or £12 6s PER WEEK).

The lease of the premises may be inspected at the Rooms, where full information concerning the property may also be obtained.

Terms at sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE.

FREEHOLD CITY ALLOTMENTS.

FRIDAY, 11th December.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH,
GLOUCESTER-STREET,
MILL-STREET,
NEW GEORGE-STREET,

Being the whole of that VALUABLE BLOCK, about THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE in extent, fronting GEORGE-STREET NORTH, adjoining the PARSONAGE, and opposite the MARINERS' CHURCH, and extending back to Gloucester-street behind the Argyle Bond Stores.

TERMS:—One-third cash deposit at the time of sale, and the balance may remain secured upon the property for a term of three years, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

TITLE—Real Property Act. Particulars may be obtained from W. W. Billyard, Esq., solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,

On FRIDAY, 11th December,
At 11 o'clock,

The above-described VALUABLE BLOCK of FREEHOLD LAND, carefully subdivided into thirty-one convenient allotments, viz.,

LOTS 1 to 3, having frontages to GEORGE-STREET NORTH, admirably adapted as SITES FOR BUSINESS PREMISES.

LOTS 4 to 37, having frontages of about 15 feet each to NEW GEORGE, MILL, and GLOUCESTER STREETS, suitable as sites for RESIDENCES FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

☞ It is seldom that a large block of land, having frontage to the chief thoroughfare of the city, and so conveniently situated to the shipping, the quays, and the principal mercantile establishments, is brought into the market on a subdivision so carefully arranged to meet the requirements of builders and small capitalists as has been attempted with that above described; and the auctioneers, therefore, beg to direct special attention to it, as the instructions from the proprietor are to sell on the day mentioned lot by lot to the highest bidder. As sites for the residences of the large population connected with the shipping and mercantile interests no more convenient could be found; the demand for which, on the completion of the great improvements at the Circular Quay, will be considerably increased.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS of the subdivision may be obtained, on application at the Rooms, where also large Plan may be inspected.

CHOICE CORNER CITY SITE.
LIVERPOOL and CROWN STREETS,
NEAR CALDWELL-TERRACE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on

FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,

ALL THAT CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, portion of lot 9 B of the RILEY ESTATE, having the following frontages:—

28 FEET to LIVERPOOL-STREET,
90 FEET to CROWN-STREET,
28 FEET to LIVERPOOL-LANE,

together with the dwelling-house thereon.

The above is a very valuable corner block of land in this populous part of the city. It is well adapted as a site for business premises, which would, from the eligible position, readily let at the highest current rentals.

Title unquestionable—A. H. M'Culloch, Esq., solicitor, Pitt-street.

Terms at sale.

VALUABLE STATION PROPERTY.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

The following well-known highly-improved Stations viz.:—

ATTUNGA,
Liverpool Plains District.

MEROE,
Gwydir District.

WILLARIE,
Barwan River, Queensland.

Together with the HERD OF CATTLE belonging thereto, numbering
5500 HEAD MORE OR LESS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Sydney Burdekin, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street Sydney, on

TUESDAY, 19th January next, at 11 o'clock,

The above first-class pastoral properties, in one lot, the same having hitherto been worked together with great advantage and profit.

ATTUNGA is situated in the LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT, about 12 miles from TAMWORTH, and has an extensive frontage to the PEEL RIVER. The country is well grassed and consists principally of apple tree flats and open box forests, and is nearly all enclosed by substantial fencing (upwards of 50 miles) of wire and top-cap, while the remainder is protected by a natural boundary. The run including

5000 ACRES PURCHASED LAND,

with pre-emptive and auction leases, is sub-divided into a large number of conveniently-arranged well-watered paddocks, of which the approximate area is 28,340 acres, subdivided as follows, viz.: 16,000, 4000, 1000, 450, two of 1600, and two of 1200 each, three of 320 each, two of 120 each, and one of 90 acres, besides smaller ones surrounding the homestead.

There are about 100 acres under cultivation.

The improvements are very substantial, and include a newly erected cottage residence of brick and weatherboard, containing wide verandahs and 8 rooms, kitchen, Overseer's residence, storemen's hut, barn, hayasheds, 12-stall stable, coachhouse (30 x 20 feet), large open shed for horses, and other buildings. The stockyard is capable of working 1500 head of cattle.

About one mile from the head station, on the main Northern road, is the ATTUNGA INN, leased to Mr. Flynn at £50 per annum; and three miles further on is the Accommodation House, leased to Mr. Hartley at £26 per annum. Both these premises and paddocks attached are on purchased land, and will be given in to the purchaser with the other improvements.

On other parts on the run there are superintendent's residence of five rooms and kitchen, and four other residences for stockmen and boundary riders.

THE PURCHASED LAND (about 5000 acres) has been acquired with a view of commanding large areas of the run, and is all of rich quality. A large portion of it cost the owner £2 per acre, and with its many improvements it is believed that the whole 5000 acres, if judiciously subdivided into farms would realise from 50s. to £3 per acre. It will however be included in the purchase at £1 per acre.

About 3000 of the head of cattle, including a large number of bullocks and speyed cows fattening, are now running in the paddocks, the rest being depastured at Meroe and Willarie.

MEROE NORTH and MEROE SOUTH are distant about 140 miles from Attunga, and are situated on the Gwydir or Big River, adjoining Derra, the property of Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., and surrounded by Mungyer and other well-known properties. The country is myall and saltbush, and is richly covered with all the fattening herbage for which that part of the Gwydir is famous. The water supply is ample, and the carrying capacity of the run is very large. Meroe South (the frontage block) is securely enclosed with fences, forming a large paddock, with horse-paddock within it now being erected.

The improvements consist of superintendent's cottage good stockyards, &c. About 1000 of the cattle are depastured in the Meroe paddock.

WILLARIE lies about 100 miles north-west of Meroe, and has about 10 miles frontage to the Barwan River, district of Maranoa, Queensland. The run comprises the four blocks, viz.:—Willarie, Bullah, Gradule, and Munga Plains, and is well watered at the back by the Weir River, and Warrill and other creeks. The frontage part of the country, of very rich pasturage, is enclosed with fences forming two large grazing and fattening paddocks; there are also two other paddocks of 640 and 240 acres respectively.

The improvements comprise cottage of 4 rooms, kitchen, stockyard, &c. There is also a stockyard, on the back country, with paddock adjoining.

In the Willarie paddocks the rest of the herd, about 1500 head, are now depasturing, and can be put together in a few days.

The HERD OF CATTLE, ABOUT 5500 HEAD, will be mustered and delivered. Calves under 6 months old given in with right of brand.

⁂ Stores, working horses, and all other plant at Attunga may be taken by arbitration, or will be sold by auction on the spot. The working plant of Meroe and Willarie will be included in the purchase by valuation.

☞ The above properties are brought into the market for bona fide sale solely in consequence of Mr. S. Burdekin desiring to retire from pastoral pursuits, and afford more time to the management of his city properties. These stations have long been worked as one, and have proved a very profitable undertaking.

Attunga, which has been used as a depot, as well as a fattening station, may be said to have a market for fat stock at its own door, the Tamworth butchers being eager customers for all it has supplied, about 1200 head per annum, but which might be largely increased, and still leave the local market unsatisfied. As a profitable investment, these stations can be well recommended; and capitalists are invited to inspect them, for which purpose every assistance will be afforded by the respective superintendents in charge.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

THIS DAY.

O R D E R O F S A L E.

CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.	Brick-built Cottage, corner of Bourke and Short streets.
ALBION ESTATE, SURRY HILLS.	Five choice Building Allotments, corner of Albion and Belmore streets, portion of the Albion Estate.
EAST-STREET, SHERIFF'S GARDENS.	Dwelling House, No. 21, a few feet north of Campbell-street.
MARKET-LANE, HAYMARKET.	Brick-built Cottage, No. 3, Wexford-street, near Goulburn-street.
ERITH ESTATE, WAVERLEY.	The Erith Estate, subdivided into building sites, fronting South Head Road and other streets, commencing at Hough's mill, and extending to Cowper-street. Four building sites, Birrell-street, portion of Peek's subdivision.
MOSSMAN'S BAY, NORTH SHORE.	Beautifully situated Sites, on the great military road and Raglan-street.
NORTH SYDNEY, NORTH SHORE.	Cottage and 5 acres Land, Clatworthy's property, about 3¼ miles from Milson's Point.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

WAVERLEY FREEHOLD ESTATE.

ERITH ESTATE,

Comprising about TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, delightfully situated, of fine elevated FREEHOLD LAND, with extensive frontage to the South Head Road, commencing at that well-known property HOUGH'S MILL ESTATE, and extending to the COOGEE BAY ROAD.

THE ERITH ESTATE is subdivided into convenient sites, each having from 33 feet to 66 feet to the South Head and other wide roads, with depths varying from 130 to 330 feet, and will be sold to meet the requirements of all classes of purchasers. The position for the erection of Villa Residences or for business purposes is unsurpassed, and has always been acknowledged as the most valuable in this BEAUTIFUL POPULAR SUBURB.

TITLE—TORRENS'S ACT.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; residue in five or ten years at six per cent.

LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS by which each lot can be identified on the land are obtainable by application.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

TO STOCK OWNERS AND OTHERS.

VALUABLE COUNTRY ESTATE, COWPASTURE ROAD,
near Campbelltown.

That well-known AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATE,

LEPPINGTON,

containing, by grant, 790 Acres of Land, situated between the Cowpasture and Campbelltown Roads, adjoining "Varroville," the noted property belonging to Mr. Justice Cheeke, and within 5 miles of the Macquarie Fields Platform, on the Great Southern Railway.

The improvements consist of Dwelling-house, Stables, and other buildings; and the land, a large quantity of which is cleared, is enclosed by fences and subdivided into 7 paddocks.

Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mrs. Cordeaux to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on

FRIDAY, the 11th DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock,

The above well-known freehold estate, full particulars of which will be published at an early date.

☞ The attention of graziers and station-holders is specially directed to the sale of the above property, as, from its position, it is admirably adapted for a depot for fat stock coming to the Sydney market. Possession can be given on the 1st February next.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th DECEMBER,

CLEARING SALE.

In one lot or subdivided, as per plan on view at the Rooms.

In the Residuary Estate of the late
HENRY OSBORNE, Esq.

KENT-STREET.

ELEVEN BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, being the residue of the KENT-STREET BLOCK OF LAND in the above estate, fronting OSBORNE-STREET, at the rear of the Kent-street allotments recently sold. Six of these building sites extend from Osborne-street to the harbour, with a depth of about 170 feet.

TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.
W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Solicitor, Hunter-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on

FRIDAY, 11th December,
at 11 o'clock,

OSBORNE-STREET and DARLING HARBOUR.

LOT 15 to 20.—SIX ALLOTMENTS, each having 20 FEET 3 INCHES frontage to OSBORNE-STREET, with depths varying from 168 to 179 feet, and extending to the HARBOUR, to which each has about 20 feet frontage.

LOTS 21 to 24.—Each having 20 FEET 3 INCHES frontage to OSBORNE-STREET, with depths varying from 33 to 130 feet.

LOT 25 has 43 FEET frontage to OSBORNE-STREET, and about 60 feet to a side lane.

PLAN OF SUBDIVISION may be inspected at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CLARENCE-STREET.

VALUABLE BLOCK OF CITY LAND, having 40½ FEET FRONTAGE TO CLARENCE-STREET, about 20 feet south of Margaret-street; 73 FEET to a side lane (20 FEET wide); and 40½ FEET to YORK-LANE at the rear, which divides it from Mr. BAILLIE'S RESIDENCE and ECKFORD'S HOTEL.

TITLE, TORRENS'S ACT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from WILLIAM REILLY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,

The above very valuable piece of land, with three frontages, favourably situated for business purposes, or for private residences, a few feet from Wynyard-square and in immediate proximity to the main wharfs of the harbour and great mercantile thoroughfares of the city.

☞ Special attention is directed to this sale, as the site is the only one to be obtained in this choice locality, and it is a well-known fact that any class of premises erected there will command constant tenancy and full rentals.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

By order of the Executors of the Estate of the late WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., to close accounts.

PORT MACQUARIE.
TWO HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS, Nos. 1 and 2 of section 18, TOWN OF PORT MACQUARIE.

COUNTY of BERESFORD.
TOWNSHIP of COOMA.
20 ACRES of LAND, Parish of COOMA, within COOMA RESERVE.

QUEENSLAND.
TOWN of GLADSTONE.
FOURTEEN ALLOTMENTS of LAND, in the Town, as follows:—

LOTS 2, 3, 4, and 5, SECTION 2, corner of FORD and AUCKLAND STREETS
LOTS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, SECTION 5, corner of YAROON and AUCKLAND STREETS
LOTS 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22, SECTION 5, corner of ROSEBERRY and AUCKLAND STREETS.

TITLES—GRANTS FROM THE CROWN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the EXECUTORS of the ESTATE of the late WILLIAM BRADLEY, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on

FRIDAY, 18th December, at 11 o'clock,

The above country lots of land, townships of Port Macquarie and Cooma; also, in Gladstone, Queensland.

Terms at sale.

NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

WELL-FINISHED COMMODIOUS FAMILY RESIDENCE, occupied by Captain Moore, and COTTAGE adjoining, in the occupation of A. S. Low, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 21st December, at 11 o'clock,

All that CORNER BLOCK OF LAND, being lots 140 to 144 of section 4 of NORTH KINGSTON ESTATE, having 82½ frontage to WELLINGTON-STREET, and 181½ feet to LENNOX-STREET, and 82½ feet to REGENT-STREET, upon which are erected the following, fronting Wellington-street:—

A REALLY DESIRABLE FAMILY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing nine rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with large yard, paddock, stable, &c., at the rear.

A SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with yard, &c., at the rear.

The above-described freehold is most favourably situated in the best part of the rapidly improving suburb of NEWTOWN, at the RAILWAY STATION, and only a few yards from the OMNIBUS STAND.

Cards to view can be obtained at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 21st DECEMBER.

SALE of Two of the most valuable Country Newspaper Properties in the Colony of New South Wales.

"THE YASS COURIER,"
Established 1857.

"THE BURRANGONG CHRONICLE,"
Established 1873.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. J. Brown (in consequence of his projected departure from the colony) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 21st December, at 11 o'clock,

The COPYRIGHT, GOODWILL, and PLANT of the YASS COURIER newspaper, published on Tuesdays and Fridays in the above town of Yass. The COURIER is one of the oldest, most influential, and remunerative country journals in the colony.

The plant, which is unusually large, and equal to the production of a daily newspaper the full size of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, is in excellent condition and thorough working order. It also includes a well-selected and very extensive assortment of jobbing and fancy type. On several occasions, owing to a pressure of advertisements the COURIER has been issued on a double (uncut) sheet of eight the usual sized pages, and the four pages are regularly worked at the machine at one time—an advantage that will at once be apparent to any practical printer. The machine (a Napier—size of table 40 inches by 54 inches, the largest out of Sydney unless in the MERCURY Office, Maitland) has all the usual accessories complete, and is at present worked by hand-power, although by simply reversing the belt a steam-engine can be attached at any moment. The COURIER has an extensive advertising connection in Yass, throughout the colonies, and in England, and the subscription list is superior to most country journals printed in the colony. The advertisements appearing in the COURIER are guaranteed as genuine orders, and in no single instance is the practice, now so prevalent, of inserting dummy advertisements to save the expense of composition, resorted to.

In addition to the usual Printing plant, there has lately been added (imported direct) one of Parkins's Patent Relief Stamping Machines, of large size, and a full stock of colours, &c., for working same; as well as a complete set of Floral Initial Steel Dies.

The Premises, which can be obtained on lease at a very moderate rental, comprise—a composing room 40 ft. x 14 ft., machine and pressroom 26 ft. x 14 ft., dwelling-house of 8 rooms, bathroom, w.c., and kitchen; also, shop, with cedar fittings (which can be had at valuation), in which the old-established Bookselling and Stationery Business, known as the "Courier Book Mart," is carried on. There are also a never-failing well of excellent water (sunk by the lessee at a cost of £50), large yard (one-half divided off as a garden), stable, coach-house, &c., &c.

Any further particulars desired by bona-fide purchasers can be obtained on application to the proprietor, who is prepared to give up possession from day of sale or on 1st January next—if on the latter date, he will bring out and dispatch the paper on that day. He will also be prepared to see the purchaser fairly started in the undertaking.

The purchaser will have the option of taking the book debts, and also the stock of books, stationery, &c., in the Courier Book Mart, which with a view to sale, has been reduced to the smallest possible limits.

On the same day will be offered,

The COPYRIGHT, PLANT, and GOODWILL of the "BURRANGONG CHRONICLE" NEWSPAPER, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in the thriving and important town of Young.

The CHRONICLE has been established for a little over one year, and the entire plant, including double demy Columbian press, is fully adequate to the production of a first-class twice-a-week journal. The whole of the type, frames, large imposing surface, and other fittings, galley-press, &c., were purchased new, and having been carefully kept, are now as good as when first used. From the start the business has been a most successful one.

The premises (an essential and valuable consideration, seeing that even dwelling-houses at unusually high rents are rarely obtainable in or near the town of Young) are situated in the centre of Burrowa-street (the main street of the town), and are held at a very moderate rental.

As is well known and generally admitted the town and district of Young is the most advancing, prosperous and populous in the colony, and a few years hence Young will undoubtedly be the most important inland town in New South Wales.

As the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE is the property of the proprietor of the YASS COURIER—both of which newspapers are now in the market in consequence of urgent business affairs requiring his early departure for England—the same option as to book debts, and the same terms as stated above will be given.

☞ Intending purchasers should remember that both establishments are in full and thorough working order, at unusually small cost, and each will be handed over in this condition, and every assistance and information given by the proprietor, who is practically acquainted with the business in every department. The staff on each journal is sufficient and efficient, and includes the usual number of very capable apprentices, who most likely will consent to a transfer of their indentures to the purchasers.

☞ The Auctioneers call particular attention to this bona fide sale of two valuable newspaper properties. As the proprietor is compelled to dispose of them for the reason above stated, they are in the market FOR ABSOLUTE SALE. Attention is directed to the favourable transfer made a few days ago of the MAITLAND MERCURY, as an indication of the increasing value of established country journals. It may also be stated that a Parliamentary election is about to take place.

⁂ Copies of the YASS COURIER and of the BURRANGONG CHRONICLE can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

TERMS LIBERAL.

MITCHELL DOWNS,
DISTRICT OF MARANOA.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

55,000 more or less SHEEP
4,500 „ „ CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, in January, 1875.

Mitchell Downs station, together with fifty-five thousand more or less sheep, and four thousand five hundred more or less cattle.

MITCHELL DOWNS STATION comprises fifteen blocks of country, having 75 miles frontage to one side of Maranoa River, and 65 miles to the other side, and is otherwise watered by ten main creeks, besides numerous smaller ones, securing permanent water within reach of any part of the run.

THE IMPROVEMENTS, in addition to eight sheep-paddocks enclosed within 120 miles of post and wire fencing, are very ample, and of superior character.

Both sheep and cattle are first-class.

Inspection of the property is solicited.

Further particulars may be obtained from the manager, on the station; or from

MORT and CO.
Wool Warehouses Circular Quay, Sydney.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING CATTLE STATION.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GOANGRA CATTLE STATION,
NAMOI RIVER, NEW SOUTH WALES.
4500 HEAD CATTLE, more or less, of the CELEBRATED BX BRAND.

G. F. WANT has received instructions from J. De V. Lamb, Esq., on behalf of R. H. Bloomfield, Esq., to offer for public competition, at the Pastoral Exchange, 273, George-street, Sydney, about the MIDDLE OF JANUARY next ensuing.

The Goangra Cattle Station, together with 4500 head cattle, more or less, of the celebrated BX brand.

Full particulars will appear in future advertisements.

DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

Those valuable and well-known fattening Stations,
THURIBRY
BILLYEENA, and
VALE OF SIGHS,
with 14,767 superior fine-woolled Sheep.

H. AND F. WEAVER have received instructions from John H. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 16th December, 1874, at 11 o'clock.

The above valuable fattening stations.

For full particulars see Saturday's S. M. HERALD.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE PURCELL are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased DAUGHTER, Mary H.; to move from his residence, Harrington-street, near Globe-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock to Necropolis. W. J. DIXON, 121, York-street; 21, Oxford-street; 821, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY THOMAS PADDON are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved SON, Frederick Charles; to move from his residence, 211, Cumberland-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM PATTEN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, 342, Pitt-street, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at half-past 11 o'clock, and proceed to the family vault at St. Peter's Cemetery, Cook's River. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. FRANCIS E. ROSE, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, Queensland, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from No. 19, Union-street, off Crown and Cleveland streets, Surry Hills, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, 118, Oxford-street; and George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. GEORGE HUGHES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Florence A.; to move from his residence, Parramatta Road, Petersham, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 4 o'clock, to Balmain Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-st., op. Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY G. NEWELL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Emma E.; to move from his residence, 48, Harrington-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to St. Peter's Cemetery. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EDWARD BYRNES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Alice E. M.; to move from his residence, No. 1, Croydon-terrace, Macquarie-street South, THIS AFTERNOON, at quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, Oxford-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, 223, Pitt-street, open daily from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

MASONIC HALL.

Clarence-street entrance only.

Under the distinguished patronage of
His Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., and
The Hon. Lady ROBINSON.

Madame E. WALLACE BUSHELLE'S
GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.
THIS EVENING, 8th December.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

"May Bells," and "Happy Hunter" ...... Mendelssohn
(LADIES' CLASS).
Trio—"Norma" ...... Bellini
Miss MOON, TENOR and SOPRANO.
Scena—(Soprano)—"It was a Knight," and "The Harp in the air" ...... Wallace
Duetto—"Giorno d'orrore" ...... Semiramide
Scena—"Vieni T'Affretta" (Macbeth) ...... Verdi
Miss MOON.
Solo and Coro (Ernani)—"O Sommo Carlo" .... Verdi
Scena, "Lucia"—(Soprano)—"Regnava nel silenzio" .. Donizetti
Aria—"Per questa bella mano" ...... Mozart
(with accompaniment for strings, arranged specially by Mr. J. Delaney).
Mr. JOHN BUSHELLE.
Aria (Norma)—"Casti Diva" ...... Bellini
"Yes, let me like a Soldier fall" (Maritana) ...... Wallace
with cornet obligato, by Mr. W. Thompson
"I'm alone" (Lily of Killarney) ...... Benedict
Recit.—"Sorgete! in si bel giorno" } "Maometto Secondo"
Aria—"Duce di tanti Eroi" } Rossini
Mr. JOHN BUSHELLE.
Soprano—"Scenes that are brightest" (Maritana) ...... Wallace
To be sung by a young Lady who has had the misfortune to be deprived of sight since her childhood.
Solo, Clarionett (Saffo) ...... Donizetti
Mr. S. HODGE.

PART II.

"Flight of the Swallows" ...... Mendelssohn
LADIES' CLASS.
Recit—"All is silent" } Lurline ...... Wallace
Allegro—"Idle Spirit" }
Mr. JOHN BUSHELLE.
"John Anderson my Jo" ...... Ballad
Solo and Chorus—"Nazareth" ...... Gounod
Duetto—(Don Giovanni)—"Laci darem la mano" .. Mozart
Song, Tenor—"Home of my heart"—(Lurline) .. Wallace
"The Polacca"—(I Puritani) ...... Bellini
(with clarionet obligato by Mr. S. Hodge)
Miss MOON.
"Yeoman's Wedding Song ...... Prince Poniatowski
Mr. JOHN BUSHELLE.
"Festetto"—(Lucia) ...... Donizetti
"All's well" ......
LADIES' CLASS.

Mr. C. S. PACKER has kindly consented to play the pianoforte portion of the accompaniments to the pieces to be sung by Mr. Bushelle.

Madame BUSHELLE and Mr. J. DELANEY will preside at the Piano; and the following artists will take part in the instrumental portion of the programme:—

First violin	Mr. Miller
Second violin	Gentleman amateur
Viola	Mr. J. Delaney
Violoncello	Gentleman amateur
Contrabasso	Mr. White
Clarionet	Mr. S. Hodge
Flute	Mr. Hare
Cornet	Mr. W. Thompson.

Tickets—Reserved seats, 4s; balcony and body of hall, 2s 6d;—may be had at the principal music warehouses.
Carriages at half-past 10.
Doors open at 7.30; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

MADAME BUSHELLE'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT. Entrance by Clarence-street only.

MADAME BUSHELLE'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT. CLOAK ROOM provided.

MADAME BUSHELLE'S CONCERT TO-NIGHT. Carriages may be ordered at 10.30.

TO-NIGHT, MADAME BUSHELLE'S CONCERT. Entrance Clarence-street only.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Don't forget SIMMONS' BENEFIT, Tuesday, December 8. A host of talent.

MR. PEARSON'S Complimentary QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY will take place THIS EVENING, at New Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street.

TATTERSALL'S ANNUAL RACE MEETING

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1875,
RANDWICK COURSE.

STEWARDS: The Committee of Tattersall's Club.
JUDGE: R. Driver, Esq.
HANDICAPPER: J. A. Scarr, Esq.
STARTER: G. Kiss, Esq.

ENTRANCES for the following races will close on WEDNESDAY next, December 9th, at 4 p.m. (day of general entry), and must be addressed, under cover, with entrance fee enclosed, stating age of horse, and colours of rider, to the undersigned, Tattersall's Hotel, Sydney.

MAIDEN PLATE, of 5 sovs. each for starters, 100 sovs. added, for all maiden horses at the time of entrance. Penalties for winning thereafter—once, 5 lb.; twice or more, 7 lbs. Second horse, 10 sovs. from the prize. 1½ mile. Entrance, 2½ sovs.

THE SELLING STAKES, of 3 sovs. each for starters, with 50 sovs. added; 1½ mile; the winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £60; if entered for £50, allowed 7 lbs.; if for £40, 14 lbs.; if for £30, 21 lbs.; any surplus to go to the funds of the Club. Entrance, 1 sov.

THE TATTERSALL'S STAKES, of 5 sovs. each for starters, with 50 sovs. added; weight for age; winner of any race of the value of £50 at the time of starting to carry 5 lbs. extra; £100, 7 lbs.; £150, 10 lbs.; £200, 14 lbs.; above that amount, 28 lbs. 1½ mile. Entrance 1 sov.

THE FREE HANDICAP, of 100 sovs.; weights to be declared 29th December; the winner of Tattersall's Cup to carry a penalty of 10 lbs.; once round and a distance. Entrance, 1 sov.

(For full programme, see MAIL or TOWN AND COUNTRY.)
JAMES HERALD, Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH, 1874.

The Team will practise on Domain TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY; on Albert Ground on FRIDAY.
W. CLARK, Hon. Sec. N. S. W. C. A.

ATHOL GARDENS HOTEL and PLEASURE-GROUNDS.—Every accommodation for picnic parties. Wines, beers, and spirits of the best quality. Steamer on Saturdays and Sundays. W. CLARK, Proprietor.

ATHOL GARDENS.—Sunday steamer will leave Milson's Ferry, foot of Phillip-street, from 9 a.m.

COUNTRY ROUTE OF PROFESSOR HASSELMEYER.

BATHURST RETURN VISIT	8th December
Penrith	9th ditto
Richmond	10th ditto
Windsor	11th and 12th ditto
Parramatta	14th, 15th, 16th ditto.

M. A. MOSS, Agent.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, York-street.
Lessee and Manager.... Mr. Edmund Holloway.
Acting-Manager .... Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. W. J. Wilson.

Continued and unprecedented success of the DARRELLS.
FOURTH WEEK of the ENGAGEMENT of these favourite and accomplished artists
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL,
who are greeted nightly by crowded and appreciative audiences.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.
LAST TIME of FACE TO FACE.
LAST TIME of FACE TO FACE.
LAST NIGHT of FACE TO FACE.
LAST NIGHT of FACE TO FACE.
LAST NIGHT of FORGER'S DAUGHTER
LAST NIGHT of FORGER'S DAUGHTER.
RUTH KIRBY } Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL
BLANCHE RAYMOND }
CHARLEY JONES .... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL
Supported by the Queen's Dramatic Company.

ACT 1.—THE ARREST.
ACT 2.—HUNTED DOWN.
ACT 3.—THE DEAD RETURNED TO LIFE!
ACT 4.—FACE TO FACE.

TO-MORROW Wednesday,
LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte .... Mr. GEORGE DARRELL.
Pauline Deschappelle: .... Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL.

THURSDAY EVENING, FAREWELL BENEFIT to Mr. GEORGE DARRELL.
New Three-Act Drama,
UNDER THE WHEELS;
and glorious comedietta,
The MEXICAN TIGRESS.

Prices of admission: Dress circle, 3s; boxes, 2s; pit, 1s.
Tickets to be had during the day at Kirby's, stationer, Pitt-street.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—NOTICE.—The Ladies of the Ballet engaged, and those desirous of engagement, will please assemble on the stage, WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 9, at 10 o'clock.
J. FLEXMORE, Ballet Master.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. N. Jones.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the MOST ELEGANT NEW SENSATION SOCIETY PLAY,
LA TENTATION,
translated from the French of
OCTAVE FEUILLET,
by
Mrs. SOPHY BECKET,
IN SIX GRAND TABLEAUXS,
replete with the most original situations. This PLAY, on its production in PARIS, created an intense FURORE, and is now having the most successful career of any play of MODERN TIMES in AMERICA.

Every care will be taken in its production to-night to make it the success here that it has been wherever performed.

Mr. HOSKINS
as
M. GOUTRAN.
Miss FLORENCE COLVILLE
as
CAMILLE GOUTRAN.
Supported by the full strength of the Company.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, December 8, 1874,
the performance will commence at 7.45 with an
Overture .... ORCHESTRA.

To be followed each evening by the New Sensation Society Play, in 6 Tableaux,
LA TENTATION,
the original title, by Octave Feuillet, played in NEW YORK, at the Union Square Theatre, 178 times, to crowded houses, under the title of
LED ASTRAY.

Tableau 1,
THE NEGLECTED WIFE.
Tableau 2,
THE DANGEROUS FRIEND.
Tableau 3,
THE HUSBAND'S DISCOVERY.
Characters in first three Tableaux,
M. GOUTRAN (Comte de Vardes) .. Mr. W. HOSKINS
Achille .... Mr. B. N. Jones
Georges Trevelyan .... Mr. H. N. Douglass
Marquis de Seillanes .... Mr. Frank Towers
Durel .... Mr. J. Tolano
Camille (Countess de Vardes) ...... Miss Florence Colville
Helene (her stepdaughter) .... Miss Andrews
Madame Dumesinil .... Miss L. Dixon
Dowager Countess de Vardes .... Miss Melville
Madame de Saulin (Camille's mother) .... Miss MAINWARING.
Tableau 4,
THE PARTING.
M. GOUTRAN .... Mr. W. HOSKINS
Camille .... Miss Florence Colville
Helene .... Miss Andrews.
Tableau 5,
THE DUEL.
M. GOUTRAN .... Mr. W. HOSKINS
M. Achille .... Mr. B. N. Jones
M. Trevelyan .... Mr. H. N. Douglass
Marquis de Seillanes .... Mr. Frank Towers.
Tableau 6,
THE ATONEMENT.

INCIDENTAL TIME ELAPSING BETWEEN THE ACTS.
Three months between 1st and 2nd tableaux
One month between 2nd and 3rd ditto
One hour between 3rd and 4th ditto
One hour between 4th and 5th ditto
Six months between 5th and 6th ditto.

In consequence of the length of the Play, it will constitute the evening's performance.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m.
Box plan at Elvy's, WHERE SEATS MAY BE SECURED.
Carriages ordered for 10.45.
JOHN BENNETT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
TICKET NOTICE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

During the engagement of those legitimate artists, Mr. HOSKINS and Miss COLVILLE, packets of twelve Dress Circle Tickets may be had at Elvy's Music Depot, or at the Theatre,
£2 2s per packet.
JOHN BENNETT.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Wanted, COSTUMIER and ASSISTANT. Apply immediately.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

The ladies of the ballet are requested to be on the stage at 10.30, THIS MORNING, Tuesday.
B. N. JONES, Stage Manager.

LANE COVE AND HUNTER'S HILL REGATTA.
To be held on the Lane Cove River on NEW YEAR'S DAY, FRIDAY, 1st January, 1875.

PROGRAMME.

First Race, 10.30 a.m.—Youths under 16 years of age, residents on the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, pulling pair of scull in dingies. Course: From flagboat round boat off Alexandra-street and back to flagboat.

Second Race, 11 a.m.—Bona-fide amateurs, resident on the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, who have not pulled in a Champion Race, pulling pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course: From flagboat round boat off Onion's Point, round boat off Alexandra-street, and back to flagboat.

Third Race, 11.30 a.m.—All wood and fruit boats. Course: From flagboat round Garden Island and back to flagboat.

Fourth Race, 11.30 a.m.—For skiffs, under canvas, not to exceed 22 feet in length, 5 feet beam, and 20 inches deep; working centreboards and fins allowed. Course: Same as No. 3.

Fifth Race, 12 noon.—All-comers who have not pulled in a Champion Race, pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course: Same as No. 2.

Sixth Race, 0.30 p.m.—Youths under 16 years of age, resident on the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, pulling pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course: Same as No. 2.

Seventh Race, 2 p.m.—Bona fide amateurs, who have not pulled in a Champion race, pulling four oars, with coxswain, in string-test Gigs. Course: From flagboat round Cockatoo Island and back to flagboat.

Eighth Race, 2.30 p.m.—Bona fide amateurs, pulling double sculls, with coxswain, in light skiffs. Course: Same as No. 2.

Ninth Race, 3 p.m.—All sailing boats under 27 feet overall, skiffs excepted. Course: From flagboat round Shark Island and back to flagboat.

Tenth Race, 3.30 p.m.—All residents on the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers, pulling two pair of sculls, with coxswain, in licensed waterman's boats. Course: Same as No. 2.

Eleventh Race, 4 p.m.—Tub Race, for residents on the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers. Course: From Oyster Shed to Longueville Wharf.

Twelfth Race, 4.30 p.m.—Wild Goose Chase.

The rules of the Anniversary Regatta to be adhered to.
G. B. LENEHAN, Hon. Secretary.

CIVIL SERVICE MUSICAL SOCIETY.—No practice THIS EVENING. S. M. MOWLE, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 261, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, 158, Castlereagh-street, near Victoria Club.
George Wallace, 113, King-street.
F. J. Barker, 85, Sussex-street.
Spragg and Adams, 90, Central Oxford-street
Thomas Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets Woolloomooloo.
H. Richardson, Paddington and Woollahra
C. Carter, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Mrs. Hinchcliffe, Waterloo.
A. W. Mihill, Botany Road, Redfern.
J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
R. Iredale, 412, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.
Thomas E. S. Ellis, 477, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSIC.—A young Lady requires PUPILS. One guinea per quarter. G., Post-office, Newtown.

STOVE wanted, second-hand; English or American. Out of order no object. 343, Sussex-street.

TINSMITHS.—Best Charcoal TIN PLATES, ic 43s; ix, 48s; ixx, 60s. TINSMITHS' WIRE, all sizes. INGOT TIN.
THOS. NOSSITER and CO.

SPECTACLES, fine steel frames, with crystal lenses 3s 6d, 5s 6d pair. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st., op. Farmer's

UNDENIABLE Bargains in Worktables, Workboxes, and Writing Desks. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-street.

ENGLISH and Anglo-German Concertinas, Violins, Banjos, Flutinas, and Guitars. ELLIS, 220, Pitt-st.

SAFES.—Hanging Wire MEAT SAFES, all sizes; our own make, extra strong. Eastway, Bros., 417, Geo.-st.

MEAT COVERS.—Wire MEAT COVERS, 1s., 1s. 6d. 2s, 2s 6d, 3s 6d., 4s. 6d. Eastway, Bros., 417 Geo.-st.

WANTED to purchase COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen. Darlinghurst, Surry H. House, Iredale's, Oxford-st.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

APPRENTICES, Improvers, and good Finishers wanted, Underclothing Department. Farmer and Co.

A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN wanted for a showroom. Butler and Cameron, 90, King-street.

APPRENTICES to the Smithing wanted, at Kearey's Buggy Factory, 290, Pitt-street.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, YOUTH, for general repairs, at 5, Milk-st., off Edward-st., Oxford-street.

BAKER.—Wanted a single MAN, to make small goods. 150, Oxford-street.

COMPOSITORS.—Wanted, a COMPOSITOR. Apply early, Lee and Ross, 231, Castlereagh-street.

CANVASSER wanted, thoroughly competent, and acquainted with town. Yorkshire Stingo, Castlereagh-st.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER required for a Wholesale Grocery and Wine and Spirit House; will be paid a salary, and required to devote all his time to the one business; must have a knowledge of the country generally, but more especially the western district. Applications by letter, to Box 326, Post Office.

DRAPERS.—Two juniors wanted. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, George-street.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Wrapper and Costume HANDS. Mrs. Gerrard, 37A, Erskine-street.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, good General HAND. Mrs. Gerrard, 37A, Erskine-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, two respectable BOYS, to learn the business. Riley, Brothers, Oxford-street.

GOOD MILLINER and three IMPROVERS wanted. Mrs. Way, 263, Pitt-street.

IRONMONGER Wanted, for the country. John Keep, Barrack-street.

MACHINIST wanted, for Underclothing. Whitechapel House, Botany Road.

MACHINIST required for the dressmaking. Leader and Hayes, King-street.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN. Rush and Rousseau, 618, George-st.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, good MILLINERS, Improvers, and Apprentices. Hopson's, 598, George-st.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a Junior ASSISTANT, to compound, dispense, and keep books for a general practitioner. Must write a good hand, and give good references. Apply to R. C. S., HERALD Office.

O. F. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Elizabeth-street.—Required for the above a duly qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Applications, with credentials, received to 11th December. J. MUTTON, Secretary.

R. M. S. FLINTSHIRE.—Required, for above vessel, a SECOND OFFICER Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents, 322, George-street.

REQUIRED, the services of a Gentleman, as Assistant MASTER in mathematics and elementary classics; a University man preferred. Applications, enclosing testimonials, to be addressed to H. E. Southey, The School, Throsby Park.

SOFT GOODS.—An experienced Man, acquainted with town and country buyers, may meet with an ENGAGEMENT as Manager of Department and Salesman. Apply first, J. H., HERALD Office.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a smart HAND, also a Junior. E. Robinson, William-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, a Vest HAND; also Apprentices. Apply 120, Sussex-street.

TAILORESSES.—50 Trousers and Vest HANDS wanted, at T. G. Pearson's, 141, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Good Coat HANDS wanted. W. Shearsby, 68, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COATMAKERS. H. Savage, 303, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good HANDS. J. Pearson, 118, King-street

TO JEWELLERS.—Wanted, a good WORKMAN. Jenkins and M'Kinlay, 96, Market-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Wanted, 2 BRICKMAKERS. Davies and M'Fadyen, 13, King-street.

TO PAINTERS.—Brush HANDS wanted. Emmanuel Watson, Paddington.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted, two good HANDS. W. Ryles, 638, Bourke-street.

TO PLASTERERS.—Wanted, a good HAND. H. H. Groth, 344, George-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Coat, Trousers, and Vest HANDS. Apply 32, O'Connell-street.

TAILORESSES.—First-class trousers HANDS, for orders; also, general hands. 217, Lower George-st.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, by a first-class Beamsman, general workman, EMPLOYMENT; country preferred; steady habits. Alpha, Post-office, Waterloo.

VELLUM-SEWER.—Wanted, an experienced Hand, constant employment. John Sands, 392, George-st.

VACANCY for a respectable Youth, as Apprentice. Leader and Hayes, King-street.

WANTED, MACHINIST, to work Singer's Sewing-machine. Mr. W. Holt, Market-street.

WANTED, Coach PAINTERS, at Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street South, near Haymarket.

WANTED, young Man, with £5, as PARTNER in good paying business. Address H. Taylor, G.P.O.

WANTED, a SALESWOMAN, for Millinery Show-room. Butler and Cameron, 90, King-street.

WANTED, 2 PAINTERS. Apply early, 613, George-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER. Corner of Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, PAINTER. Mort's-buildings, Dixon-street.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply early, No. 329, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a MAN, to paper three rooms. Apply 37 Lower George-street, sharp.

WANTED, a first-class FINISHER, E. S. boots; highest wages given. 60, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, good CARPENTER. Apply after 9, Benson, pawnbroker, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a first-class DRESSMAKER. Apply Australian Inn, corner Kent and Market streets.

WANTED, good practical Mining Manager, for Armstrong Copper Mine. F. H. Grundy, 183, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a good General BLACKSMITH; twelve months' work guaranteed, good wages. Apply to John Buttriss, Dubbo.

WANTED, a competent young MAN, to drive a steam launch. Apply Thomas S. Rowntree and Co., Floating Dock, Kent-street.

WANTED, COOPER, accustomed to brewery work; best reference required. Apply D., to Gordon and Gotch.

WANTED, a Boy, as Indoor APPRENTICE to the Painting, &c. Apply 24, Botany Road, Waterloo, near Old Tollbar.

WANTED, an indoor APPRENTICE, to Dressmaking, machine and every branch taught, reference given and required, £15 premium required for twelve months, board and washing found. 289, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a first-class Business MAN, competent to take charge of the Wine, Spirits, Oilstores, and Dry Goods Department. Must possess requisite knowledge of home and colonial markets, and experienced in indenting. Apply by letter, covering testimonials, to J. and G. Harris, Brisbane.

WANTED, a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, duly qualified to act as medical officer to the members of the Star of the West Lodge, M. U., Forbes. The district is a large one, and, to a competent man, a first-rate opportunity offers for securing a good practice. Application, by letter, to be made to the Secretary, R. B. Rogers, Forbes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Engineer, with certificate and references wants Employment. Address J., 72, Bathurst-street West.

ENGLAND.—Wanted, by a Widow Lady, with one girl 11 years, a PASSAGE to England, as Nurse, or with an invalid, in consideration for their services. Address Mrs. Child, HERALD Office.

IN Store or Warehouse, by a steady young man, aged 20, used to tools. W. K., Newtown Post-office.

STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.—A Gentleman of experience is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in the above; has a first-class knowledge of town trade, writes a good hand, quick at figures. H. S. W., G. P. O.

WANTED, by respectable Youth, SITUATION in office or store, good references. Wit, HERALD.

WAITING, first-class COOK, hotel or private house. Mrs. Sheppard's registry, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Laundress; good refs. Mrs. Vincent, registry office, 50, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housemaid in a gentleman's family. H. H., HERALD Office.

WAITING Engagement, a competent and stylish Dressmaker. A. B., Spragg and Adams, Oxford-st.

WAITING Engagement.—Useful COMPANION or Attendant on invalid. Mrs. Ollis, 123, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, by a lady who thoroughly understands the management of children, a SITUATION, either as Companion or Nursery Governess; no objection to the country. Address X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION as useful Companion. Town or any distance in the country not objectionable. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address A. T., HERALD Office. Open for three days.

WANTED, at the commencement of the year, by a single steady young man, who has a knowledge of the business, a SITUATION as Salesman in a Boot Manufactory. Good references. Apply to G. S. S., Post Office, Ryde.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A RESPECTABLE young GIRL required for light housework. Mrs. H. Montagu, Darlinghurst Road.

A SMART BOY wanted. 383, Bourke-street, near Oxford-street.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL wanted, about 14, to mind baby and make herself useful. 110, Buckingham-st.

A TIDY respectable young Girl wanted, as NURSEMAID. Mrs. Hendrick, Booth-street, Balmain.

A BOY wanted. T. Cox, 353, George-street.

A GOOD General SERVANT (small family). Mrs. Henry, Elizabeth-terrace, Myrtle-street.

CARTERS.—Carters, about 100 Loads bricks and stone to be carted. M. Asher, Pitt and Park streets.

COOK and LAUNDRESS wanted. A good girl will find a comfortable home. Apply with references, any morning before noon, Eastbourne, Darling Point.

FOR Wentworth House, Church-hill.—Wanted, thorough House and Parlour Maid, also a Boots. Apply as above

GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Mrs. Palmer, Palm Villa, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe Point.

GARDENER.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent MAN, that can produce satisfactory testimonials of ability and character. Apply at Mona, Darling Point, before 10 a.m.

REQUIRED, a General SERVANT. 354, George-street, private door.

REQUIRED, a Monthly NURSE. Address A. B. C., HERALD Office.

RESPECTABLE person wanted, as NURSE for three children. Mrs. Way, 263, Pitt-street.

USEFUL BOY wanted. Whitechapel House, Botany Road, before 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. 59, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a good little GIRL. Mrs. Gilchrist, 77, Market-street.

WANTED, young GIRL, for housework. 72, Elizabeth-street, near Cleveland-street. Holidays given.

WANTED, strong GIRL, to nurse and be useful. Mrs. Raven, Redfern and George streets, Redfern.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply 148, Prince-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL, willing to be useful; from country preferred. Apply 207, Macquarie-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a child and make herself generally useful. 5, Alfred-st., Wmloo. B.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 14, to assist in house work, 2 in family. 8, Forest-st., Glebe.

WANTED, a GIRL, 14, to nurse and be useful; small family. Smith, 50, Botany Road

WANTED, a young GIRL, to attend children and assist. Apply 126, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. No. 39, King-street.

WANTED, a useful little GIRL, at 57, Dowling-street. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in housework. Apply Mrs. Harris, 87, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to assist in the housework. Mr. E. Scott, Albion-street, near Bell Vue Hotel.

WANTED, a GIRL, to nurse and be useful. Mrs. Clamp, 753, George-street South.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a baby. Robin Hood Hotel, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for housework. 331, Macquarie-street South, near Lyons-terrace.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to nurse and assist with housework. Apna, Moore Park Road.

WANTED, strong GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply Apna, Moore Park Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to assist; two in family. 3, Brettenham-ter., Myrtle-st., Darlington.

WANTED, GIRL. 16, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, assist in housework 3, Bourke-street, S. H., op. Parkham Lodge.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in house work. Mrs. Lacy, 2, Holte-ter., Fitzroy-street.

WANTED, 2 BOYS, experienced porter wirers. W. G. Henfrey, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart respectable BOY. Apply this morning at 10 o'clock, 377, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Woodward, 35, King-street West.

WANTED, a clean respectable BOY. Apply, after 10, 181, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH. E. Sims, 149, Oxford-street, opposite Palmer-street.

WANTED, a strong active YOUTH. Apply after 9 a.m., 147, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a BOY, about 14, for horse and buggy, and be useful. Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong BOY. Apply 202, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a smart BOY; one used to painting. Phœnix Foundry, Hay-street West.

WANTED, a respectable steady BOY, 14. 93, Liverpool-street, near George-street.

WANTED, a sharp BOY, for the clothing business. Apply S. de Groen, 548, George-street.

WANTED, a LAD, to drive cart and horse. Deacon, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, 4 smart LADS, for the bottling department. Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

WANTED, two strong LADS. T. Field and Sons, Pottery, George-street

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, to serve in a shop. Apply at 176, Pitt-street, near King-st.

WANTED, a LAD, to assist in grocer's shop. 360, corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a steady Woman as General SERVANT; good laundress. Mrs. Lenehan, 639, George-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT Mrs. Cropley, 798, George-street South.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Albert Lodge Hotel, Stanley and Yurong sts. Holidays.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Rose Hotel, Upper Forbes-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; no washing, wages 14s per week. Captain Cook, Moore Park.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, who can wash and iron. Moore Park Hotel, Bourke-st.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. Brandon, 123, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as General SERVANT. Woolpack Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 219, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Keddie, 233, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 506, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Hill's-buildings.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Norwood, Milson's Point, North Shore.

WANTED, General SERVANT. 232, Palmer-street, corner Liverpool and Palmer streets.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. J. Davies, London-terrace, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. Apply J. M'Namara, 75, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 659, Brickfield-hill, opposite Haymarket.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT. Trafalgar Hotel, Castlereagh-street North.

WANTED, young Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. Lecky, 141, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a NURSE. Apply Mrs. H. C. Roberts, Café des Princes, George-street.

WANTED, a young PERSON used to children. Mrs. Raphael, opposite Australian Club, Bent-st.

WANTED, experienced Nurse, Needlewoman, must have good character. Victoria Lodge, Miller's Pt.

WANTED, a quick NEEDLEWOMAN, one used to the dressmaking preferred. 5, Bridge-street.

WANTED, a steady elderly PERSON, to attend to a baby. Apply, between 12 and 1, at 45, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a young LADY, to assist in the shop, at Lemaire's Bazaar, opposite Markets.

WANTED, a young Lady, as SALESWOMAN. Rush and Rousseau, drapers, 618, George-street.

WANTED, good LAUNDRESS; also good General Servants. Apply 178, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. 22, Burton-street, off Oxford-street.

WANTED, a PASTRYCOOK. Apply on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a.m., 775, George-street.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent LAUNDRESS. No. 20, Potts Point.

WANTED, a good LAUNDRESS, to assist in housework. Gordon's, Square & Compass, George-st.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at 15, Church-hill.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. California Boarding-house, 92, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a COOK; other choice SITUATIONS vacant. Mrs. Donnelly, William-street.

WANTED, a good COOK. Great Britain Hotel, George and King-streets.

WANTED, a smart young person, as BARMAID. Apply Montpelier Hotel, King and Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply Grafton Arms, 490, George-street.

WANTED, Cooks, H. and P. Maids, Gen. Servants, married couples, girls. Bradford, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, Kitchen MAID, and respectable young Woman. Occidental Hotel, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, working HOUSEKEEPER; Protestant; refs required. Duncan, Park Rd., op. Rifle Butts.

WANTED, a respectable Washerwoman. 10 o'clock to-morrow morn., Bell's Vue Hall, 456, Kent-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to butchering. A. M'Neill, 508, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a steady Man as PORTER; must be accustomed to horses. 639, George-st., Haymarket.

WANTED, young MAN, to nail on horseshoes and assist smith. Glue's labour agency, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a town CARTER and six Labourers. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable first-class WAITER. Apply Angel Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. A. Hordern and Sons, 756, George-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to butchering. J. F. Andreas, 658, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, steady MAN, to drive cab at daywork. Apply James Drury, 159, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a strong active young MAN. Apply Burrangong Hotel, Haymarket.

WANTED, steady MAN, to drive horse and dray. Apply N. W. Raven, 697, George-street South.

WANTED, a MAN, to drive a horse and cart. Apply to Michael M'Grath, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, first-class GROOM and COACHMAN. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER, for hotel in the country; references. Bet. 9 and 11, 92, Hunter-st.

WANTED, a GROOM. Mathews, Brothers, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, 2 LABOURERS accustomed to work in Sawmills. Hudson, Brothers, Botany Road.

WANTED, married COUPLE for bank, and two female attendants. Brown, agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, smart WAITER; also Boots and Pantry Maid. References. Metropolitan Hotel, King-st.

WANTED, a good WAITER. 192, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a LABOURER, accustomed to lay drain pipes. F. Smith, 13, Queen's-place.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to work in a garden. Apply to F. Gibbs, grocer, Burwood.

WANTED, a young person as WAITRESS and assist in bar, a Housemaid, and a Woman to scrub and clean. Criterion Hotel, King-street.

WANTED, a COOK, for the ward-room, officers' mess, H. M. S. Dido. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and noon.

WANTED, a few good Labouring MEN, for the Colonial Sugar Company's Mills, Clarence River. Apply Sugar Works, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, smart YOUTH, to work in store; one accustomed to horses preferred; wages, 15s. 320, George-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, about 17, to make herself generally useful. Mrs. Green, 8, Warrane-terrace, Mcnear-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, 2 smart YOUTHS, about 16, for bottling department; must have reference. Darling Brewery, Harbour-street.

WANTED, four steady MEN, to post bills or squibs at 5s per 100, for City Election. Apply John Foley, Royal Mail Hotel, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, a competent HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; personal references. Apply this forenoon, or Wednesday afternoon, to Mrs. Innes, Winslow, Darling Point.

WANTED, a respectable trustworthy GIRL, for a confectioner's shop; no other need apply, reference required. Apply at Mr. Iredale's, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as COOK and LAUNDRESS, also a NURSE to proceed to Port Denison, Queensland, in a gentleman's family; good wages. Apply at No. 2, Arlington-terrace, Upper William-street North, Woolloomooloo, between 10 and 12, up to Thursday.

WENTWORTH HOUSE, Church-hill, Sydney.—This well-known Private BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, which has undergone extensive and complete renovation, and is second to none in the colonies for comfort and convenience, will be reopened for the reception of visitors to the metropolis, under the management of the undersigned, on FRIDAY next, the 11th instant. Suites of apartments for families. Mrs. E. W. COOPER.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, also single Bedrooms. Mrs. Buss, 14, Dynevor-terrace, College-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, gentlemen or families; piano, bath. 36, College-street, facing Hyde Park.

A VACANCY for one Gentleman; plunge and shower baths. 179, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

APARTMENTS with board. 203, Macquarie-street North, overlooking the Domain and Harbour.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET, at 10, Bridge-street, near George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for gentlemen and families. Kilda House, 219, Castlereagh-st. Terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A Gentleman leaving a comfortable home will be glad to recommend the same. Apply at 5, Wynyard-street.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Suite of Apartments vacant 14th inst. Mrs. Palfreyman, Wingecarribbee House, Bowral.

DRAWING-ROOM suite and BEDROOMS. Strathspey House, 213½, Macquarie-street. Mrs. Grant.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Bedrooms vacant. Brompton House, op. Australian Club, Bent-street.

LARGE airy furnished BEDROOMS. 3, Bridge-street, over Bath's store, off George-street.

NORTH SHORE.—Lady and Gentleman, or one or two Gentlemen (friends), can hear of comfortable Board and Residence, with private family, Milson's Point; boating and bathing, waterside. J. E. Gowing, George-street.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS vacant, for families; piano and bath. 249, Macquarie-st., near King-st.

PRIVATE Apartments for gentlemen or 2 friends; bath; moderate. Mrs. Jackson, Piper-st., Woollahra.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE, full or partial board. Bath, piano. Terms mod. Stanley House, 49, Stanley-st.

TWO ROOMS to LET, balcony. Terms moderate. 20, Kent-street North.

TO LET, furnished BEDROOM, for Lady engaged during the day; bath, private family. 117, Dowling-st.

TO BOARDERS.—A vacancy for 3. Mrs. Mason, 414, Kent-st., between Market and Druitt sts.; terms, 16s.

TO LET, large ROOM, unfurnished, with balcony and fireplace. 262, Crown-street, near Oxford-street.

VACANT, a large front ROOM, well furnished. Bath, use of kitchen. 75, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

159, WOOLLOOMOOLOO-ST.—A large front ROOM, furnished or unfurnished. Moderate.

WANTED to rent large RESIDENCE, near town. R. F. Stubbs and Co.

WANTED, in suburbs, COTTAGE or Apartments. Address 7, Darwin-ter., Liverpool-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a Furnished HOUSE, at Waverley, for about two months. W. J., 36, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by single Man, Furnished BEDROOM: state terms. X. T. G., General Post Office.

WANTED, a CLASS-ROOM; George-street or Wynyard-square. M., Mr. Sadler, William-street.

WANTED, a neatly-furnished HOUSE, or Cottage; rent, £1; Woollahra or Darlington preferred. Apply F. H. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to LET a well-furnished BED and SITTING ROOM; piano and bath; private family of two; rent very moderate. Iredale, news agent, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a large HOUSE, eight or ten good-sized rooms, within ten or twelve minutes' walk of the Grammar School; suitable for a boarding house for boys attending the school. Apply, with full particulars, to Rev. J. B. Laughton, Parramatta.

TO LET.

ALBERTO-TERRACE.—To LET, No. 160. E. Ramsay, house agent, 410, George-street.

COTTAGE to LET, 4 rooms, kitchen, good yard. Railway-place, off Devonshire-st. Apply No. 26.

DOUBLE BAY.—Semi-detached VILLAS to LET, containing 6 rooms, with kitchen, servant's room, laundry, &c., &c. Apply to Mackenzie and Cape, No. 91, Pitt-street.

EDGECLIFF ROAD.—To LET, furnished Cottage, 9 rooms, garden, water. E. Ramsay, 410, George-st.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES in GEORGE-STREET, close to the General Post Office, suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, or for a large hotel and café or auction mart. Immediate possession can be had. Apply to Chandler and Co., auctioneers, 168, Pitt-street.

FURNISHED neat comfortable Cottages, small; rent low. Mrs. Cluer, Pitt and Raglan streets, Redfern.

HOUSE to LET, Starkey's-buildings. 147, Castlereagh-street.

HOUSE to LET, Orwell-street, Darlinghurst. Immediate possession. Apply Cliff Lodge, Victoria-st.

MILSON'S POINT.—To LET, for a term, WANDSWORTH COTTAGE; conveniently situated, and comfortably furnished; terms, moderate. Apply to J. J. Slade, Branch Survey Office; or on the premises.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, small HOUSE, 3 rooms. Apply Mrs. Massey.

PITT-STREET.—SHOP to be LET, in the best part of Pitt-street. Inquire at 247.

STABLES to LET, 4 stalls; and large yard. 8, Gloucester-street.

STABLES to LET, 2 or 4 stalled, all or part. 343, Sussex-street South.

TO LET, No. 3, St. George's-terrace, Pitt-street, 6 rooms, large yard. G. R. Whiting, 13, Hunter-st.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP and Dwelling, corner of Mill and Harbour sts. Apply 528, Kent-st. South.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. Apply 8, Elizabeth-street, next Brigade Office.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms and kitchen; large yard, every convenience. Inquire 47, Brisbane-street.

TO LET, 2 COTTAGES, 6s 6d and 8s, New South Hd. and Glenmore Roads, Rushcutter Bay (Toll-bar.)

TO LET, HOUSE, 4 rooms, &c., 12s week, op. University Grounds, Newtown Road. Key next door.

TO LET, 5-roomed HOUSE, No. 310, Bourke-street, Darlinghurst, near Burton-street.

TO LET, for 18 months, BROUGHTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, 18 rooms, dairy, laundry, coach-house, and stables. Apply to John Keep, Barrack-street.

TO LET, No. 4, Kellet-street, Darlinghurst, at present occupied by F. W. Webb, Esq. Apply H. Milgrove, 550, George-street.

TO LET, the GEORGE HOTEL, corner Elizabeth and Wellington streets, 16 rooms, elegantly fitted. To a respectable and responsible person rent low. Apply to G. R. Whiting, 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET, 233, Carlingford-terrace, Albion-street, Surry Hills, a HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the healthiest part of the city; 7 rooms, and every convenience for a family. Apply St. Michael's Parsonage.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, that commodious Family RESIDENCE, No. 46, Margaret-street, containing 12 rooms, bath, and every convenience; coach-house and stables. Apply L. W. Levy, Spring-st.

TO LET, Newtown.—SHOP, Dwelling-house, 5 rooms, manufacturing premises, well, stabling, back lane, 120 feet depth; newly repaired, to let. Inquire Mr. Gray, next door to Kidd and Kelly's bakery, near tollbar.

TO LET, in Elizabeth-street Paddington, a comfortable Family COTTAGE, garden, coachhouse, stable, a plentiful supply of excellent water. Apply to Mrs. Taylor, on the premises.

TO LET, ROSEBERRY COTTAGE, Denison-street, Woollahra, 4 rooms, kitchen, servant's room, garden front and back, close to 'bus stand. Door open from 9 to 4 to-day. Apply M'Innes, 509, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

TO BE LET for a term of years, at a low rent, those centrally-situated PREMISES, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, Sydney, consisting of a large House, with extensive yard frontage to King-street. For particulars, apply to John Starkey, 138, Phillip-street.

TO LET.—WALLSCOURT LODGE, Balmain, the residence of Mrs. Hamburger, will be vacant about the 1st January. A very pretty villa, with spacious grounds, beautifully situated, off Darling-street, close to the steam ferry. Apply to E. W. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain.

TO LET, stone COTTAGE, 4 rooms with verandah room, kitchen, servant's room, and large detached room, well of excellent water and large vacant land attached. Rent, £40 per annum. Apply to Mr. Jaques, Pearson-street, Balmain; or 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with possession from the 1st January next, No. 287, George-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Long and Co.; STORE, in Wynyard-lane, now occupied by Messrs. Moses Moss and Co. Apply to J. F. Hilly, Pitt-street; or to James Milson, Box 345, Post Office.

OFFICES to LET. Apply to Edward W. Layton, 3, Bridge-street.

OFFICE and STORE, 54, Margaret-street, to LET. Apply to G. M. Alexander, 15, Hunter-street.

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